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12th Meeting of the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents

Videoconference, 16 June 2026

Report of the Meeting

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Report of the Meeting

I. Introduction

1. In accordance with the Programme of Work 2026–2027 of the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC), adopted at the 24th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols (Cairo, Egypt, 2–5 December 2025), the Centre organized the 12th Meeting of the National Correspondents of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) (hereinafter referred to as the "Meeting"). The Meeting was held on 16 June 2026 via videoconference.

II. Attendance

2. All National Correspondents for the Post-2020 SAPBIO, alongside relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations serving as members of the Post-2020 SAPBIO Advisory Committee, were invited to attend the Meeting or designate their representatives.

3. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the Meeting: Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Spain, Tunisia and Türkiye.

4. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented as observers: the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (GFCM/FAO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

5. The following non-governmental organization was also represented as an observer: the Network of Marine Protected Areas Managers in the Mediterranean (MedPAN).

6. The Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan - Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention (UNEP/MAP) was represented at the Meeting.

7. SPA/RAC acted as the Secretariat for the Meeting.

8. The full list of participants is annexed to the present report as **Annex I**.

III. Opening of the Meeting (agenda item 1)

9. The Meeting was opened at 8.30 a.m. UTC+1 on Tuesday, 16 June 2026, by Mr. Mahmoud Elyes Hamza, Director of SPA/RAC, who made an opening statement.

10. In his remarks, the Director welcomed the participants and highlighted that the Post-2020 SAPBIO defined the collective, action-oriented strategy for marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean, aligning regional efforts with the achievement of Good Environmental Status (GES), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). He underscored the dual reality of the Mediterranean Sea, characterized by exceptional biodiversity and deep socio-economic ties, yet starkly vulnerable to human pressures and climate change, which called for decisive collective action and enhanced cooperation to yield tangible conservation outcomes.

11. He noted that the current proceedings were guided by the mandate from COP 24 (Decision IG.27/8) ahead of the 2027 collective assessment. In this regard, he introduced the Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 SAPBIO as the key instrument to assist SPA/RAC, the Contracting Parties and the Advisory Committee members in assessing progress towards the 2027 and 2030 targets. He emphasized the critical importance of ensuring alignment with the GBF, noting that participants were invited to either apply relevant GBF indicators or develop targeted, region-specific indicators in 2026, in close consultation with and under the endorsement of the National Correspondents.

12. Turning to the agenda, the Director outlined the main objectives of the Meeting, which included reviewing the comparative analysis of global and regional targets and discussing a concrete draft set of indicators tailored to the Mediterranean context. He concluded by stressing that the ultimate goal was to agree on a robust monitoring system utilizing relevant global indicators where possible and regional ones where necessary, while ensuring practical data availability and integration with existing mechanisms, such as the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP).

IV. Organizational matters (agenda item 2)

A. Rules of procedure

13. The Meeting agreed that the Rules of Procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI), as amended by the Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5 and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/5), would apply *mutatis mutandis* to its deliberations.

B. Election of officers

14. In accordance with the principle of equitable geographical and gender distribution, the Meeting unanimously elected the following officers from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties:

Chairperson:	Mr. Abdulmaula Hamza (Libya)
Vice-chairpersons:	Ms. Silvia García Higuera (Spain)
	Ms. Melina Marcou (Cyprus)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (Italy)

C. Adoption of the agenda

15. The Meeting adopted its agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in document UNEP/MED WG.642/1.

16. The agenda is annexed to the present report as **Annex II**.

D. Organization of work

17. The Meeting agreed to follow the timetable proposed in the provisional annotated agenda (UNEP/MED WG.642/2).

18. The working languages of the Meeting were English and French, with simultaneous interpretation provided throughout the sessions.

V. Steps undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) at regional and national levels (agenda item 3)

19. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/MED WG.642/3, *Steps undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO*, providing an overview of the regional and national activities carried out since the last Meeting of the National Correspondents in April 2025. The presentation detailed the activities undertaken in the framework of regional action plans concerning species and habitats, as well as initiatives targeting species recovery and ecosystem restoration. It also highlighted efforts related to Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), alongside operational support to implement the Post-2020 SAPBIO, including the resource mobilization strategy.

20. The Meeting congratulated SPA/RAC on its continuous support and welcomed the release of the new scientific publication on the updated distribution of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows, coralligenous assemblages and marine caves in the Mediterranean Sea. It was highlighted that this work significantly enhanced the regional baseline, although substantial data gaps remained regarding the extent of seagrass meadows, particularly in the South and East Mediterranean sub-regions.

21. During the ensuing discussion, one representative requested that the scientific publication be shared with all participants, while another raised a technical query regarding the data integration process utilized for the habitat mapping activity. Specifically, clarification was sought on whether the updated maps relied solely on national datasets officially uploaded to the regional platform, or if they also incorporated supplementary datasets transmitted via direct correspondence or sourced from external marine databases such as the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet).

22. In response, the Secretariat clarified the methodology used for data collection and synchronization, emphasizing the continuous effort required to ensure that all available national and regional inputs are thoroughly integrated into the Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform. The Meeting stressed the importance of centralizing data stream updates to optimize regional conservation efforts.

23. One delegation shared an update on recent national-level conservation measures, noting the implementation in December 2025 of a new designation framework and label for “High Protection Marine Areas” (*Zones de Protection Forte en Mer*). It was explained that this measure is designed to bring 14.8 per cent of the relevant maritime territory under a strict protection regime by the end of 2026, in line with commitments previously announced at the Nice United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC-3).

24. Another delegation delivered a comprehensive presentation on the practical steps and field milestones achieved at the national level to advance the Post-2020 SAPBIO objectives. It was highlighted that since 2024, strategic priorities had been successfully integrated into national environmental programmes, moving from baseline studies to active ecosystem management. The presentation detailed significant progress made in the expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) through baseline ecological and socioeconomic surveys conducted in collaboration with regional partners. Furthermore, enhanced cooperation with fisheries authorities had led to the enforcement of strict seasonal closures to mitigate bycatch in traditional and artisanal fisheries, aligned with the regional guidelines of GFCM. The delegation also outlined the adoption of specific national action plans dedicated to the conservation of sensitive habitats and species, notably sea turtles during their nesting seasons, alongside frameworks to monitor the ecological and socioeconomic impacts of non-indigenous species (NIS) within the expanded IMAP framework.

25. Following the discussions, the Meeting urged national authorities in the concerned sub-regions, in close collaboration with SPA/RAC and scientific partners, to prioritize national mapping initiatives to address existing geographical gaps.

26. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that SPA/RAC prioritize future fundraising efforts and project concepts to support ecosystem restoration and enhance conservation through MCPAs and OECMs.

27. The Meeting also welcomed the elaboration of the *Draft criteria for a full inventory of ecosystems with high ecological relevance and/or regeneration potential*, as presented in document UNEP/MED WG.642/Inf.3.

VI. 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 (agenda item 4)

A. Mapping of Post-2020 SAPBIO Targets to GBF Targets (agenda sub-item 4.1)

28. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/MED WG.642/4, *Comparative analysis of the CBD GBF monitoring framework and the Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring framework*, providing a comprehensive overview of the structural linkages between global and regional biodiversity strategic targets. This mapping exercise was presented as a critical prerequisite to identify relevant indicators to assess the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, focusing on evaluating progress towards the 2027 and 2030 expected results.

29. Providing necessary institutional context, the Secretariat recalled that while the Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 SAPBIO was initially adopted in 2025 to track urgent start-up activities, a finalized indicator framework could not be completed concurrently. This delay stemmed from the fact that the indicator set for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was undergoing simultaneous development and was only fully adopted at the global level in February 2025. Consequently, SPA/RAC was mandated to continue its technical work throughout 2026, in close consultation with the National Correspondents, to finalize the regional indicators ahead of the scheduled 2027 and 2030 assessment cycles.

30. The Secretariat further clarified the dual-path methodological approach guided by COP 24 Decision IG.27/8. To avoid reporting redundancies and minimize the administrative burden on Contracting Parties, global metrics are first screened through a “Mediterranean filter”. Relevant and applicable global headline indicators are adopted directly. Conversely, where unique regional specificities exist—such as actions tied to the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) or GES—region-specific indicators must be developed. It was emphasized that while the global framework comprises 4 goals and 23 targets measured through achievement indicators, the Post-2020 SAPBIO goes a step further by incorporating 3 goals, 27 targets, and 42 highly operational actions, thus mandating a dedicated set of action-implementation performance indicators.

31. Following the presentation and a brief exchange of clarifications, the Meeting endorsed the results of the comparative analysis between the CBD GBF monitoring framework and the Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring framework, as appearing in **Annex III** to the present report. It was agreed that this comprehensive mapping would serve as the structural baseline for the next phase of technical refinement, ensuring that global-level indicators are adapted effectively to the Mediterranean context while taking into account data availability and regional monitoring capacities.

