Co-operation for the Convention on Biological Diversity

Requirements and capacity needs report and recommendations in relation to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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1 List of abbreviations

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators
BIP	Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
EU	European Union
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
NBSAP	National biodiversity strategies and action plans
NINA	Norwegian Institute for Nature Research
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
Syke	The Finnish Environment Institute
UNEP-WCMC	UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre

2 Summary

This report, developed under the CO-OP4CBD project, provides an assessment of the capacity needs and readiness of the EU, its Member States, and associated countries for implementing the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), adopted at COP-15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The GBF outlines 26 headline indicators to track progress toward the global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The report highlights significant disparities in capacity across regions, with Northern and Western Europe demonstrating greater readiness compared to Southern and Eastern Europe and Western Asia, where significant gaps in financial resources, data collection, and institutional coordination were identified.

While certain headline indicators, such as those related to protected areas and species conservation, have well-established methodologies and are being monitored effectively, other indicators—particularly those focused on ecosystem services, traditional knowledge, and benefit-sharing—remain underdeveloped, requiring further methodological refinement.

The assessment found that many countries, especially in lower-capacity regions, need targeted support in areas such as training on methodologies for indicator compilation, institutional coordination for data reporting, and assistance with data collection and analysis. Financial constraints are a significant barrier, particularly in Southern Europe and Western Asia, where resource availability for monitoring biodiversity indicators is far from sufficient. The report proposes several key recommendations to address these challenges.

First, by using the same indicators, data sources and systems as other intergovernmental processes and regulations countries can streamline their monitoring and reporting processes, enhancing transparency and efficiency. Second, fostering peer-to-peer exchanges and promoting best practice case studies can facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building across regions. Tailored capacity-building initiatives, including in-person workshops and online technical assistance, should prioritize countries in Southern and Eastern Europe and Western Asia, where the need is greatest.

Furthermore, the report emphasizes the need for enhanced financial resource mobilization and improved coordination across government sectors and institutions, to ensure more efficient and effective biodiversity monitoring. Increased collaboration between ministries of environment, agriculture, and other relevant sectors will be crucial for aligning national policies with biodiversity goals.

Finally, the successful implementation of the GBF will depend on continuous capacity building, sustained financial investment, and strengthened multi-stakeholder cooperation.

3 Introduction

This document aims to support the EU (European Union), its Member States, and associated countries[1] in developing a full understanding of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (and review processes at the global level). This report contributes to translating and implementing the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at regional and national scales through the CO-OP4CBD project. The insights gathered through this report will be pivotal in understanding the readiness and specific requirements of the EU, its Member States, and associated countries to implement the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework effectively.

The CO-OP4CBD project seeks to enhance coordination and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation to effectively implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The CO-OP4CBD project leverages existing networks of experts and institutions, engages experts in CBD processes, and supports the implementation of monitoring, reporting, and review mechanisms to enhance technical and scientific cooperation. This concerted effort will lead to improved advice and support for CBD processes, ensuring a more coordinated and effective approach to biodiversity policies.

Tasks under Work Package 3 (Supporting monitoring, reporting and review) are dynamic, continually responding to the capacity needs reported by EU, its Member States, and associated countries and the evolving negotiations among Parties to the CBD.

In particular, this report aims to:

1. **Identify current readiness and capacities of EU, its Member States and associated countries in implementing the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:** Gather and analyse detailed information on the specific needs of countries to implement the adopted headline indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This involves understanding the challenges and barriers they face, as well as their current capacities.

2. **Determine capacity and training needs**: Highlight areas where capacity building activities and training are required to support the effective use of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This includes identifying gaps in knowledge, skills, and resources that need to be addressed to enhance the implementation process and providing valuable insights for the design and provision of capacity development activities. Tailoring support and resources to meet the specific needs of different countries will ensure a more effective and coordinated approach to biodiversity monitoring and implementation.

[1] Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina , Faroe Islands*, Georgia, Iceland , Israel, Kosovo** ,Liechtenstein, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland , Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom

(*) The Faroe Islands is a self-governing overseas administrative division of the Kingdom of Denmark.

(**) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

4 Background

4.1.1 Key outcomes of CBD COP-15

At their fifteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through decision 15/4, which comprised of four long-term goals for 2050[2] and 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. To monitor and report progress towards the implementation of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the COP also adopted a monitoring framework (decision 15/5).

The monitoring framework is composed of the following groups of indicators:

i. Headline indicators. These indicators represent a minimum set of high-level indicators that capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and are to be used for planning and monitoring progress, in accordance with decision 15/6.
ii. Global-level (binary) indicators. These indicators will be collated from "yes/no" responses to binary questions to be included in the template of the seventh and eight national report to the CBD.
iii. Component indicators. These indicators are optional indicators which, together with the headline indicators, will cover all components of the goals and targets of the Framework.
iv. Complementary indicators. These indicators are optional indicators for a thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target.

The indicators in the monitoring framework may be supplemented by additional national and subnational indicators for use at the national level.

[2] GOAL A The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050; Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels; The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

GOAL B Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

GOAL C The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

GOAL D Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of $700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

At a national level, headline indicators are calculated using data from national monitoring networks and sources, based on methodologies agreed upon by Parties. In some cases, such as the Red List Index, headline indicators may need to utilize global datasets. If national indicators are unavailable, the use of global level data at a national level should undergo validation through appropriate national mechanisms. Headline indicators enable consistent, standardized, and scalable tracking of global goals and targets. undergo validation through appropriate national mechanisms.

As stated in Dec/15.5, the indicators in the monitoring framework will meet, or be able to meet by 2025, the following criteria:

a) The data and metadata related to the indicator are publicly available.

b) The methodology underpinning the indicator is either published in a peer-reviewed academic journal or has gone through a scientific peer-review process and has been validated for national use.

c) The data sources and indicators are compiled and regularly updated with a time lag of less than five years between updates, if possible.

d) There is an existing mechanism for maintaining the indicator methodology and/or data generation, including, for example, by a member of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), an intergovernmental organization or a well-established scientific or research institution, providing nationally applicable guidance on the use of the indicator.

e) Indicators are able to detect trends relevant to the components of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

f) When possible, indicators are aligned with existing intergovernmental processes under the Statistical Commission, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics or the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting or utilize the existing work on essential biodiversity variables under the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network.

Furthermore, the CBD COP-15 adopted an enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting, and review in decision 15/6, urging all Parties to utilize headline indicators, along with component and complementary indicators, and other national indicators in relevant national planning processes, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), according to their specific national circumstances.

In addition, Parties are requested to use headline indicators and respond to binary yes/no questions outlined in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (decision 15/5) in their national reports. Parties are also encouraged to supplement these with optional component and complementary indicators, as well as other national indicators, allowing flexibility. This flexibility acknowledges that not all indicators are currently ready for national use and reporting and underscores the need for capacity-building and development on headline indicators.

Annex 1 of decision 15/6 provides guidance on revising and updating NBSAPs to align them with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It emphasizes that during

the revision or update of NBSAPs, headline indicators, along with component, complementary, and other relevant national indicators, should be utilized to track contributions towards the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, considering national circumstances.

Additionally, Annex 1 of decision 15/6 offers a template for the submission of national targets as part of NBSAPs towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This template includes the identification of indicators from the monitoring framework and other national indicators to monitor national targets.

4.2 The process for operationalizing the monitoring framework for the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In decision 15/5, the CBD COP acknowledged that some headline indicators were not yet operational and require further development for use by Parties. To facilitate the operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the COP established an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators with a time-bound mandate until the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP16).

The AHTEG on Indicators consisted of 45 experts, including 30 nominated by Parties and 15 by observer organizations. A dedicated webpage was created for the AHTEG on Indicators, providing access to its recommendations on the composition and development of the monitoring framework.

According to Annex II of decision 15/5, the AHTEG on Indicators had the mandate to provide technical advice on various unresolved issues related to the monitoring framework, including the following elements:

a) Support the work to address critical gaps to improve the monitoring framework, in particular on headline indicators that do not have an existing methodology, and advise on their implementation at the national level. Attention should be paid to fill gaps under Goals B, C and D and Targets 2, 13 and 14 to 22, given the imbalance in available headline indicators and their interlinkages across the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

b) Support the identification of important aspects related to the disaggregation and aggregation for each headline indicator, as applicable, including any methodological improvements as appropriate.

c) Identify gaps in terms of the operationalization of each headline indicator, the management of data flows and advise on implementation at the national level.

d) Keep the list of binary, component and complementary indicators under review.

e) Advise on the wording of questions to construct global (binary) indicators to be used in national reports.

f) To provide guidance to Parties on the use of indicators in national planning and reporting, including by reviewing how indicators are proposed for capture in the Online Reporting Tool for national reporting.

g) To provide guidance to Parties on ways to fill temporal and spatial data gaps.

h) Provide advice on the existing capacity, gaps and needs in terms of capacity development, technology transfer and financing needs related to the monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

In April 2024, the AHTEG on Indicators produced further guidance on the use and content of the monitoring framework for SBSTTA-26, resulting in the following documents:

- CBD/SBSTTA/26/2 Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[3]
- CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14 Guidance on using the indicators of the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19 Guidance on needs related to implementing the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

4.3 EC Subgroup on the Monitoring Framework

The EU has played an active role in developing and negotiating the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Internal discussions take place mostly within the specific expert group devoted to monitoring issues. The group convenes online prior to SUBSTTA and COP meetings and whenever new related documents are posted by the Secretariat of the CBD. Meetings are called and headed by the current EU presidency. The meetings focus on the critical issues that the EU should focus on in the upcoming negotiation or countries' written submissions. The presidency normally submits a zero draft position paper that has been prepared by one to four lead authors (often including form the Commission). The zero draft lists the paragraphs where the main points of contention may lie and their proposed amendments. These issues are then discussed in the meetings and countries are also given an opportunity submit written comments and textual amendments. In SBSTTA meetings member states have an opportunity to speak on their own behalf, but countries' views are nevertheless coordinated. In COPs the EU speaks with one voice only.

[3] The following indicators have had their names modified:
- C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments
- C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments
- 7.2 Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity (ATAT)
- 15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies, and impacts
- 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

5 Capacity needs survey

5.1 Methods

The AHTEG on Indicators provided advice on the capacity needs of CBD Parties concerning the monitoring framework. As requested by the AHTEG on Indicators, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) created an online capacity needs assessment survey, developed within the CO-OP4CBD project with inputs from Work Package 3 (Supporting monitoring, reporting and review) partners, inviting CBD Parties to provide an assessment of their needs for using the headline indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Members of the AHTEG, including CBD Parties and observers, had the opportunity to review the structure and wording of the questionnaire and provide comments and suggestions on its formulation. After a second round of review from AHTEG experts, the final version of the questionnaire was prepared. An important aspect to highlight in relation to CO-OP4CBD is that the AHTEG includes a representative from European Union, several EU Member States (Hungary, Czechia, France) as well as several associated countries that the project is working with (Norway, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Türkiye, Georgia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). These members also participated in the review process of the questionnaire and contributed their feedback.

The survey served dual purposes: offering inputs to the AHTEG on Indicators and supporting Task 3.1 under Work Package 3 of the CO-OP4CBD. By consolidating these audiences and feedback provided into a single questionnaire, requests to Parties (particularly to EU Member States and associated countries covered by this project) were minimized to avoid duplication. The collected results informed the AHTEG's work on indicators and contributed to this comprehensive report. This report's primary objective is to outline the capacity needs of countries to utilise the headline indicators of the monitoring framework, and to provide recommendations to the EU, its Member States and associated countries related to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Distributed through CBD Notification 2024-013 on 8 February 2024, the survey was available online in English, Spanish, and French, inviting CBD focal and SBSTTA focal points to participate in the survey. The findings presented here are based on responses collected up to 7 June 2024. As noted above, the capacity needs assessment focused on the ability of Parties to produce and compile the headline indicators of the monitoring framework. It should be further noted that binary indicators were excluded from the assessment as their questions were not finalized at the time of the survey.

The monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has 26 unique headline indicators. For each of the 26 headline indicators (Table 2), the survey gathered information on: (i) the current capacity of Parties to monitor and report on progress towards national actions and targets using the headline indicators, and (ii) the needs for both technical and financial assistance. The complete questionnaire can be found in Annex 1.

At the time of the survey, methodologies for the headline indicators were in various stages of development (Annex 1 of document CBD/IND/AHTEG/2023/3/2). The AHTEG on Indicators categorised each headline indicator into one of five broad categories (Table 1) representing the trajectory from the start of development of methods through to application by all countries. Eight headline indicators (31%) were listed as having methods established, data being compiled and operational in countries (status 4-5). Four headline indicators (15%) have established methods but are not yet widely available (status 3). Nine headline indicators (34%) do not have an established method (status 1-2). Five headline indicators (19%) did not have a category of development at the time of the survey since they were being discussed by the Technical Expert Group (TEG) on Financial Reporting which was established to work on the financial reporting elements of the monitoring framework under decision 15/7.

To reduce the reporting burden, only headline indicators with an established methodology were mandatory for participants to fill out; indicators without an established methodology were optional. Furthermore, the survey employed conditional branching, so that respondents were guided to relevant questions based on their answers (Figure 5.1.1).

5.2 Limitations and assumptions

The analysis of capacity development needs is based on a geographically representative but relatively small sample of countries (n=14, see Table 2). One challenge in this project was collecting responses from CBD Parties on the capacity needs survey. As a result, the data received does not comprehensively cover all EU Member States (8 out of 27, 30%) and associated countries (5 out of 19, 26%). This limitation impacts the overall representativeness and completeness of our findings. Consequently, the findings should be seen as an indication of the main needs, gaps, and priorities identified by the Parties, rather than a definitive or exhaustive assessment. It is important to acknowledge that the capacity of Parties to respond to such requests may be limited, as they must balance these demands with the practical challenges of implementing policies and carrying out their core responsibilities.

Monitoring the full scope of the Global Biodiversity Framework is a complex task that will fall under the responsibility of different ministries and government agencies. The majority of responses were submitted by individuals within the Ministry of Environment, Environment Agency or Environmental Research Institute. It was not possible to discern the level of engagement with other ministries and government agencies when completing the survey. Consequently, there may be some level of bias, particularly towards headline indicators that rely on biodiversity data.

Several headline indicators had not been developed at the time of the survey (and are still not fully developed), which made it a challenge for Parties to respond effectively to questions about their ability to report on these indicators. As a result, several non-responses were received for headline indicators without an established methodology. In these instances, it is difficult to interpret whether the inability to respond stems from a lack of information, the perceived relevance of the question, or other reasons. This limitation likely leads to a larger than expected non-response rate.

Table 1: Status of operationalization of the headline indicators

Headline Indicator		Goal/ Target	Status [1]
A.1	Red List of Ecosystems	A, 1	4
A.2	Extent of natural ecosystems	A, 1	3
A.3	Red List Index	A, 4	5
A.4	The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	A, 4	3-4
B.1	Services provided by ecosystems*	B, 11	2
C.1	Indicator on monetary benefits received*	C, 13	2
C.2	Indicator on non-monetary benefits*	C, 13	2
D.1	International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	D, 19	5**
D.2	Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	D, 19	4**
D.3	Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*	D, 19	2**
1.1	Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans*	1	1
2.2	Area under restoration*	2	2-3
3.1	Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	3	4-5
5.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	5	5
6.1	Rate of invasive alien species establishment	6	3
7.1	Index of coastal eutrophication potential	7	4
7.2	Pesticide environment concentration*	7	1
9.1	Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species*	9	1
9.2	Percentage of the population in traditional occupations*	9	3
10.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	10	4
10.2	Progress towards sustainable forest management	10	5
12.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all	12	4
15.1	Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity*	15.1	1
18.1	Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	18	4**
18.2	Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed*	18	3**
21.1	Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework *	21	2

* Denotes headline indicators without an agreed up-to-date methodology

[1] Status of operationalization as provided by the AHTEG on indicators CBD/IND/AHTEG/2023/3/2:

1) Methods not yet developed; a process needs to be established to develop them.
2) Methods not yet developed; a process is underway to develop them.
3) Methods developed and tested/piloted, but data not yet widely available.
4) Methods established, but further investment in methods and/or data collection required.
5) Methods established, data being compiled and accessible, and indicator operational.

** Status of operationalization as provided by the Technical Expert Group on financial reporting (CBD/SBSSTA/26/2)

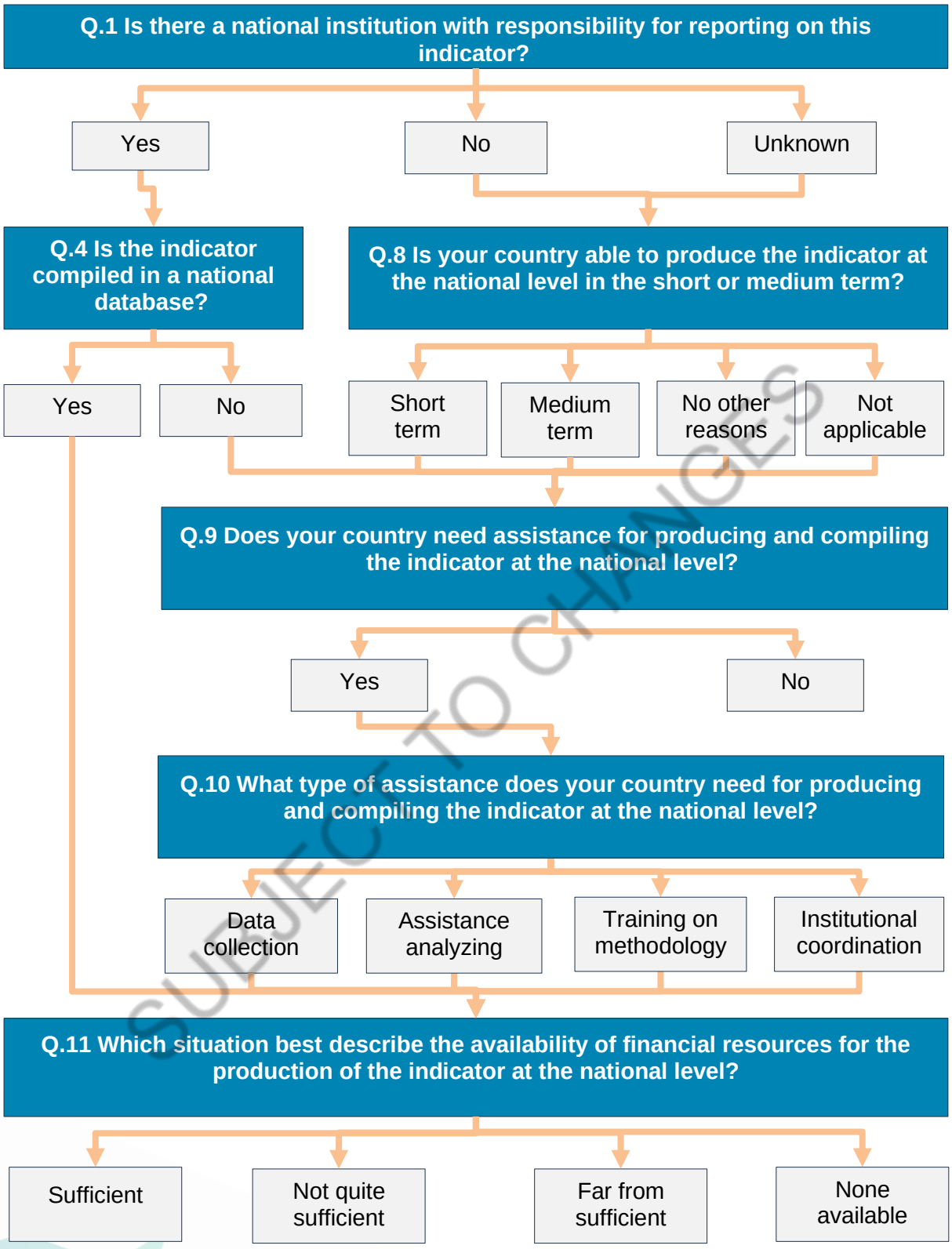

Figure 1: Conditional branching of the mandatory questions

Due to the branching nature of the questionnaire, the following assumptions were made.