B. Draft list of relevant and applicable indicators for assessing the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in the Mediterranean context (agenda sub-item 4.2)

32. The Secretariat introduced working document UNEP/MED WG.642/5, *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*. It was recalled that while the Monitoring Framework for the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO was noted by COP 24, further technical refinement was required to achieve full structural alignment with the global monitoring framework of the CBD GBF.

33. The presentation detailed the core architectural structure of the proposed indicator-based system, explaining that the framework splits the monitoring into two distinct categories to measure progress effectively over the strategic periods leading to 2027 and 2030:

- **Indicators of targets achievement (Achievement Indicators)**: Designed to measure long-term strategic outcomes, these are structured into primary indicators—relying on established, regionally

monitored metrics such as the IMAP Common Indicators—and secondary indicators, acting as proxies where comprehensive regional datasets are still emerging.

- **Indicators of actions performance (Performance Indicators)**: Structured to track the specific operational implementation of the forty-two concrete actions defined under the Post-2020 SAPBIO.

34. The Secretariat emphasized that a major challenge in developing the performance indicators stemmed from the original formulation of the expected results for 2030, which often overlapped with long-term target achievements rather than specific action outputs. To resolve this and ensure effective data comparison between the 2027 and 2030 cycles, the proposed framework normalizes the metrics by focusing on the active implementation and enforcement of national and regional action plans over time. Furthermore, to avoid an excessive reporting burden on Contracting Parties, the framework actively incorporates data from existing regional processes, including the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) criteria for EU countries, IUCN Red List assessments and fisheries management parameters developed under the GFCM.

35. It was further clarified that the screening of candidate metrics relied on three core criteria: applicability of the global indicators for the 2030 end-of-period evaluation, development of specific regional metrics for the 2027 medium-term assessment, and the realistic availability of homogeneous datasets across the entire Mediterranean region.

36. Furthermore, the Secretariat noted that targets and indicators related to MCPAs and OECMs—specifically global Target 3 and Post-2020 SAPBIO targets 1.4, 1.5, 2.5, and 2.7—were intentionally omitted from this exercise. This was done to prevent data redundancy, as a dedicated tracking mechanism (*i.e.*, the Evaluation and Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs) had already been officially adopted by COP 23 in 2023, with the strategy 2026 mid-term external evaluation feeding directly into the overall Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment.

37. During the ensuing discussion, attention was drawn to technical challenges regarding data homogeneity, noting that data availability differed significantly between sub-regions, which could prevent some countries from reporting in a timely manner. In light of this, it was suggested that the Secretariat work closely with technical experts to simplify and group similar indicators together to ease the national reporting burden.

38. One delegation expressed support for the proposed tracking matrix, welcoming the use of color-coded formatting and emphasizing that data availability remained the single most decisive factor for the success of the framework. The delegation noted that because the underlying datasets were already embedded within existing reporting streams like IMAP, the clear implementation guidelines built into those mechanisms would help mitigate reporting disparities between countries.

39. Another delegation also welcomed the document, underlining that color-coded new indicators for targets and objectives were highly useful and must fully remain part of the final framework to ensure monitoring coherence across future regional assessments.

40. A third delegation proposed enhancing the tracking matrix by adding a dedicated column to systematically outline the concrete measures and practical steps to be taken at the national level to reach each target. In response, the Secretariat clarified that the primary purpose of the current table was strictly to define indicators for the technical assessment. It was explained that tracking specific national measures and operational constraints would be handled within the subsequent national questionnaires, allowing the strategy to adapt based on the post-assessment findings of the 2027 and 2030 cycles.

41. A representative from a regional fisheries organization welcomed the draft set of indicators and proposed technical adjustments to ensure synchronization with existing fisheries tracking systems. Regarding Table 3.1, Target 2.6 on aquaculture, it was recommended to incorporate the specific indicators reported under Table 3.2 (Action 24). For Table 3.2, Action 21, a correction was noted regarding a typo in the text. The representative highlighted that these fisheries metrics directly aligned with the environmental components of the mid-term review of the GFCM 2030 Strategy, the results of which will be published in

October 2026, thereby ensuring data synchronization and preventing double-reporting at the national level. An expert involved in the framework's development noted that the global framework lacked specific fisheries indicators, which underscored the value of the detailed action-oriented approach of the Post-2020 SAPBIO.

42. In synthesizing the exchange, it was observed that the Post-2020 SAPBIO effectively serves as a national-level gap analysis tool. It was emphasized that by pulling data from multiple existing networks—including IMAP and EU reporting frameworks—the monitoring tool allows countries to strategically map data deficiencies, orient their conservation efforts for the subsequent cycle, and collectively advance toward achieving GES. Shifting from the start-up activity indicators used in the previous biennium toward this structured-indicators-baseline would further resolve past issues related to non-homogeneous national datasets.

43. Following the discussions, the Meeting approved the approach of using achievement indicators for measuring progress towards Post-2020 SAPBIO targets and performance indicators for assessing the implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO actions.

44. The Meeting reviewed and commented on the draft set of indicators for assessing the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and noted that the Secretariat set a deadline of 26 June 2026 for receiving further written comments, after which the indicators would be considered endorsed for use in the assessments of the Post-2020 SAPBIO collective implementation in 2027 and 2030.

45. The set of indicators for assessing the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO as endorsed by the Meeting appears in **Annex IV** to the present report.

VII. Next Steps and Roadmap to 2027 Post-2020 SAPBIO Assessment (agenda item 5)

A. Online Questionnaire for 2027 Post-2020 SAPBIO Assessment (agenda sub-item 5.1)

46. The Secretariat introduced the process required to undertake the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO with respect to the expected results for 2027. In this context, the Secretariat presented the online questionnaire designed on the basis of the Monitoring Framework adopted during the previous biennium. Attention was drawn to information documents UNEP/MED WG.642/Inf.6, detailing the primary findings of the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities, and UNEP/MED WG.642/Inf.7, which contains the *Monitoring Framework for the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO*.

47. The Secretariat outlined the operational roadmap for the upcoming assessment cycle. It was stated that the online questionnaire would be finalized and circulated to the Contracting Parties and the Advisory Committee member organizations by mid-July 2026, with an initial submission deadline tentatively scheduled for late September 2026. Furthermore, the recruitment of technical consultants would be concluded by mid-July 2026 to ensure their onboarding. The designated consultants will compile, evaluate and analyze national and regional data inputs from August 2026 to January 2027, preparing the main assessment findings via an aggregated approach across sub-regional and regional tiers.

48. To optimize regional data collection and redress the operational constraints encountered during the first assessment cycle—specifically the technical inability for respondents to save data entry progress mid-session—the Secretariat announced the migration of the reporting matrix to the Lime Survey platform. It was explained that this user-friendly system would permit national experts to save, exit and resume completion of the questionnaire at any time. This operational enhancement is intended to facilitate better internal coordination and data integration between distinct national ministries and administrative departments when sourcing disparate conservation datasets. To provide ongoing support to the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat committed to establishing a dedicated technical help desk to resolve software operational issues and streamline data harmonization.

49. During the ensuing discussion, an observer from a regional fisheries organization requested technical clarification regarding the definitive reporting period and data synchronization timeline. The observer noted that key fisheries indicators at their institutional level would only be formally endorsed following their commission meeting scheduled for October 2025. In response, the Secretariat clarified that the questionnaire covers active conservation measures implemented up to September 2026. It was added that the subsequent technical evaluation phase conducted by the consultants would provide an extended timeframe capable of fully capturing and integrating late-stage data streams from regional partners.

50. To ease data entry for institutional partners, it was suggested that visual color-coding be utilized within the Lime Survey platform to differentiate between national, regional and shared reporting responsibilities. The Secretariat welcomed the proposal, agreeing to integrate dedicated color tags and noting that specific sections relevant to the regional fisheries organization would be highlighted in blue to streamline their inputs. One delegation requested additional clarification regarding technical parameters of the survey. It was reaffirmed that the questionnaire serves as a crucial national-level gap analysis tool, and Contracting Parties were strongly encouraged to refer continuously to the baseline monitoring framework to ensure clear structural harmonization during the 2027 reporting cycle.

51. Following the discussions, the Meeting took note of the process for undertaking the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO towards the 2027 expected results, as well as the online questionnaire developed based on the Monitoring Framework adopted during the 2024–2025 biennium, and welcomed its strict alignment with this framework and its capitalization of the lessons learned from the previous assessment based on start-up activities.

52. The Meeting requested the Secretariat to explore the possibility of extending the deadline for submitting national contributions, in order to provide Contracting Parties with sufficient time to comprehensively complete and validate the online questionnaire.

B. The mid-term evaluation of the Post-2020 Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs planned for 2026 (agenda sub-item 5.2)

53. The Secretariat introduced the process launched to undertake, in 2026, an external mid-term evaluation of the *Post-2020 Regional Strategy for Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the Mediterranean*. It was recalled that while the overall Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring framework intentionally omitted direct indicator tracking for global Target 3, this was due to the Mediterranean region possessing a dedicated, pioneering spatial strategy that directly complements the SAPBIO framework with its own pre-adopted Evaluation and Monitoring Framework.