1. If a Party responded “Yes” to question 4:
    a. it was assumed that the Party is capable of producing the indicator at present.
        i. Therefore, it was labelled as “Currently being produced” in figures 3.1, 3.2 & 3.3
    b. it was also assumed that the Party does not require assistance producing and compiling the indicator at the national level.
        i. Therefore, it was listed as “Assistance not needed” in figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 & 4.4.
2. If a Party responded “No” to question 4 and question 9:
    a. it was assumed that the Party would be able to produce the indicator within the next five years.
        i. Therefore, it was labelled as “to be produced (<5 years)” in figures 3.1, 3.2 & 3.3.
3. If a Party responded “No” to question 4 but “Yes” to question 9:
    a. it was not possible to discern whether or not they would be able to produce the indicator within the next five years.
        i. Therefore, it was labelled as “Unknown in figures 3.1, 3.2 & 3.3
4. If a Party responded “No” to question 9:
    a. it was assumed that the Party had sufficient financial resources available for the production of headline indicators.
        i. Therefore, it was labelled as “Assumed sufficient” in figures 5.1, 5.2 & 5.3.

5.3 Results

5.3.1 Data Coverage

A total of 14 respondents, each representing a unique CBD Party covered by the CO-OP4CBD project (EU, its member states and associated countries[1]), completed the survey. Despite being a small sample size, in terms of membership representation, responses were obtained from the European Union, Member States and associated countries (Table 2). There was at least one representative Party for each of the European regions.

Table 2: Breakdown of Parties, by membership

Geographic region*	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
European Union	**1**	**7**
Member States	**8**	**57**
Eastern Europe	3	22
Northern Europe	2	14
Southern Europe	1	7
Western Europe	2	14
Associated countries	**5**	**36**
Northern Europe	1	7
Southern Europe	2	14
Western Asia	2	14
Total	**14**	**100**

***** The list of geographic regions is based on the composition of geographical regions used by the United Nations Statistics Division in its publications and databases.

5.3.2 Availability of national institutions responsible for reporting headline indicators

Across all headline indicators, the number of Parties aware of a national institution responsible for reporting on each indicator varied considerably (Figure 2.1). For example, no Party could identify a national institution responsible for reporting on headline indicators 9.2 *Percentage of the population in traditional occupations*. In contrast, most Parties were aware of the national institution(s) responsible for reporting on headline indicator A.3 *Red List Index* (93% of Parties). On average, across all headline indicators, only 42% of Parties responded that there is a national institution responsible for reporting on a given headline indicator.

Thematic coverage

A greater number of Parties were aware of national institution(s) for headline indicators associated with targets 1-8 “Reducing threats to biodiversity” (min: 29%, max: 93%, mean of 55%), when compared to headline indicators associated with targets 9-13 “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing” (min: 0%, max: 79%, mean of 31%) or those associated with targets 14-23 “Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming” (min: 7%, max: 79%, mean of 34%).

Status of operationalization

More Parties could readily identify the national institution for headline indicators with an established methodology relative to those without an established methodology (Figure 2.2). Across headline indicators with a status of operationalization of 1, on average, only 27% of Parties were aware of the national institution responsible for reporting on their progress (min: 7%, max 57%). In contrast, across headline indicators with a status of operationalisation of 5, on average, 75% of Parties were aware of the national institution (min: 57%, max: 93%).

Non-responses

There were several instances in which Parties opted not to respond to the questionnaire. As stated in the limitations and assumptions, caution must be taken when interpreting these no-response results. However, it is interesting to note that more Parties opted not to respond the questionnaire for headline indicators associated with targets 9-13 “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing” (min: 21%, max: 43%, mean of 28%) and targets 14-23 “Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming” (min: 7%, max: 36%, mean of 28%), when compared to indicators associated with targets 1-8 “Reducing threats to biodiversity” (min: 7%, max: 21%, mean of 14%).

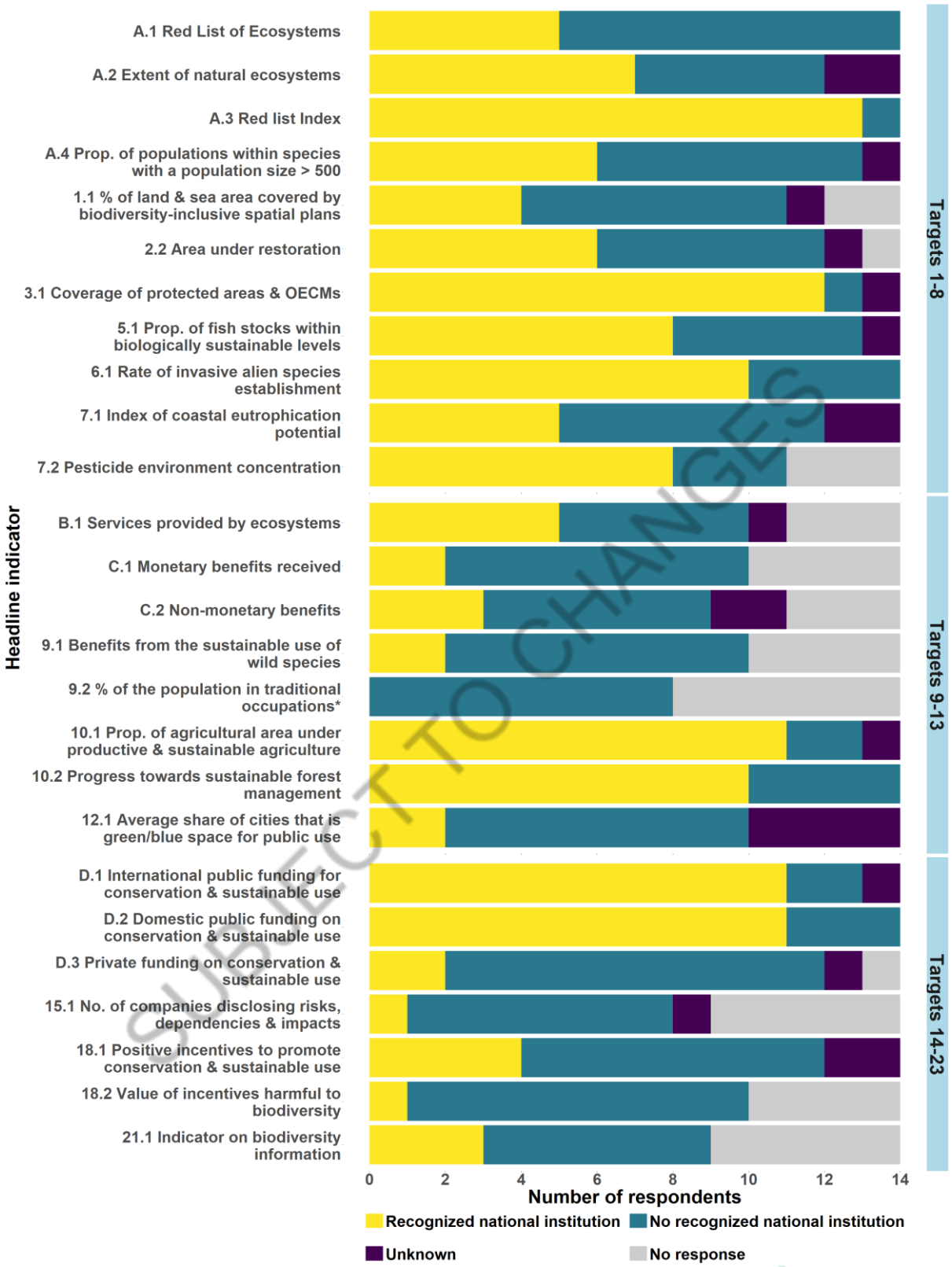

Figure 2.1: Awareness of the national institution(s) responsible for reporting on each headline indicator at the national level, by thematic coverage