54. The presentation highlighted that the external mid-term evaluation scheduled for 2026 would serve as a critical milestone, feeding progress data directly into the final collective evaluation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO for COP 25. This evaluation will specifically track achievements under regional targets 1.4, 1.5, 2.5, and 2.7. The Secretariat detailed the core architecture of the strategy, which comprises five strategic pillars (governance, network expansion, OECM integration, management effectiveness, and stakeholder support) covering 20 outputs, 67 proposed national actions, and 58 proposed regional actions. The ultimate qualitative and quantitative objective remains assisting Contracting Parties in achieving the global “30 by 30” target while expanding marine areas under enhanced protection.

55. The Secretariat further explained that the evaluation process is structured around three consecutive phases: data collection and rapid analysis, targeted questionnaire consultations with Contracting Parties and regional partners, and regional reporting to draft targeted recommendations. This technical process is being conducted under the direct supervision of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts for Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (AGEM), which provides scientific review, baseline guidance and finalizes the draft recommendations to be submitted to the Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity (SPA/BD).

56. The lead expert involved in the mid-term evaluation provided an operational progress update, noting that the process was currently within its first phase of rapid assessment to map out data availability and identify existing baseline gaps. A major technical limitation was highlighted regarding the systemic absence of predefined baseline values for many strategic actions, making the absolute tracking of chronological progress since 2020 complex. To overcome this, technical efforts are underway to reconstruct baseline parameters where data permits. Furthermore, based on preliminary reviews of submitted documentation, the expert shared an initial finding indicating a clear regional need to structurally amend and harmonize the standardized format of future national reports to capture the precise metrics required for comprehensive spatial evaluations.

57. In the ensuing discussion, attention was drawn to an important regional document containing technical guidance on the identification and reporting of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal OECMs. It was noted that this guidance document was developed by regional experts and reviewed by the AGEM group of experts after two rounds of rigorous review. Contracting Parties were strongly encouraged to actively consult this guidance document when completing their national questionnaires, using it as a practical tool to report OECMs as an effective, additional layer of spatial conservation alongside existing MPAs.

58. Following the discussions, the Meeting took note of the process launched to undertake, in 2026, an external mid-term evaluation of the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs in the Mediterranean.

VIII. Any other matters (agenda item 6)

59. Under this agenda item, the Meeting was invited to raise and discuss other matters requiring attention, as agreed during the adoption of the provisional agenda. No additional formal items were proposed by the Contracting Parties or the Secretariat.

60. Turning to logistical matters and upcoming regional events, the Secretariat informed the Meeting that an informational webinar would be organized on 3 July 2026 to officially launch the *Save the Date* announcement and present the updated *Mediterranean MPA Status Report*. It was detailed that this webinar would also initiate regional consultations to define strategic priorities for MPAs in the upcoming years, noting that the Mediterranean region currently stands at 9 per cent of spatial conservation, which remains distant from the global 30 per cent target. The Secretariat further announced that the upcoming MPA Forum was scheduled to take place in Alexandria, Egypt, from 15 to 18 December 2026.

61. Responding to queries regarding the organization of future sessions, the Secretariat announced that the next Meeting of the National Correspondents for the Post-2020 SAPBIO is scheduled to be held in person in May 2027, tentatively around 24 May. It was explained that this meeting would be organized back-to-back with the 18th Meeting of the SPA/BD Focal Points (25–26 May 2027). Several delegations welcomed the prospect of resuming face-to-face sessions, highlighting that in-person interactions significantly enhance technical exchanges and regional cooperation among Contracting Parties compared to virtual formats.

IX. Conclusions and Recommendations (agenda item 7)

62. The Meeting reviewed, commented on, and approved the draft conclusions and recommendations as amended and attached to the present report as **Annex V**.

X. Closure of the meeting (agenda item 8)

63. Following the conclusion of the substantive discussions, the Director of SPA/RAC delivered closing remarks. He expressed his sincere appreciation to the Contracting Parties, technical experts and regional partners for their active participation and continuous commitment to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention. The Director highlighted that the outcomes of the session reflected the integrated, action-oriented nature of the Post-2020 SAPBIO strategy for marine and coastal biodiversity. He emphasized that the comparative analysis between global and regional targets, along with the indicators adapted to the Mediterranean context, successfully established a robust monitoring system utilizing relevant global metrics. This achievement, he noted, demonstrated the strength of collective regional cooperation to advance the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity. In conclusion, the Director extended special thanks to the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and the Rapporteur for their leadership throughout the sessions.

64. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairperson declared the Meeting closed at 2.15 p.m. UTC+1 on 16 June 2026.

ANNEX I: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

POST-2020 SAPBIO NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS
CORRESPONDENTS NATIOANUX DU POST-2020 SAPBIO

CROATIA / *CROATIE*	**Ms. Martina MARIĆ** Senior Advisor in the Department for Monitoring and Assessment of the State of Marine Ecosystems Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition
CYPRUS / *CHYPRE*	**Ms. Melina MARCOU** Fisheries and Marine Research Officer Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR) Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment
EGYPT / *ÉGYPTE*	**Mr. Mohamed Said Abdelwarith ATTEA** General Manager Nature Conversion Sector (NCS) Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
FRANCE / *FRANCE*	**Mr. Laurent GUÉRIN** Chargé de mission à la Direction des Relations Européennes et Internationales Office Français de la Biodiversité (OFB)
GREECE / *GRÈCE*	**Ms. Aimilia DROUGA** National Focal Point / Marine Expert, Environmental Officer Department of Protected Areas Directorate of Natural Environment Protection and Biodiversity General Directorate of Environmental Policy Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy
ITALY / *ITALIE*	**Mr. Leonardo TUNESI** National Focal Point / Research Director Associated Department of Marine Biodiversity, Habitat and Species Protection
LEBANON / *LIBAN*	**Ms. Lara SAMAHA** Head of Department of Ecosystems Directorate General of Environment Ministry of Environment
LIBYA / *LIBYE*	**Mr. Elmaki Ayad ELAGIL** Director of the Nature Conservation Department Ministry of Environment **Mr. Abdulmaula HAMZA** Assistant Professor Biology Department University of Tripoli / Ministry of Environment
MALTA / *MALTE*	**Mr. Brian CHRISTIE** Environment Protection Officer Environment and Resources Authority (ERA)
SPAIN / *ESPAGNE*	**Ms. Silvia GARCÍA HIGUERA** Civil Servant Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge

TUNISIA / *TUNISIE*	**Ms. Samia HLEL** Sous-directrice Direction générale de l'Environnement et de la Qualité de la Vie (DGQEV) Ministère de l'Environnement
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REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES / *REPRÉSENTANTS DES INSTITUTIONS SPÉCIALISÉES DES NATIONS UNIES*

GFCM - General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean / Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) ***CGPM - Commission générale des pêches pour la Méditerranée / Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)***	**Mr. Anis ZARROUK** Fishery Ecosystems Officer General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS / *REPRÉSENTANTS D'AUTRES ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES*

IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature ***UICN - Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature***	**Ms. Mercedes MUÑOZ CAÑAS** Programme Manager Marine Biodiversity and Blue Economy IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation (IUCN Med)

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ENTITIES / *ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES ET AUTRES ENTITÉS*

MedPAN **Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean / *Réseau des gestionnaires de zones marines protégées en Méditerranée***	**Ms. Carole MARTINEZ** Policy Manager

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME - SECRETARIAT TO THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND COMPONENTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN / *PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT - SECRÉTARIAT DE LA CONVENTION DE BARCELONE ET COMPOSANTES DU PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE*

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SECRETARIAT OF THE MEETING / *SECRÉTARIAT DE LA RÉUNION*

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ANNEX II: AGENDA

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

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

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

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5.1. Online Questionnaire for 2027 Post-2020 SAPBIO Assessment

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ANNEX III

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CBD GBF MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND THE POST-2020 SAPBIO MONITORING FRAMEWORK

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

1. Methodological approach

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

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

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

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

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

2.1. Comparison at the level of set targets

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

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

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

8. However, several Post-2020 SAP BIO targets, particularly those addressing governance, compliance, Post-2020 assessment, capacity development for implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO, employment and specific national mechanisms, do not have direct GBF counterparts. The IMAP or GES--related target under EcAp can only be indirectly linked to some CBD GBF targets, as there is no specific mention of IMAP in the global

framework. These relations need to be taken into account when refining indicators appropriate for the Post-2020 SAPBIO. In this regard, the identified gaps indicate areas unique to the Mediterranean context or reflect processes that are more implicit in the broader GBF framework rather than explicitly stated as individual targets.