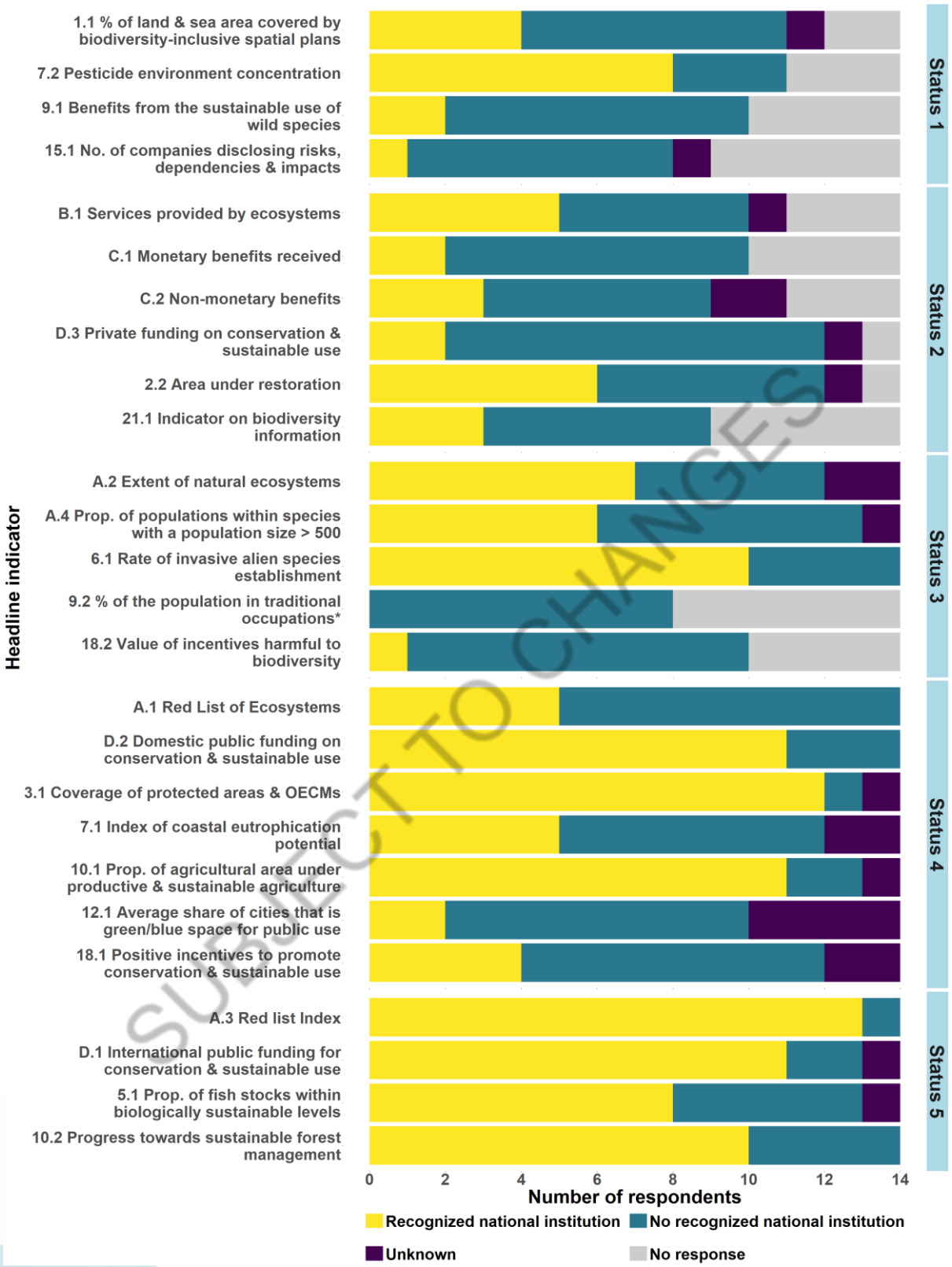

Figure 2.2: Awareness of the national institution(s) responsible for reporting on each headline indicators at the national level, by status of operationalization.

Regional differences

The number of headline indicators with a known national institution(s) responsible for reporting varied by region (Figure 2.3). In general, the European Union and CBD Parties in Northern and Western Europe identified a greater number of national institutions responsible for the production of headline indicators (mean of 50%, 58%, 65%, respectively), compared to Eastern Europe, Southern Europe, and Western Asia (mean of 32%, 22%, 35%, respectively). Within some regions, particularly Southern and Eastern Europe, there was a large degree of variation in a Parties ability to identify the national institution. There was very little variation amongst associated countries (mean of 38%) and member states (mean of 43%), in regard to their ability to identify the national institution responsible for reporting on each headline indicator.

Uncertainty

There was some uncertainty amongst Parties from Northern, Eastern and Southern Europe as to whether there is a national institution responsible for reporting on some headline indicators. The indicator with the most uncertainty was 12.1 *Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all.*

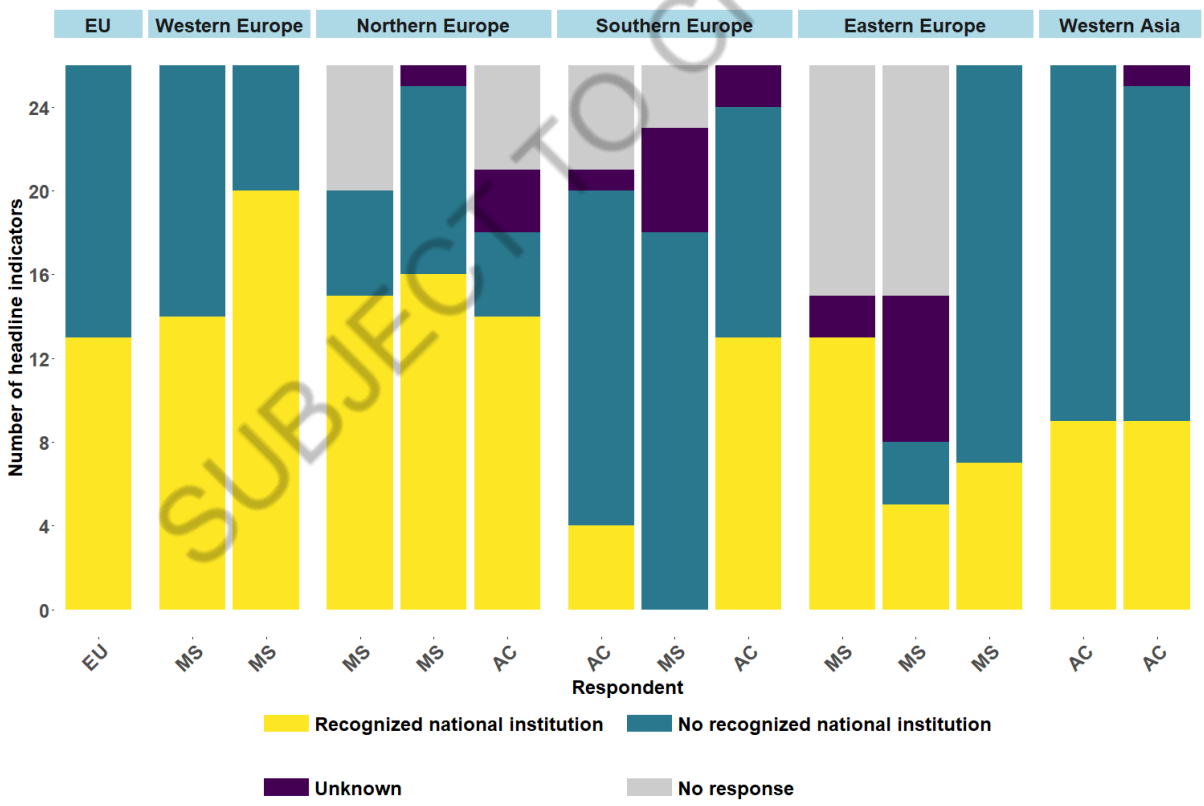

Figure 2.3: Awareness of the national institution(s) responsible for reporting on, at the national level, by country and grouped by region. European Union (EU); Member States (MS); associated countries (AC).

5.3.3 Capacity of Parties to produce the headline indicators at the national level

The number of Parties able to produce each headline indicator at a national level varied substantially (Figure 3.1). The headline indicator most frequently produced at the national level, at present, is 3.1 *Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures*, (71% of Parties). The least frequently produced headline indicators were 9.2 *Percentage of the population in traditional occupations* and 18.2 *Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed*. Neither had a single Party currently producing them. On average, across all headline indicators, only 26% of Parties are currently producing them at the national level.

Thematic coverage

Overall, more Parties are currently producing headline indicators associated with targets 1-8 “Reducing threats to biodiversity” (min: 7%, max: 71%, mean of 35%), than those associated with targets 9-13 “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing” (min: 0%, max: 57%, mean of 21%) or targets 14-23 “Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming” (min: 0%, max: 57%, mean of 25%). Within the thematic areas, there was a large degree of variation.

Status of operationalization

Likewise, more Parties are currently producing headline indicators with an established methodology relative to those without an established methodology (Figure 3.2). For example, on average, 14% of Parties are currently producing headline indicators with a status of operationalization of 1, (min: 7%, max 36%). In contrast, 50% of Parties are currently producing headline indicators with a status of operationalisation of 5 (min: 43%, max: 64%).

Non-applicable indicators

Five headline indicators had at least one Party identify it as not being applicable. This is most likely due to the method of computation. For example, indicator 7.1 *Index of coastal eutrophication potential*, is based on loads and ratios of nitrogen, phosphorus and silica delivered by rivers into coastal waters. Consequently, it is not applicable to landlocked countries.

Regional differences

The number of headline indicators currently being produced by Parties at a national level varied by region (Figure 3.3). At present, the European Union is currently producing the half of the headline indicators (50%). CBD Parties in Western Europe are equally able to produce many of the headline indicators (mean of 54%). Parties in Northern Europe, Eastern Europe and Western Asia are, on average, currently producing fewer headline indicators (mean of 36%. 27%, 21% respectively). Parties in southern Europe are currently producing the least amount of headline indicators (mean of 6%).