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

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

Target 2.8. on cross-sectoral integration, including tourism, mining, energy	**Target 14** - Integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level
Target 2.9. on reinforced governance, compliance, and stakeholder participation	-
Target 3.1. on the IMAP (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme) refinement and full compliance	*May be indirectly linked to several targets, although IMAP is not specifically mentioned.* **Target 20** - Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity **Target 21** - Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action
Target 3.2. on the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment and reporting mechanisms	-
Target 3.3. means for the assessment mechanisms	-
Target 3.4. on capacity development (for implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO)	-
Target 3.5. on networking and knowledge sharing (NIS, migratory species, MPAs, GES…)	**Target 21** - Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action
Target 3.6. on raising awareness, targeting decision-makers, media, and general public	
Target 3.7. on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher education, and professional training	
Target 3.8. on employment, notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation	-
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources	**Target 19** - Mobilize 200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including 30 billion through international finance
Target 3.10. on international cooperation and increased north/south financial flows	**Target 19** - Mobilize 200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including 30 billion through international finance **Target 20** - Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity

2.2. Comparison between target related indicators

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

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

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

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

Table 2.2 provides a comparative overview of the CBD GBF indicators related to specific targets—categorized as headline, component, and complementary indicators—which can be associated with specific Post-2020 SAPBIO targets. This tabular mapping illustrates how many and which types of CBD GBF indicators are suggested for use in tracking progress under each Mediterranean-level target, thereby providing clarity on indicator coverage and highlighting overlaps between the global and regional frameworks. As already explained in Table 2.1, several Post-2020 SAPBIO targets are not covered by the CBD GBF targets; therefore, there are no relevant CBD GBF indicators that can be associated with these targets.

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

Post-2020 SAP BIO targets	Candidate CBD GBF Indicators for Post-2020 SAP BIO
Target 1.1. on specific and urgent pressures over protected species and habitats	***Headline indicators:*** • *A.3 Red list Index* • *A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500* ***Component indicators:*** • Living Planet Index • Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities • Trends in effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence • Green Status of Species Index • Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved ***Complementary indicators:*** • Species threat abatement and Action 12. Restoration metric • Changing status of evolutionary distinct and globally endangered species (EDGE Index) • Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status • Number of CMS daughter agreements • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction • Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) • Rate of invasive alien species establishment
Target 1.2. on alien invasive species, sharing databases and controlling introduction pathways, and impacts in the most vulnerable areas	***Headline indicators:*** • *6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment* ***Component indicators:*** • Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact • Rate of invasive alien species spread • Number of invasive alien species introduction events ***Complementary indicators:*** • Number of invasive alien species on national lists as per the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species • Trends in abundance, temporal occurrence and spatial distribution of non-indigenous species, particularly invasive, non-indigenous species, notably in risk areas (in relation to the main vectors and pathways of spreading of such species) • Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)
Target 1.3. on pollution control, particularly plastics, nutrient leakage, and noise	***Headline indicators:*** • *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 • Underwater noise pollution • Name, amount/volume/concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area) • Pesticide use per area of cropland
Target 1.4. on effective systems of MCPAs (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas) and OECMs (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures) **Target 1.5.** on areas with enhanced protection levels	***Headline indicators:*** • *3.1 Coverage of protected areas and OECMs* ***Component indicators:*** • Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas • Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) • ProtConn • Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-Connectedness) • Red List of Ecosystems Connectivity Indicator (in development) • The number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE) • Species Protection Index ***Complementary indicators*** • Protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PD) • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas • IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas • Number of hectares of UNESCO designated sites (natural and mixed World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves) • Protected area and OECM management effectiveness (MEPCA) indicator • Protected Area Isolation Index (PAI) • Protected Areas Network metric (ProNet) • Extent to which protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) cover Key Biodiversity Areas that are important for migratory species • Coverage of Protected areas and OECMS and traditional territories (by governance type) • Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (RMETT) • Percentage of biosphere reserves that have a positive conservation outcome and effective management • Extent of indigenous peoples and local communities' lands that have some form of recognition • Species Protection Index • Number of countries implementing national legislation, policies or other measures regarding free, prior and informed consent related to conservation • Red List of Ecosystems • Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures
Target 1.6. on ecosystem Action 12. Restoration, most of those with the highest relevance and potential	***Headline indicators:*** • *2.2 Area under Action 12. Restoration* ***Component indicators:*** • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Maintenance and Action 12. Restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems ***Complementary indicators:*** • Habitat distributional range • Index of Species Rarity Sites, High Biodiversity Areas, Large Mammal Landscapes, Intact Wilderness and Climate Stabilization Areas • Increase in secondary natural forest cover • Annual Tropical Primary Tree Cover Loss

	• Forest Landscape Integrity Index • Global Ecosystem Action 12. Restoration Index • Free-flowing rivers • Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least 10 per cent natural land • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) • Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas • Biodiversity Habitat Index • Red List Index • Red List of Ecosystems
Target 1.7. on the achievement of the Good Environmental Status	-
Target 1.8. on Action 13. Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and nature-based solutions	***Component indicators:*** • Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems by ecosystem type (System of Environmental Economic Accounts) • Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 that include biodiversity • National greenhouse inventories from land use and land use change • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) ***Complementary indicators*** • Above-ground biomass stock in forests (tonnes/ha) • National greenhouse inventories from land use and land use change • Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies • Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications • Index of coastal eutrophication
Target 2.1. on the distribution and status of species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol **Target 2.2.** on sea-floor cartography, status and integrity of threatened habitats **Target 2.3.** on knowledge sharing (Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform)	***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

Target 2.4. on halting by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing **Target 2.5.** on small-scale fisheries (professional, recreational), particularly in MPAs **Target 2.6.** on sustainable and biodiversity-friendly aquaculture	***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
Target 2.7. on the ecosystem approach, and marine and coastal spatial planning	***Headline Indicators:*** *A.1 Red List of Ecosystems* *A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems* *1.1 Per cent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans** **Component indicator:** • Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas **Complementary indicators:** • Number of countries using natural capital accounts in planning processes • Percentage of spatial plans utilizing information on Key Biodiversity Areas • Habitat patches located within marine protected areas or integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) • Other spatial management plans (not captured as IMCAM or marine spatial planning in 14.2.1) • Number of countries using ocean accounts in planning processes • Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation • Proportion of total land area that is under cultivation • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Number of countries implementing national legislation, policies or other measures regarding free, prior and informed consent related to conservation • Ecosystem Integrity Index
Target 2.8. on cross-sectoral integration, including tourism, mining, energy	***Component indicators:*** • Number of countries with implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting ***Complementary indicators*** • Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANPP) • CO_2 emission per unit of value added • Change in water-use efficiency over time
Target 2.9. on reinforced governance, compliance, and stakeholder participation	-
Target 3.1. on the IMAP (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme) refinement and full compliance	-

Target 3.2. on the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment and reporting mechanisms	-
Target 3.3. Means for the assessment mechanisms	-
Target 3.4. on capacity development (for implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO)	-
Target 3.5. on networking and knowledge sharing (NIS, migratory species, MPAs, GES…) **Target 3.6.** on raising awareness, targeting decision-makers, media, and general public **Target 3.7.** on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher education, and professional training	***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
Target 3.8. on employment, notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation	-
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources	***Headline indicators:*** • *D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* • *D.2 Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* • *D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* ***Complementary indicators:*** • Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area • Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget • Amount and composition of biodiversity-related finance reported to the OECD Creditor reporting system • Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries • Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries • Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding • Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

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

2.3. Comparison between actions related indicators

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

13. To facilitate this process, the relationships between specific Post-2020 SAPBIO targets and their supporting actions have been analysed and presented in **Table 2.3**, as identified in Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO. This table helps illustrate which particular actions support each target, providing a clear mapping between concrete steps and objectives. It is important to highlight that a single target is often supported by multiple actions, and each action may, in turn, contribute to several targets.

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

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

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

	• Action 19. Habitats • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.7. on the achievement of the Good Environmental Status	• Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 4. NIS/IAS commitment • Action 5. NIS/IAS capacity • Action 6. NIS/IAS control • Action 7. Litter • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 13. Climate change • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 18. Vertebrates • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 1.8. on climate change	• Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 12. Restoration • Action 13. Climate change • Action 25. Tourism • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.1. on the distribution and status of species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol	• Action 1. Species and habitats plans • Action 2. Species recovery • Action 14. Good Environmental Status (GES) • Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 17. Invertebrates

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

	• Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.5. on small-scale fisheries (professional, recreational), particularly in MPAs	• Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.6. on sustainable and biodiversity-friendly aquaculture	• Action 8. EIA/SEA • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 29. Stakeholder participation • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.7. on the ecosystem approach, and marine and coastal spatial planning	• Action 3. Maritime traffic • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 15. MCPAs and OECMs • Action 19. Habitats • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 2.8. on cross-sectoral integration, including tourism, mining, energy	• Action 7. Litter • Action 9. Wind energy • Action 10. Minerals • Action 11. Spatial planning • Action 13. Climate change • Action 21. Overfishing and IUU • Action 22. By-catch • Action 23. Small scale fisheries • Action 24. Aquaculture

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

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

	• Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.6. on raising awareness, targeting decision-makers, media, and general public	• Action 4. NIS/IAS commitment • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.7. on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher education, and professional training	• Action 12. Restoration • Action 16. Biodiversity platform • Action 20. NIS/IAS Database • Action 24. Aquaculture • Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 39. Outreach and education • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.8. on employment, notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation	• Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 31. Compliance and enforcement • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources	• Action 25. Tourism • Action 26. Integrating biodiversity • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 28. Political will and coordination • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring • Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 38. Awareness • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation
Target 3.10. on international cooperation and increased north/south financial flows	• Action 13. Climate change • Action 19. Habitats • Action 27. Streamline Post-2020 SAPBIO • Action 30. Top-down and bottom-up scaling of international commitments • Action 34. Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring

	• Action 35. Support to run the SAPBIO • Action 36. Capacity building for the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national level • Action 37. Networking • Action 40. Employment • Action 41. Sustainable funding • Action 42. Cooperation

3. Conclusions and recommendations

- The comparative analysis highlights **that** the CBD GBF focuses on achievement expressed through goals and targets, while the Post-2020 SAPBIO goes a step further by defining concrete actions to support target achievement.

- Accordingly, **CBD GBF indicators are directly linked to specific targets**, serving primarily as "**achievement indicators."** In contrast, the first **Post-2020 SAPBIO** Monitoring Framework focuses on identification of **"performance indicators" that measure the level of action implementation**.

- As actions contribute to the achievement of specific targets, **CBD GBF target-related indicators may serve as a useful basis for developing more specific, action-oriented indicators** under the Post-2020 SAPBIO.

- This approach is further supported by the fact **that most of the Post-2020 SAPBIO Targets are aligned with the CBD GBF targets, with a few discrepancies in targets specific to the Mediterranean context**,

- The **results of this comparative analysis represent an important contribution toward further developing both target- and action-oriented indicators** within the Post-2020 SAPBIO, underscoring the importance of ensuring coherence and alignment between global and regional strategic frameworks.

- **In the next step**, **global-level indicators need to be further refined**, to see the applicability at the regional level, while also taking into account the availability of data and information necessary for their calculation

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2. CBD, Decision 15/5, adopted at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16) held in 2022 in Cali, Columbia
3. UNEP/MAP - SPA/RAC, 2021. Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean. Ed. SPA/RAC, Tunis: 47 pp + Appendix
4. UNEP/MED IG.25/27. Decision IG.25/12 Protecting and conserving the Mediterranean through well connected and effective systems of marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including Specially Protected Areas and Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance
5. UNEP/MED IG.26/22. Decision IG.26/5 Specially Protected Areas (SPAs), Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) and Ecosystem Restoration
6. UNEP/MED WG.620/Inf.25, 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 (Post-2020 SAPBIO), Meeting of the MAP Focal Points, Athens, Greece, 16–19 2025.

ANNEX IV

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

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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

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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

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

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 Framework[1]— 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.

[1] 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.

- **Species Applicability and Data Robustness:** Indicators relying on species lists or distribution data must clearly distinguish between resident, regular, and occasional species to ensure that assessment of pressures reflects meaningful impacts on Mediterranean biodiversity. Indicators that are not yet supported by a routine, regional, and regularly updated data source (e.g., a standardized cetacean RLI cycle) shall be classified as secondary or proxy indicators, with a clear pathway defined for upgrading them to headline status as data availability improves.

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 2031[2]. 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

[2] 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)

scientific symposia, and outputs from SPA/RAC and other regional organizations supporting the implementation of the SPA/BD Protocol.

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 *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*	***Headline indicators:*** ● *A.3 Red list Index - only for cetaceans*[3] ● *A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500* ***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*	***Primary indicators*** ● *IMAP/GES status trend (2023 - 2030) for relevant groups of :* *habitats (EO1-CI1, CI2)* ○ *Coralligenous* ○ *Maêrl* ○ *Posidonia* *species: (EO1- CI3, CI4, CI5)* ○ *marine mammals (cetaceans and monk seal)* ○ *marine turtles* ○ *seabirds* ***Secondary indicators*** ● Red List index for cetaceans or any other relevant group, if such data exist[4] ● *Conservation status trend of Mediterranean elasmobranchs, based on IUCN Red List assessments and regional monitoring programmes*	● MED QSR (for 2023 MED QSR), IMAP Info System and related sources ● IUCN Red list status of cetacean species in ACCOBAMS area (ACCOBAMS 2022a) – noting that a second assessment is required to calculate a meaningful trend. ● The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ● WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessment ● Habitats and Birds Directive - Conservation status ● IUCN Shark Specialist Group assessments; ● SPA/RAC Action Plan for the Conservation of Cartilaginous Fishes (Chondrichthyans); ● GFCM Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF; relevant bycatch monitoring initiatives.

[3] The calculation of the Red List Index requires results from periodic Red List assessments — at least two assessments over a given period. For the 2027 and 2030 collective assessments, Contracting Parties are encouraged to report separately on pressures affecting resident vs. occasional species to ensure that the evaluation accurately reflects the conservation status of established Mediterranean populations under the SPA/BD Protocol.
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).
[4] Note on the Cetacean RLI: While conceptually relevant, the cetacean Red List Index is currently classified as a secondary indicator. Its elevation to a headline indicator is contingent upon the establishment of a clearly defined, routinely updated process for Mediterranean cetaceans, ideally through coordinated ACCOBAMS/IUCN cycles. For the current strategic period, it serves as a valuable proxy but must be interpreted with caution as a trend indicator.

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
activities and seabed mining, ensuring no deterioration in their conservation trends and status.	***Complementary indicators:*** ● Species threat abatement and Action 12. Restoration metric ● Changing status of evolutionary distinct and globally endangered species (EDGE Index) ● Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status ● 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	● *GES/MSFD status trend of relevant groups of species (Descriptor 1) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries* ● Conservation status trend according to the Habitats and Birds Directive -applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries	
Target 1.2. on alien invasive species, sharing databases and controlling introduction pathways, and impacts in the most vulnerable areas *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,*	***Headline indicators:*** ● *Rate of invasive alien species establishment** ***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*[5] - IAS Introduction rate trend (EO2 - CI6) ***Secondary indicators:*** ● Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact[6] ● *IAS occurrence per country* ● 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

[5] Due to the lack of data what is possible to measure in the strategic period (Post-2020 SAPBIO) is the NIS introduction rate
[6] Proposed as the secondary indicator since the focus in 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
including inter-alia, by (i) protecting most vulnerable 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.			
Target 1.3. on pollution control, particularly plastics, nutrient leakage, and noise *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*	***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*	● 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

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
of light and noise pollution and the amounts of biocides used.	● Underwater noise pollution* ● Name, amount/volume/concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area) ● Pesticide use per area of cropland	● Coverage of noise hotspots in the Mediterranean (overview report developed under ACCOBAMS[7]) ● 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) *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*	**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		

[7] 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
focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.			
Target 1.5. on areas with enhanced protection levels *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.*			
Target 1.6. on ecosystem Action 12. Restoration, most of those with the highest relevance and potential *By 2027 develop the full inventory of ecosystems with the highest ecological relevance and/ or regeneration*	***Headline indicators:*** ● *Area under Action 12. Restoration* ● *Mediterranean-level inventory of ecosystems with highest ecological relevance[8]** ● *Coverage of restored ecosystems from the previous point** ***Component indicators:*** ● Extent of natural ecosystems by type ● Maintenance and Action 12. Restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems ***Complementary indicators:*** ● Habitat distributional range	***Primary indicators:*** ● Mediterranean-level inventory of ecosystems with highest ecological relevance* ● Coverage of restored ecosystems from the previous point*[9] ***Secondary indicators:*** ● Habitat distributional range for selected habitats - coralligenous habitat, Posidonia meadows and maerls and rhodoliths habitats (IMAP/GES EO1 - CI1)[10]	● INFO/RAC ● MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources ● WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessment

[8] the asterisk is already defined as: "Newly proposed indicator (Column 3) - not derived or adapted from CBD GBF.". To this end SPA/RAC developed Draft criteria for full inventory of ecosystems with high ecological relevance and/or regeneration potential in line with action 12 of Post-2020 SAPBIO

[9] "Coverage of restored ecosystems*" is recognised as a longer-term indicator for which sufficient data for meaningful national-level reporting may become available only towards or after 2030; in the interim, progress is tracked through "Area under restoration" and the number of countries having initiated restoration

[10] Where IMAP data is not yet available, EU countries may supplement reporting using Article 17 data; however, this is strictly limited to EU territories and cannot serve as a stand-alone regional metric. All Parties are encouraged to prioritize IMAP-based reporting to ensure regional coherence