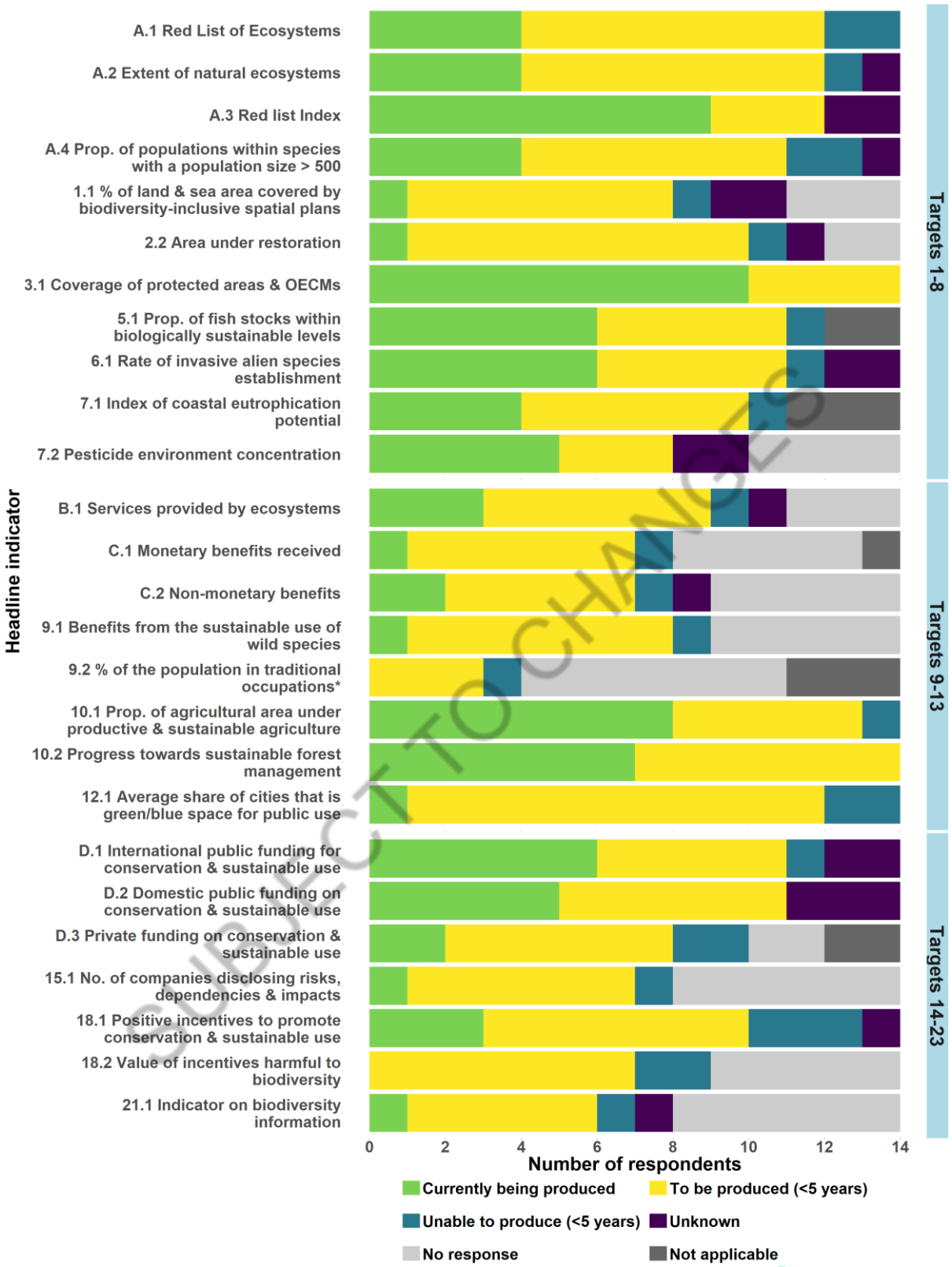

Figure 3.1: Time horizon to produce the headline indicators at the national level, by theme.

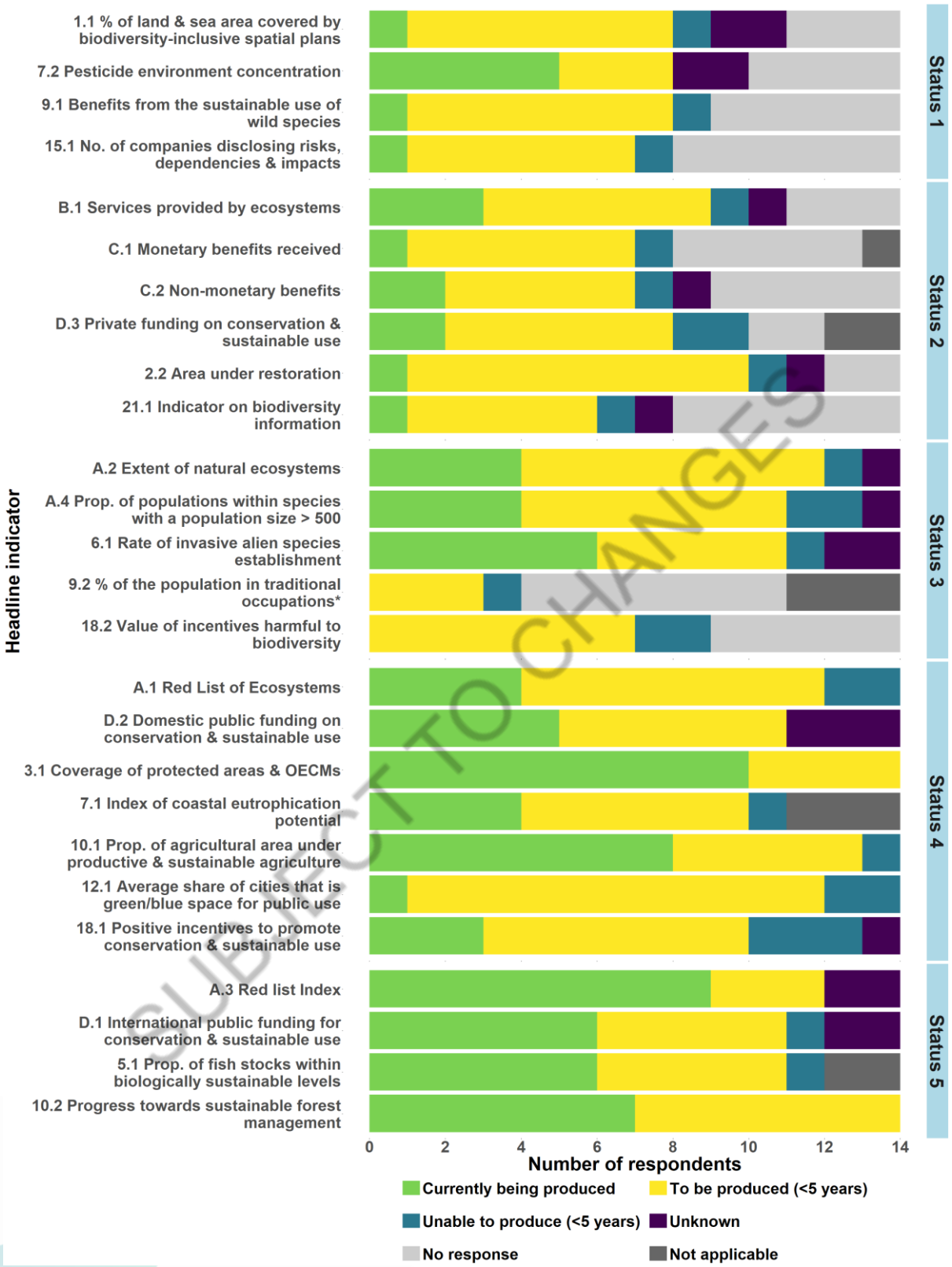

Figure 3.2: Time horizon to produce the headline indicators at the national level, by status of operationalization

Rather encouragingly, for headline indicators not currently being produced, most CBD Parties expressed the ability to produce them within the next 5 years. The main exception being, two Parties from Eastern Europe, both of whom indicated they would not be able to produce over a of third of the headline indicators within the next 5 years. There was not much difference between the number of headline indicators currently being produced by associated countries (mean of 21%) when compared to member states (mean of 26%).

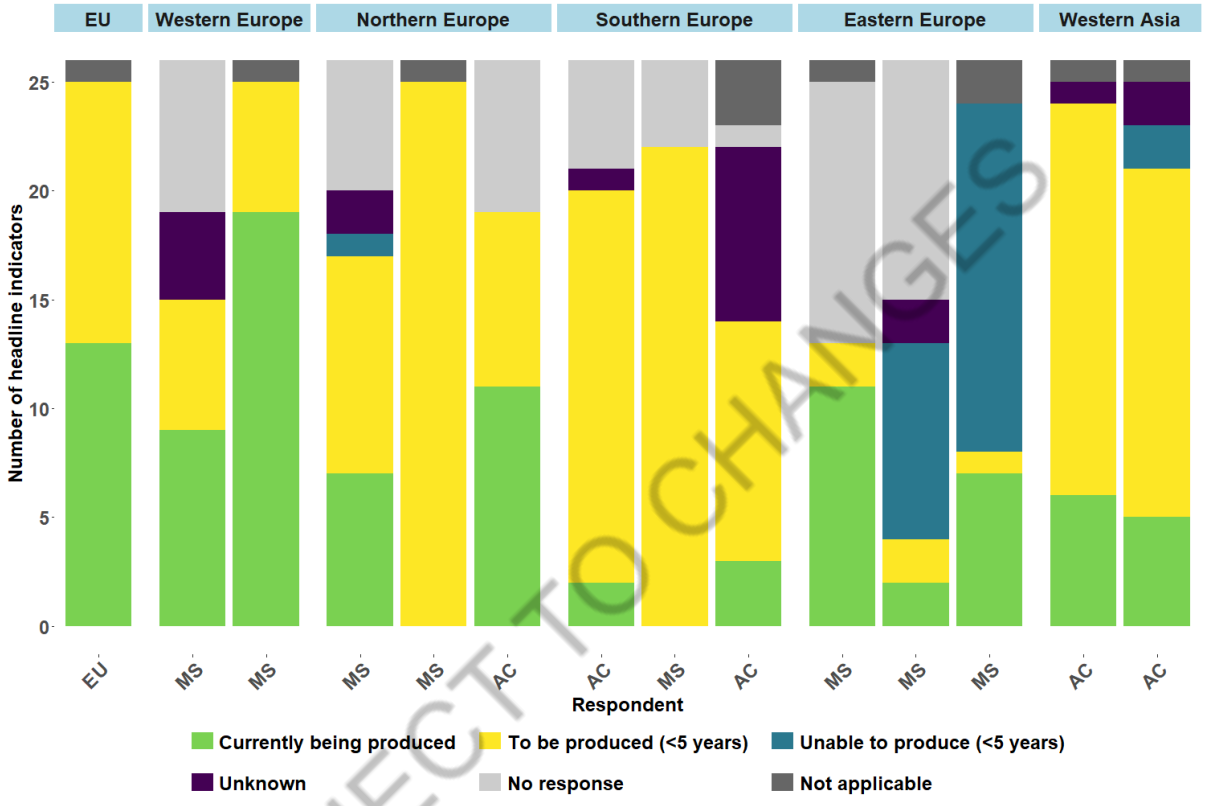

Figure 3.3: Time horizon to produce the headline indicators at the national level, by country and grouped by region. European Union (EU); Member States (MS); associated countries (AC).