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
potential (as nursery areas and/or carbon stocks), and by 2030 complete the restoration of most of those selected.	• Index of Species Rarity Sites, High Biodiversity Areas, Large Mammal Landscapes, Intact Wilderness and Climate Stabilization Areas • Increase in secondary natural forest cover • Annual Tropical Primary Tree Cover Loss • Forest Landscape Integrity Index • Global Ecosystem Action 12. Restoration Index • Free-flowing rivers • Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least 10 per cent natural land • Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) • Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas • Status of Key Biodiversity Areas • Biodiversity Habitat Index • Red List Index • Red List of Ecosystems	• GES/MSFD trends related to Descriptor 1, Criteria D6C4, D6C5 etc.) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries	
Target 1.7. on the achievement of the Good Environmental Status *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*	-	***Primary indicators:*** • *IMAP/GES status trend for relevant groups of species (EO1: CI3 to CI5):* *- marine mammals (cetaceans and monk seal)* *-marine turtles* *-seabirds* ***Secondary indicators:*** • *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 • 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
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 countries have reached appropriate GES in an effective implementation of the Ecosystem Approach and its roadmap.			
Target 1.8. on Action 13. Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and nature-based solutions *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*	***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	***Primary indicators:*** • *Number of countries that have explicitly integrated marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, ecosystem-based adaptation, and nature-based solutions (e.g., blue carbon, coastal habitat restoration) into their official national climate commitments and adaptation plans, as reported under the UNFCCC framework.* ***Secondary indicators:*** • *Number of countries that have included specific coastal and marine climate risk assessments (addressing warming, acidification,*	*Official submissions of Contracting Parties to the **UNFCCC** (Nationally Determined Contributions – NDCs, National Adaptation Plans – NAPs, and Biennial Update Reports – BURs) available via the UNFCCC NDC/NAP registries.* *- Analysis of these submissions will be conducted to extract biodiversity-relevant targets, thereby avoiding duplicative national questionnaires.* *- Note: GHG mitigation metrics, where applicable, shall be aligned with the **IPCC 2006/2019 Guidelines** for national inventories to ensure methodological consistency and public comparability.* - UNFCCC Adaptation Communications and NAPs. - Reporting on disaster risk reduction will be cross-referenced where countries explicitly link Sendai Framework implementation to

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
reducing emissions, nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, and restoration as appropriate, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity, thereby also contributing to halt global warming and acidification.	• Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies • Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications • Index of coastal eutrophication	*and sea-level rise) within their UNFCCC Adaptation Communications or NAPs.*	their UNFCCC adaptation reporting, streamlining public communication on climate and biodiversity linkages.
Target 2.1. on the distribution and status of species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol *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*	***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	***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

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
Regional Action Plans.	• Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) bio-literacy survey (Biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors) • Species Status Information Index		
Target 2.2. on sea-floor cartography, status and integrity of threatened habitats *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*		***Primary indicators:*** • *IMAP/GES status trends for Seafloor integrity (EO6)*[11] • 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:*** • *GES/MSFD status trend of relevant habitats (Descriptor 1) and sea-floor integrity (Descriptor 6) - applicable only to the Mediterranean EU countries*	• MED QSR (for 2023), IMAP Info System and related sources • INFORAC • EMODNet Seabed Habitats • National maps of marine habitats • WISE-Marine Portal - MSFD reports and assessments

[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

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
biodiversity platform.			
Target 2.3. on knowledge sharing (Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform) *By 2027 georeferenced Information on Mediterranean Biodiversity key components is centralized in an open access platform.*		***Primary indicators:*** ● *Functional and operational Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform (MbP)*	● Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform (MbP)[12]
Target 2.4. on halting by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing *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*	***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)	***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

[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
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 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.	• Red List Index (pollinating species) • Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction • Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		
Target 2.5. on small-scale fisheries (professional, recreational), particularly in MPAs *Promote shared responsibility and strong participatory management practices in*		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	• GFCM Regional Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (RPOA-SSF) • related GFCM data (e.g. DCRF).

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
professional small-scale fisheries, advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science, by 2027 in all MPAs, with controlled IUU and recreational fishing, and by 2030 in all fishing grounds within OECMs.			
Target 2.6. on sustainable and biodiversity-friendly aquaculture *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,*		***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
supported by certification, traceability and nature-based solutions, have been promoted across the Mediterranean countries, so that by 2030 the Mediterranean aquaculture industry is transformed in line with the ecosystem approach, through science-based solutions and marine spatial planning tools.			

Target 2.7. on the ecosystem approach, and marine and coastal spatial planning
 	
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-
	Headline Indicators:
	● *A.1 Red List of Ecosystems*
	● *A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems*
	● *1.1 Per cent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans**
	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)
		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
informed marine spatial planning, and by conducting environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments.	• Number of countries using ocean accounts in planning processes • Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation • Proportion of total land area that is under cultivation • Extent of natural ecosystems by type • Number of countries implementing national legislation, policies or other measures regarding free, prior and informed consent related to conservation • Ecosystem Integrity Index		
Target 2.8. on cross-sectoral integration, including tourism, mining, energy *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*	***Component indicators:*** • Number of countries with implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting ***Complementary indicators:*** • Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANPP) • CO_2 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
biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into the assessment of environmental impacts.			
Target 2.9. on reinforced governance, compliance, and stakeholder participation *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*	-		

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
been developed, including raising the profile of environmental administrations, supporting cross-sectorial and multi-level institutional coordination, administrative transparency, stakeholder dialogue, and participatory governance at different levels.			
Target 3.1. on the IMAP (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme) refinement and full compliance *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*	-	***Primary indicators:*** ● *Number of updated national IMAPs in line with the EcAp policy and roadmap (2026-2035) and the third cycle of IMAP* ● *Number of countries timely reporting full sets of data to the IMAP Info system* ● *Number of data sets reported and approved in the IMAP Info system per CPs*	● Information is obtained through : ○ IMAP InfoSystem ○ 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
100% of countries by 2030.			
Target 3.2. on the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment and reporting mechanisms *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.*	-	***Primary indicators:*** ● *Number and percentage of Mediterranean countries that have harmonised their policies with Post-2020 SAPBIO*	● Information is obtained through questionnaires
Target 3.3. Means for the assessment mechanisms *By 2025, the necessary means for running the regional Post-2020 SAPBIO*	-	***Primary indicators:*** ● *Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring and assessment system is in place, based as much as possible on quantitative indicators*	● 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
follow-up and assessment mechanisms, are in place within the MAP system, allowing the timely analysis of progress based on objective/numerical elements of targets towards the Post-2020 SAPBIO goals and targets.			
Target 3.4. on capacity development *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.*		***Primary indicators:*** ● *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*	● 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	***Headline indicators:***	***Primary indicators:*** ● *Identified knowledge sharing and network needs and opportunities at*	● SPA/RAC is the main source of information ● MAPAMED database for MPAs

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
species, MPAs, GES…) *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.*	• *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	*the Mediterranean level for proposed topics* • *Identified appropriate knowledge sharing networks for the Mediterranean* • *Functional and operational MAPAMED database for MPAs (link to the specific Post-2020 Regional strategy - MCPAs and OECMs)* ***Secondary indicators:*** • Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species at the Mediterranean level for target species under IMAP/GES EO1	• The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species • Information is obtained through questionnaires”
Target 3.6. on raising awareness, targeting decision-		***Primary indicators:*** • *Public awareness level in the Mediterranean (measuring knowledge, understanding and*	• 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
makers, media, and general public *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.*		*consciousness)*	

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 3.7. on integrating marine biodiversity into school, higher education, and professional training *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,*		***Primary indicators:*** ● *Level of integration of marine biodiversity into different levels of education*	● 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
industry and civil society.			
Target 3.8. on employment, notably public, in direct relation to biodiversity conservation *By 2030, employment in direct relation to biodiversity conservation, particularly in the public sector (or redirecting the existing one) has increased by 300%.*		***Primary indicators:*** ● *Scope of employment in direct relation to biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean countries*	● Information is obtained through a dedicated survey of the biodiversity repeated employment in the Mediterranean countries
Target 3.9. on sustainable funding, national commitments and innovative sources *By 2027 at the Mediterranean level, and at the national level in most countries, sustainable funding strategies have been developed, with innovative approaches to*	***Headline indicators:*** ● *D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* ● *D.2 Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* ● *D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* ***Complementary indicators:*** ● Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area	***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:***	● Information is obtained through questionnaires to regional and national actors ● GEF Projects and operations database[14]

[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
mobilize alternative financial sources, covering fiscal 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.	• 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	• Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area	

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 3.10. on international cooperation and increased north/south financial flows *Increase cooperation both north/south and between governmental and non-governmental 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*	***Headline indicators:*** ● *D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* ● *D.2 Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* ● *D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* ***Complementary indicators:*** ● Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area ● Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget ● Amount and composition of biodiversity-related finance reported to the OECD Creditor reporting system ● Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries ● Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries ● Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding ● Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	***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 ● GEF Projects and operations database[15]

[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
towards developing countries.	• 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 transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation* ***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		

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
	• 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	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* ● Number of species and/or species groups for which updated Action Plans have been developed and adopted by the Barcelona Convention COP	*Indicator for 2030*[16] *Regional level* ● Same indicator as for 2027, plus[17] ● Number and percentage[18] 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 threatened species whose continued	Regional and National	T1.1 T2.1 T2.2	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number of species and/or species groups for which recovery plans with emergency actions have been developed and	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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 ● Responses from the regional organisations to the targeted questionnaire

[16]The 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)
[18]This 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
survival depends on such actions, including their habitats			adopted by national governments. *Regional level* ● 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 *Regional level* ● 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	
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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030*[20] *National level* ● 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

[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
4. NIS/IAS COMMITMENT 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)	National	T1.2. T3.2. T3.6. T1.7.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● *I*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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* • 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 *Regional level*	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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	● 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
			● Number and contents of the NIS/IAS capacity building events at the regional level through SPA/RAC or other organisations	in aquaculture, within the framework of IMAP	
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.	*Indicator for 2027*[23] *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030*[24] *National level* ● 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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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.	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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.	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *Regional level* ● 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.	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *Regional level* ● 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 PLANNING[28] 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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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,	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Same as the first indicator above ● Number and percentage of countries* that have completed restoration activities[31] on all sites identified above ● *Number and percentage of countries implementing, or*	● 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

[31] The completion indicator is long-term; sufficient data for meaningful national-level reporting on completed restoration may become available only towards or after 2030. Interim progress is measured through the 2027 indicators (inventory developed and restoration initiated).

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
			wetlands, and dune systems etc. ● Number and percentage of countries that have started restoration activities on 30% of the sites identified above, favouring nature-based solutions ● Number and percentage of countries that have adopted a national restoration action plan (or equivalent instrument) covering degraded ecosystems	*reporting progress on, their national restoration action plan (or equivalent instrument)*	
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[32] and National	T1.3. T1.7. T1.8. T2.8. T3.10.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● *Number and percentage of countries that have submitted updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC that explicitly include marine and coastal ecosystem-based mitigation measures (e.g., blue carbon, seagrass/Posidonia restoration).* ● *Number and percentage of countries that have submitted National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or Adaptation Communications*	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● *Same indicators as for 2027, updated to track progression from commitment to implementation, based on subsequent UNFCCC Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and national progress reports.* ● *Number and percentage of countries that have established a national coordination mechanism linking their national biodiversity (SPA/BD) and climate (UNFCCC) focal points to ensure joint*	● ***UNFCCC NDC/NAP Registries*** *(primary source – publicly available).* ● ***UNFCCC Biennial Update Reports (BURs)*** *for tracking implementation progress* ● *Targeted questionnaires will only be used to supplement missing contextual information (e.g., specific MPA-level monitoring details) where UNFCCC data is insufficient, significantly reducing the overall national reporting burden.*

[32] 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
			that explicitly incorporate nature-based solutions for coastal protection and MPAs. ● *Number and percentage of countries that have used IPCC-compliant methodologies to report on coastal wetland GHG fluxes in their national inventories.*	*reporting and policy coherence.* ● *Number and percentage of countries* with fully operational climate change monitoring system in all MPAs*	
14. GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS Promote actions, including scientific research, with the view of achieving GES for all biodiversity-related ecological objectives within the Ecosystem Approach EcAp/IMAP	National	T1.7. T2.1. T2.2. T3.1. T3.4. T3.5.	*Indicator for 2027*[33] *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries* that were able to 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● 2023 MED QSR

[33] 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
15. MCPAs and OECMs[34] 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.	*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*		-
GOAL 2. Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs					
16. BIODIVERSITY PLATFORM Establish an open access Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform	Regional	T2.1. T2.2. T2.3. T3.2. T3.5. T3.7.	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* ● Level of functionality of the open access centralized Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform, with emphasis on availability of georeferenced Information on Mediterranean Biodiversity key components	*Indicator for 2030* *Regional level* ● 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	National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.6. T2.1.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries* with research in	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries* that have	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires and IMAP Info System

[34] 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
status and main anthropogenic pressures, over priority invertebrate species with focus on *C.rubrum*, *P.nobilis*, and vermetid platforms		T2.2. T2.3.	progress on distribution, abundance and status of invertebrates, with focus on *P. nobilis* , *C. rubrum and vermetid platforms*	sufficient data on distribution, abundance and status, to be able to assess IMAP/GES for EO1 - CI1 and 2 for *C. rubrum* 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 *P. nobilis* and other marine invertebrates	
18.VERTEBRATES Establish the distribution, status, and the main anthropogenic pressures of species listed under Annex II to the SPA/BD Protocol	Regional and National[35]	T1.6. T1.7. T2.1. T2.3. T3.2.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries* that are undertaking comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status, and main anthropogenic pressures for all species listed under Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries* that have established comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status, and main anthropogenic pressures for all species listed under Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
19. HABITATS In coastal and offshore waters, inventory and	Regional and National[36]	T1.2. T1.4. T1.6.	*Indicator for 2027*[37] *National level*	*Indicator for 2030* *National level*	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

[35] As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only
[36] As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed at the national level only
[37] 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
cartography key Mediterranean habitats, and assess their status and main anthropogenic pressures		T2.2. T2.3. T2.7. T3.2. T3.10	● 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	● 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	
20. NIS/IAS Database Develop the shared georeferenced database (MAMIAS), user-friendly platform, to continuously monitor the status and pathways of non-indigenous species and support early warning	Regional	T.1.2. T2.1. T2.2. T2.3. T3.1. T3.2. T3.5. T3.7.	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* ● Level of functionality of the MAMIAS platform with accessible georeferenced data on Non-Indigenous Species (NIS) and Invasive Alien Species (IAS)	*Indicator for 2030* *Regional level* ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the owners and managers of the Platform to the targeted questionnaire
21. OVERFISHING and IUU Implement science-based Management plans to effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal,	National[38]	T1.1. T2.4. T2.5. T2.8. T3.1. T3.4. T3.5.	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* • Number of CPCs transposing the GFCM RPOA-IUU[39] in their national regulation	*Regional level* ● 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

[38] As in the first Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, this action was considered and assessed both at the national and regional levels
[39] RPOA-IUU = Regional plan of action to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the GFCM area of application (RPOA-IUU)

Action	Scope	Contributes to SAPBIO targets	Proposed indicators (for Expected results for 2027 and 2030 - Annex III Post - 2020 SAPBIO)		Source of information/data
unreported and unregulated fishing, including phasing out harmful fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing			• Number of CPCs with explicit enforcement provisions in their national legal framework • Percentage of stocks in sustainable exploitation		
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 endangered species and/or in bad conservation status	Regional and National[40]	T1.1. T2.1. T2.4. T2.5. T2.8. T3.1. T3.4. T3.5.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries* that have developed a comprehensive bycatch mitigation mechanism, including adaptation and/or ban of fishing gear most harmful to 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.	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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

[40] 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
23. SMALL SCALE FISHERIES[41] Promote Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication" (SSF Guidelines)[42] and co-management practices in professional small-scale fisheries, advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science	National	T1.1. T2.4. T2.5. T2.8. T2.9. T3.1. T3.4. T3.5.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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[43] *Regional level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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 ● Number and percentage of countries* that have established and implemented measures to control Illegal, IUU, including recreational fishing, with full participation from relevant sectors	● 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
24. AQUACULTURE Support developing the Post-2020 GFCM Aquaculture and Fisheries strategy - transforming the aquaculture industry through science-based solutions and marine	Regional and National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.6. T1.7. T2.6. T2.7. T2.8. T2.9.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* *Regional level* ● Number of CPCs with a legal framework for aquaculture ● Number of CPCs with environmental, social and governance criteria integrated	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* *egional level* ● 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.

[41]. 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.