5.3.4 Capacity support requirements to produce the headline indicators

The number of Parties requiring assistance for the production and compilation of headline indicators at the national level was somewhat varied (Figure 4.1). For example, few Parties require assistance for producing indicator 3.1 *Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures* (7%) In contrast, many Parties requires assistance for headline indicators A.1 *Red List of Ecosystems*, A.4 *The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500* and 18.1 *Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use* (57% across all three indicators). On average, across all headline indicators, 42% of Parties, require some form of assistance.

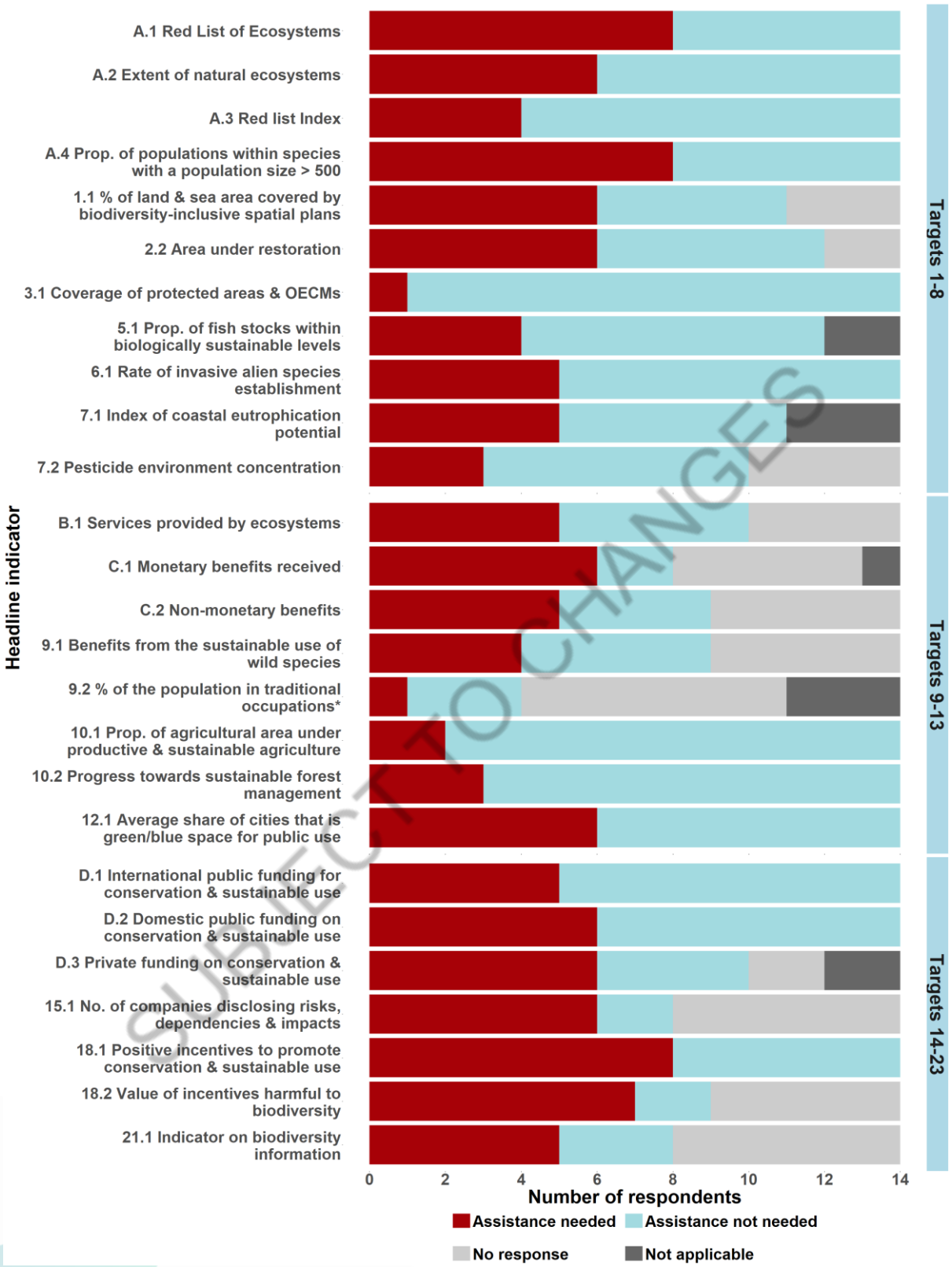

Figure 4.1: Requests for assistance for producing and compiling headline indicators at the national level, by headline indicator.

Thematic coverage

More Parties require assistance with the production of headline indicators associated with targets 14-23 “Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming” (min: 36%, max: 58%, mean of 44%). Parties require slightly less assistance with indicators associated with targets 1-8 “Reducing threats to biodiversity” (min: 7%, max: 58%, mean of 36%) and 9-13 “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing” (min: 7%, max: 43%, mean of 29%).

Status of operationalization

Overall, the status of operationalization did not have a clear effect on the number of Parties requiring assistance (Figure 4.2). Across headline indicators with a status of operationalization of 1, on average, 34% of Parties are currently able to produce the headline indicators (min: 21%, max 43%). In contrast, across headline indicators with a status of operationalisation of 5, on average, 29% of Parties are currently able to produce the headline indicators (min: 21%, max: 36%). It is, however, important to note that the several non-responses for indicators with status 1 & 2 may be masking this effect. In all likelihood Parties would require greater assistance in the production of these indicators without an established methodology.

Interestingly, several Parties indicated they required assistance producing several headline indicators, that have an established methodology, these include A.1 *Red List of Ecosystems*, A.4 *The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500* and 18.1 *Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use* (mean of 57%).

Type of assistance

The most frequently reported type of assistancet required was “training on the methodology for compiling the indicator at the national context” and “institutional coordination on data reporting” (Figure 4.3). Fewer Parties registered a need for assistance with “data collection” and “assistance analysing the indicator”.

Regional differences

The number of headline indicators for which Parties require varied by region (Figure 4.4). The European Union and CBD Parties in Northern Europe require little to no assistance with the production of their headline indicators. (mean of 0% and 5%, respectively). In contrast, Parties in Southern Europe and Western Asia require assistance with the production and compilation of most headline indicators (mean of 74%, and 70%, respectively). Parties in Western and Eastern Europe require assistance with some headline indicators (mean of 29% and 23% respectively).

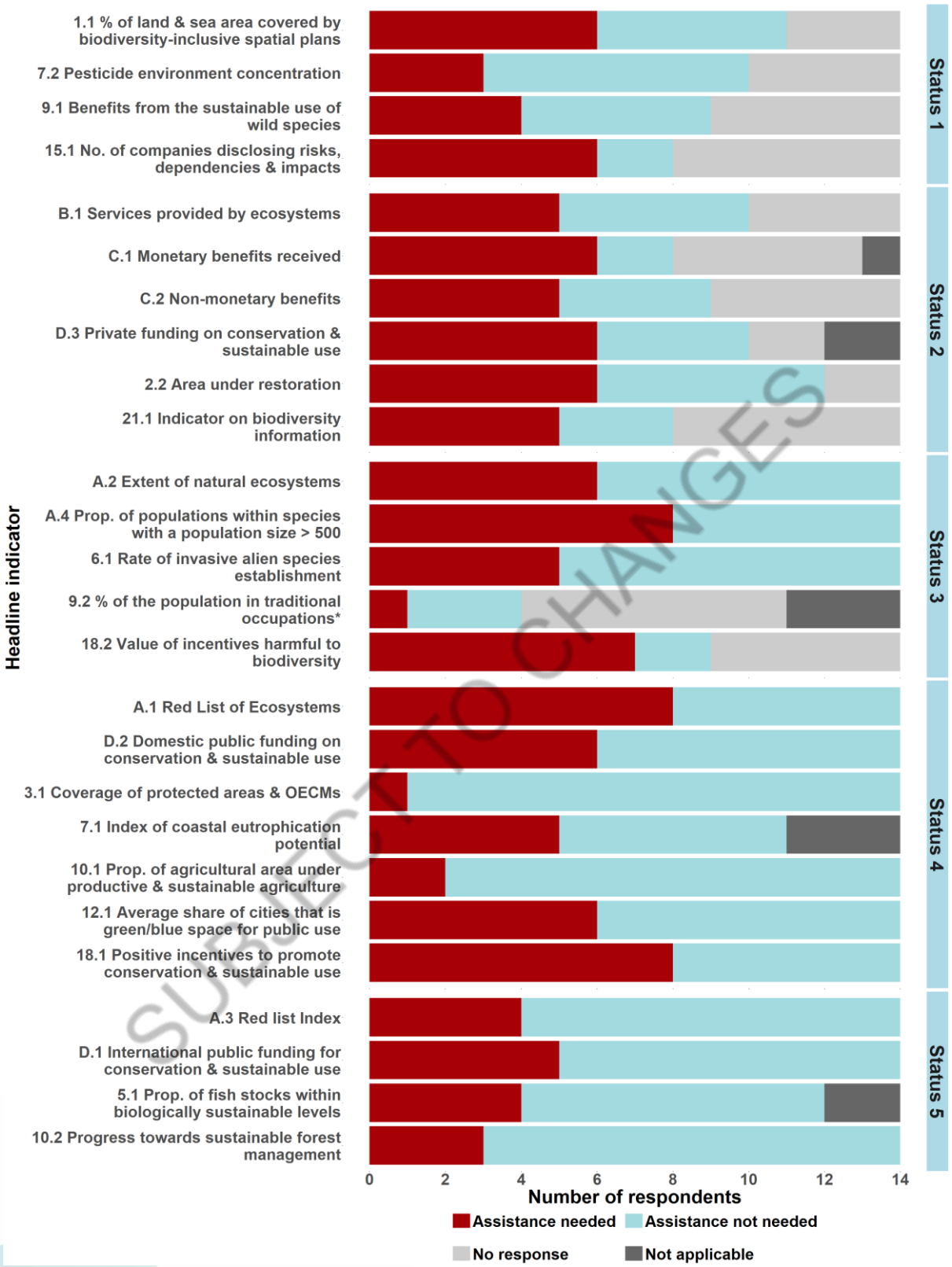

Figure 4.2 Requests for assistance for producing and compiling headline indicators at the national level, by status of operationalization.

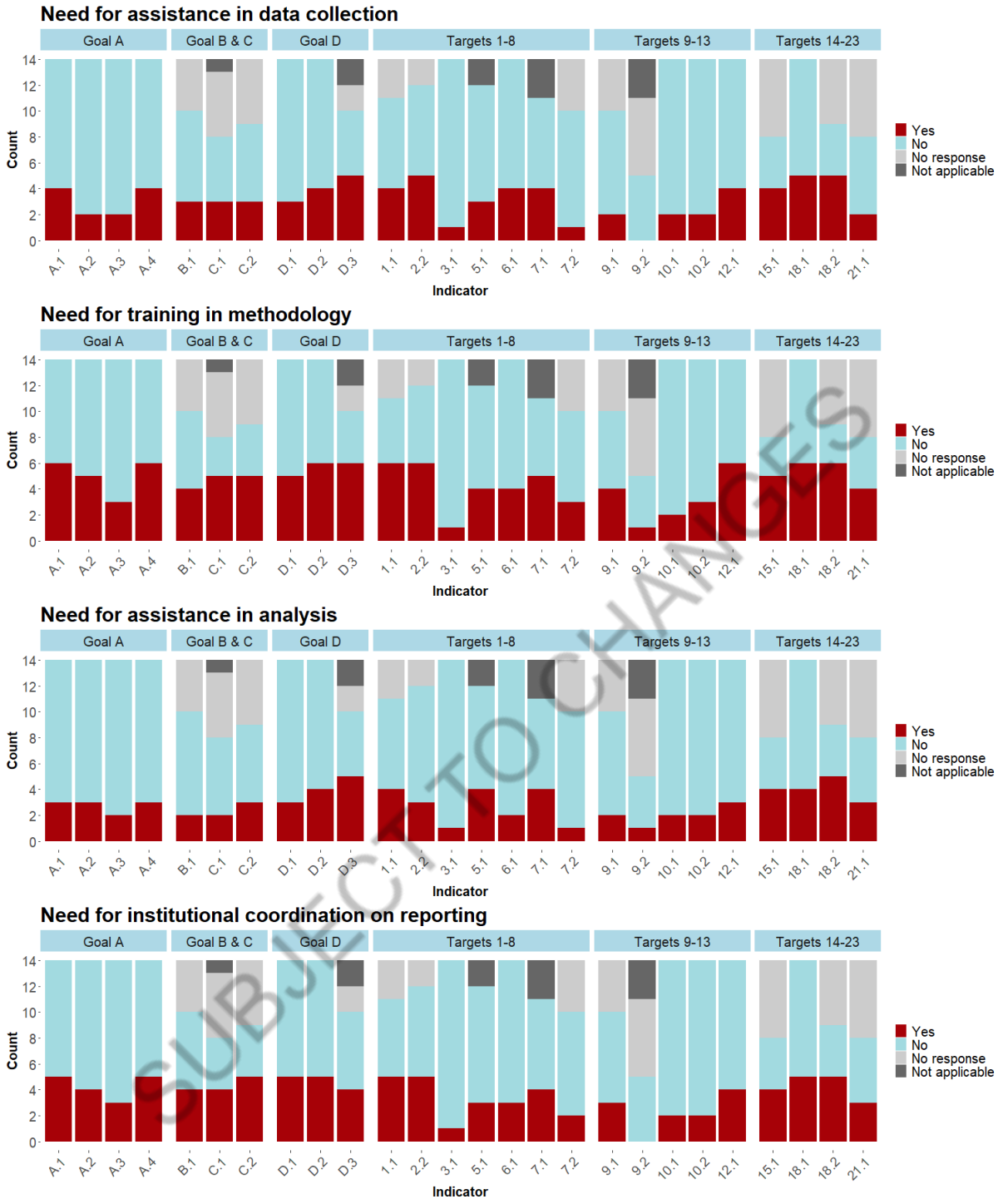

Figure 4.3: Requests for assistance for producing and compiling headline indicators at the national level, by type of assistance

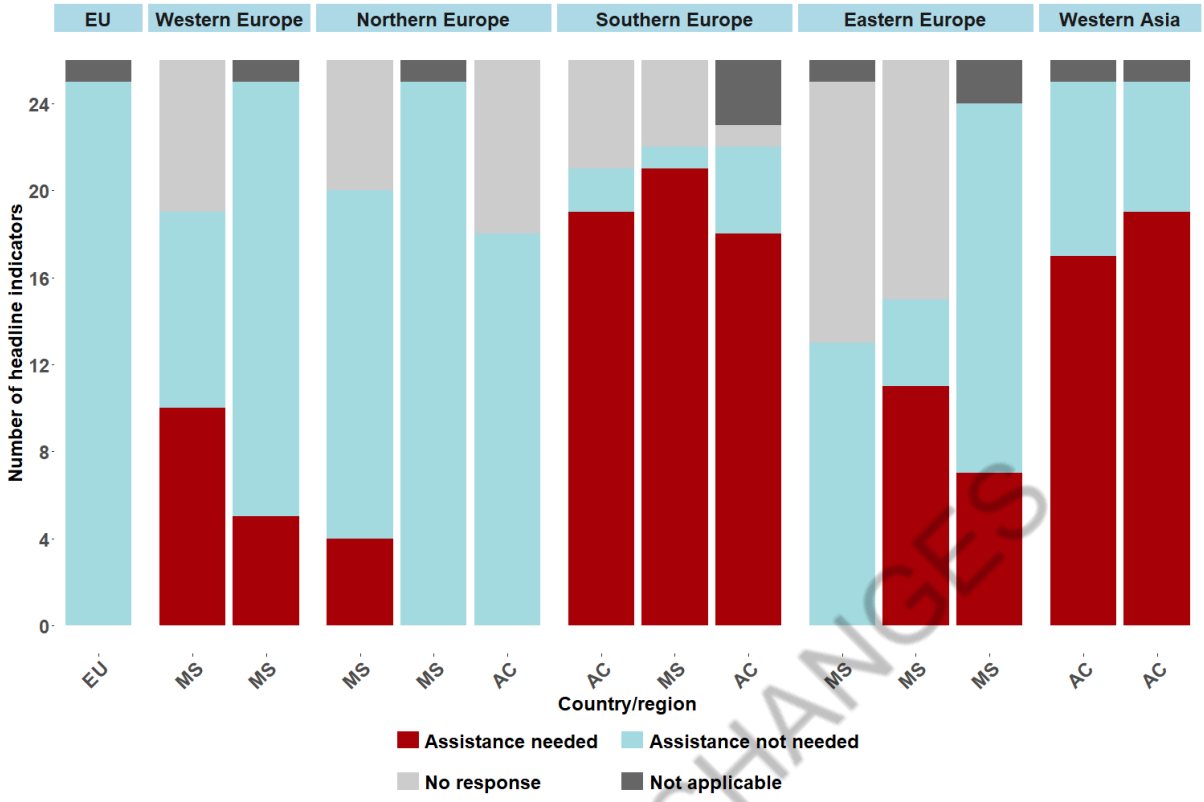

Figure 4.4: Requests for assistance for producing and compiling headline indicators at the national level, by country and grouped by region. European Union (EU); Member States (MS); associated countries (AC).

5.3.5 *Financial resources available at the national level* for the production and compilation of headline indicators

The availability of financial resources for the production and compilation of headline indicators at the national level varies (Figure 5.1). The headline indicator for which the greatest number of Parties have sufficient funding for its production is 3.1 *Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures* (86%). In contrast, only one Party, (7%), indicated it had sufficient financial resources to produce headline indicator C.1 *Indicator on monetary benefits received*. On average, across all headline indicators, only 38% have sufficient financial resources for their production at the national level.