[42] 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)

[43] 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
spatial planning (MSP) tools		T3.4. T3.5. T3.7.	into their aquaculture legal framework ● Number of CPCs having established designated zones for aquaculture ● Number of CPCs with environmental monitoring programmes		● 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.	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* ● 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 of environmental assessments in Mediterranean tourism hotspots	*Indicator for 2030* *Regional level* ● Blue Plan/RAC has facilitated implementation of the assessment framework at the Mediterranean level	● Responses from Blue Plan/RAC to the targeted questionnaire
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,	National	T1.3. T1.7. T2.8. T2.9. T3.4. T3.6. T3.7. T3.9.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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,	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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
reporting systems, and into the assessment of environmental impacts			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		
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, action plans and legal frameworks	National	All targets	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
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	National	T1.5. T1.6. T1.7. T1.8. T2.4. T2.6. T2.7. T2.8. T2.9. T3.6. T3.8.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030*[44] *National level* ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

[44] 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
Institutional coordination		T3.9.	(e.g., national, regional, local) and sectors (e.g., environment, fisheries, tourism, urban planning)		
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 transparent decision-making process	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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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-making processes for priority sectors, adopting a whole-of-society approach	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires
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	National	All targets	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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
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			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		
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[45]	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.5. T1.7. T2.4. T2.8. T2.9. T3.1. T3.4. T3.7. T3.8.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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					

[45] 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
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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries that were able to evaluate and quantify the good environmental status *Regional level* ● Type of support to countries to address the GES evaluation gaps, as provided by SPA/RAC and other regional organizations (regional level)	*Indicator for 2030* *National and regional level* ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● Responses from SPA/RAC and regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire
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.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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	Regional and National	T3.1. T3.2. and all targets	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries that have updated IMAP based national monitoring programmes in line with the third cycle of IMAP.	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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 *Regional level* ● Regional organisations that have supported countries to	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● Responses from SPA/RAC and 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
of the Post-2020 SAPBIO				record biennial progress in the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO	
35. SUPPORT TO RUN THE SAPBIO Provide sufficient human and financial resources to the MAP system in order to efficiently run the implementation, follow-up and assessment mechanisms for the Post-2020 SAPBIO	Regional	T3.2. T3.3 and all targets	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional level* ● Regional organisations (from the MAP system) that have established the regional follow-up and assessment mechanisms for the Post-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	*Indicator for 2030* *Regional level* ● Regional organisations (MAP system) that have allocated sufficient human and financial resources to ensure effective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, foremostly at regional level, and where possible, also at the national level	● Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire
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	Regional and National	T3.4. T3.5. and all targets	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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. *Regional level* ● Regional organizations that supported countries capacity	● 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
countries, and towards reducing the gender and the digital divide			modules to address identified capacity needs *Regional level* ● Regional organizations that supported countries capacity building related to implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO	building related to implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO	
37. NETWORKING Support existing regional, subregional and/or transboundary networks, or 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	Regional	T1.1. T1.2. T2.2. T1.6. T2.3. T2.4. T2.5. T2.6. T2.9. T3.2. T3.4. T3.5. T3.9. T3.10.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries that have established functional, national level networks, advancing topics related to MPAs and OECMs *Regional level*[46] ● 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).	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* Number and percentage of countries that have established functional national level 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 *Regional level* ● Functional regional and sub-regional human networks/hubs, covering topics like MPA management, NIS/IAS, conservation of migratory species, habitats restoration, bycatch reduction,	● 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
				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 public, through reinforced and renewed mechanisms, including mass communications	Regional and National	T1.1. T1.2. T1.3. T1.5. T1.7. T2.4. T2.8. T2.9. T3.6. T3.9.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries that have adopted and started implementing the Mediterranean Communication and Awareness Strategy *Regional level* ● Developed Mediterranean Communication Awareness Strategy	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● 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 ● Number and percentage of countries that have introduced and promoted the celebration of an annual Marine Biodiversity Day on mass media and schools	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaire
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	Regional and National	T1.3. T2.8. T3.4. T3.7.	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Same as for 2027 *Regional level* ● 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
protect marine and coastal ecosystems are more accessible and replicable			● 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 and citizen science (link to the specific MCPA and OECM regional strategy) *Regional level*[47] ● 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	National	All targets	*Indicator for 2027* *National level*	*Indicator for 2030* *National level*	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires

[47] 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
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			● Number and percentage of countries that have experienced growth in public employment directly linked to marine biodiversity conservation since 2021	● Number and percentage of countries that have doubled public employment directly linked to marine biodiversity conservation since 2021	
41. SUSTAINABLE FUNDING Develop sustainable funding strategies with, 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	Regional and National	All targets	*Indicator for 2027* *National level* ● Number and percentage of countries that have developed and adopted sustainable 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	*Indicator for 2030* *National level* ● Same as for 2027 *Regional level* ● 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
			sources (governmental, non-governmental, private). *Regional level* ● 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	*Indicator for 2027* *Regional and national level* ● 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, restoration and disaster risk reduction arising from climate change, supporting research, management and monitoring networks	*Indicator for 2030* *Regional and national level* ● Same as for 2027	● Responses from the countries to the targeted questionnaires ● Responses from regional organizations to the targeted questionnaires

4. Conclusions and recommendations

32.Two types of indicators are proposed to measure performance and effectiveness of the Post-2020 SAP BIO: 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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ANNEX V: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

1. The Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) of the United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan - Barcelona Convention Secretariat (UNEP/MAP) organized the 12th Meeting of the National Correspondents of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) (hereinafter referred to as the "Meeting") on 16 June 2026 by videoconference.

Participation

2. All National Correspondents for the Post-2020 SAPBIO, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are members of the Post-2020 SAPBIO Advisory Committee, were invited to attend the Meeting or to designate their representatives.

3. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the Meeting: Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Spain, Tunisia and Türkiye.

4. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented as observers: the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (GFCM/FAO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

5. The following non-governmental organization was also represented as an observer: the Network of Marine Protected Areas Managers in the Mediterranean (MedPAN).

6. The Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan – Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention (UNEP/MAP) was represented at the Meeting.

7. SPA/RAC acted as the Secretariat for the Meeting.

Organizational matters

8. The Meeting agreed that the Rules of Procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI), as amended by the Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5 and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/5), would apply *mutatis mutandis* to its deliberations.

9. The Meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairperson:	Mr. Abdulmaula Hamza (Libya)
Vice-chairpersons:	Ms. Silvia García Higuera (Spain)
	Ms. Melina Marcou (Cyprus)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (Italy)

10. The Meeting agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations:

Agenda item 3: Steps undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) at regional and national levels

11. The Meeting congratulated SPA/RAC on the efforts undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO at the regional level and on the continuous support provided to the Contracting Parties at national levels.

12. The Meeting expressed its deep appreciation to SPA/RAC for its sustained efforts to mobilize financial resources for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO and the Post-2020 Regional Strategy on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), within the framework of the dedicated Resource Mobilization Strategy.

13. The Meeting recommended that SPA/RAC prioritize its future fundraising efforts and the development of project concept notes, in support of the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, focusing specifically on: (i) strengthening Contracting Parties' efforts in ecosystem restoration; and (ii) enhancing conservation through Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

14. The Meeting commended SPA/RAC for the work undertaken, in collaboration with Contracting Parties and regional partners, on the updated distribution mapping of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows, coralligenous assemblages, and marine caves in the Mediterranean Sea, and welcomed the release of the related scientific publication, which would significantly improve knowledge, conservation, and restoration frameworks across the region.

15. The Meeting, noting the significant data gaps remaining in the South and East Mediterranean sub-regions regarding the extent and distribution of seagrass meadows and other significant habitats, urged the national authorities of the concerned countries, in close collaboration with SPA/RAC and relevant scientific partners, to prioritize national mapping initiatives in order to fill these geographical gaps and enhance the regional baseline.

16. The Meeting welcomed the elaboration by SPA/RAC of the *Draft criteria for a full inventory of ecosystems with high ecological relevance and/or regeneration potential in line with Action 12 of the Post-2020 SAPBIO*, as presented in document UNEP/MED WG.642/Inf.3.

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

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

17. The Meeting reviewed the comparative analysis of the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD GBF) and the monitoring framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and endorsed the mapping results.

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

18. The Meeting approved the approach of using achievement indicators for measuring progress towards Post-2020 SAPBIO targets and performance indicators for assessing the implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO actions.

19. The Meeting reviewed and commented on the draft set of indicators for assessing the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and noted that the Secretariat set a deadline of **26 June 2026** for receiving further written comments, after which the indicators would be considered endorsed for use in the assessments of the Post-2020 SAPBIO collective implementation in 2027 and 2030.

Agenda item 5: Next Steps and Roadmap to 2027 Post-2020 SAPBIO Assessment

5.1. Online Questionnaire for 2027 Post-2020 SAPBIO Assessment

20. The Meeting took note of the process for undertaking the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO towards the 2027 expected results, as well as the online questionnaire developed based on the Monitoring Framework adopted during the 2024–2025 biennium, and welcomed its strict alignment with this framework and its capitalization of the lessons learned from the previous assessment based on start-up activities.

21. The Meeting requested the Secretariat to explore the possibility of extending the deadline for submitting national contributions, in order to provide Contracting Parties with sufficient time to comprehensively complete and validate the online questionnaire.

5.2. The mid-term evaluation of the Post-2020 Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs planned for 2026

22. The Meeting took note of the process launched to undertake, in 2026, an external mid-term evaluation of the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the Mediterranean.

Agenda item 6: Any other matters

23. The Meeting took note of the information provided by the Secretariat that:

(i) the 13th Meeting of the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents would be held in person on 24 May 2027, back-to-back with the 18th Meeting of Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity (25–26 May 2027), and noted that the host venue was yet to be announced, and

(ii) the Forum of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean co-organized by SPA/RAC and MedPAN, would take place in Alexandria (Egypt), on 15–18 December 2026.