Thematic coverage

Overall, Parties were more likely to have sufficient financial resources for the production and compilation of headline indicators associated with targets 1-8 “Reducing threats to biodiversity” (min: 29%, max: 86%, mean of 44%) than those associated with targets 9-13 “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing” (min: 7%, max: 57%, mean of 33%) and 14-23 “Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming” (min: 14%, max: 57%, mean of 34%). Within the thematic areas, there was quite a degree of variation across headline indicators.

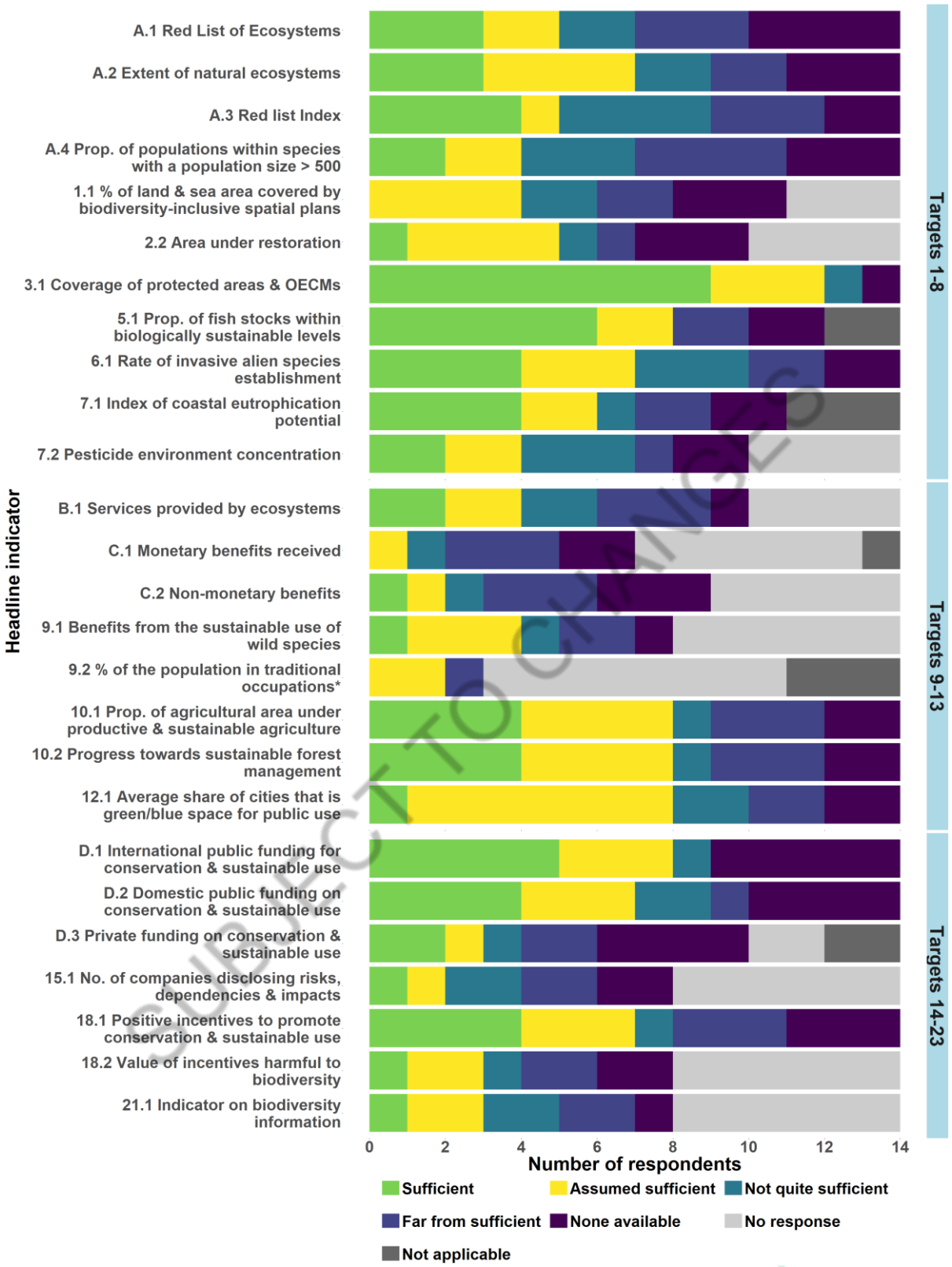

Figure 5.1: Availability of financial resources for the production of headline indicators at the national level, by theme.

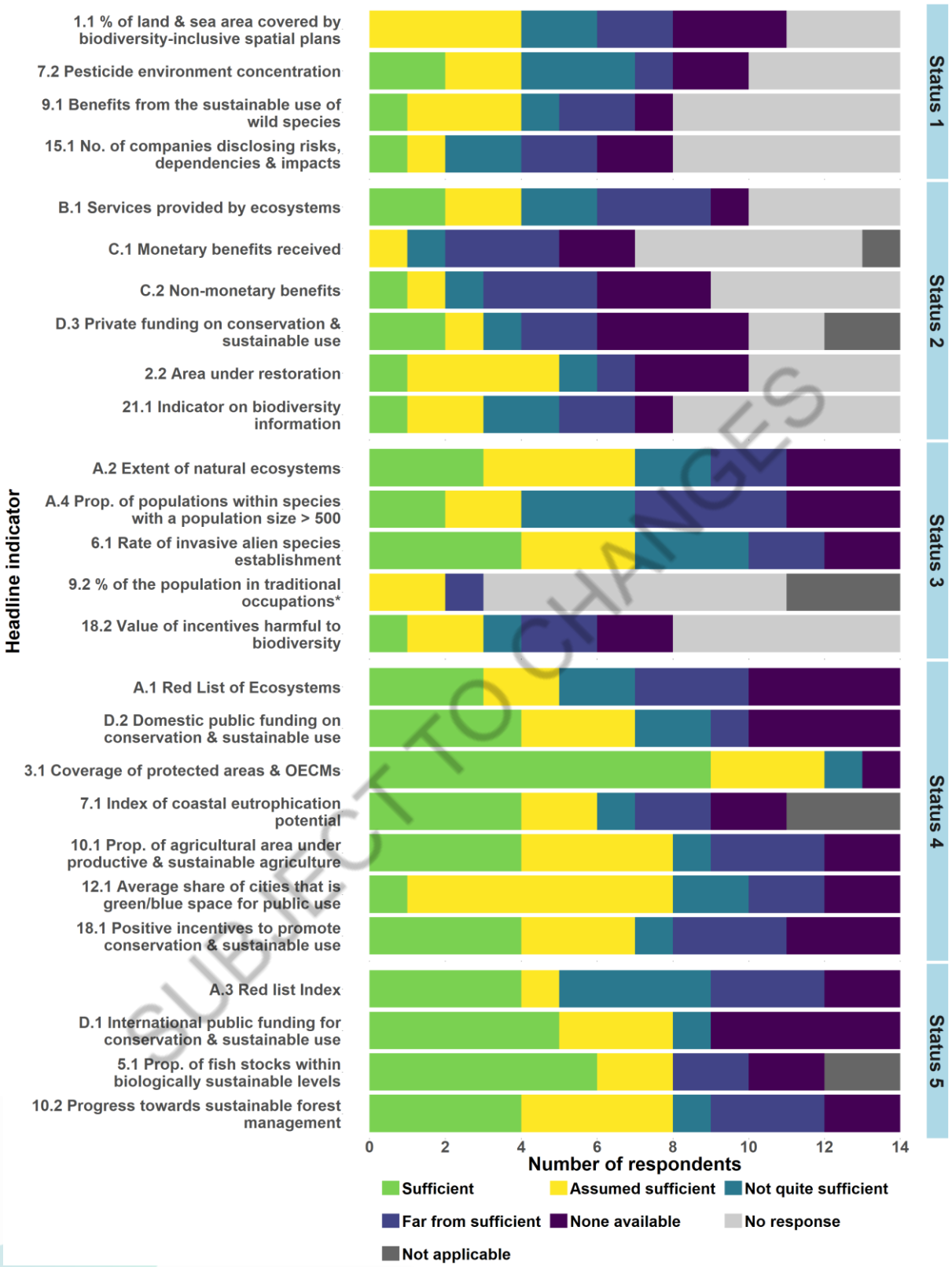

Figure 5.2: Availability of financial resources for the production of headline indicators at the national level, by status of operationalization.

Status of operationalization

Overall, the financial resources available for headline indicators with an established methodology are more sufficient relative to those without an established methodology (Figure 5.2). Across headline indicators with a status of operationalization of 1, on average, only 25% of Parties have sufficient financial resources for their production (min: 21%, max 29%). In contrast, on average, 52% of Parties indicated having sufficient financial resources for the production of headline indicators with a status of operationalisation of 5 (min: 43%, max: 57%).

Regional differences

The availability of financial resources for the production and compilation of headline indicators at the national level varies both across and within regions (Figure 5.3).The EU, and CBD Parties in Northern and Western Europe indicated there are sufficient financial resources available for the production and compilation of many headline indicators (mean of 96%,64% and 42% respectively). However, Parties in Northern and Western Europe indicated there was a lack of financial resources for some indicators.

In general, Parties in Southern, Eastern and Western Asia lack sufficient financial resources to produce and compile most of the headline indicators. Most Parties in Southern Europe expressed a complete lack of financial resources (mean of 58%). In Western Asia, Parties indicated that there are some financial resources to produce and compile the headline indicators, but they are not quite of far from sufficient (mean of 82%) Across Eastern Europe, one Party stated having sufficient financial resources for the production of half the headline indicators. The other Parties in Eastern Europe had sufficient indicators for the production of a few headline indicators, but by in large the financial resources available to most indicators were either far from sufficient or non-existent (mean of 54%).

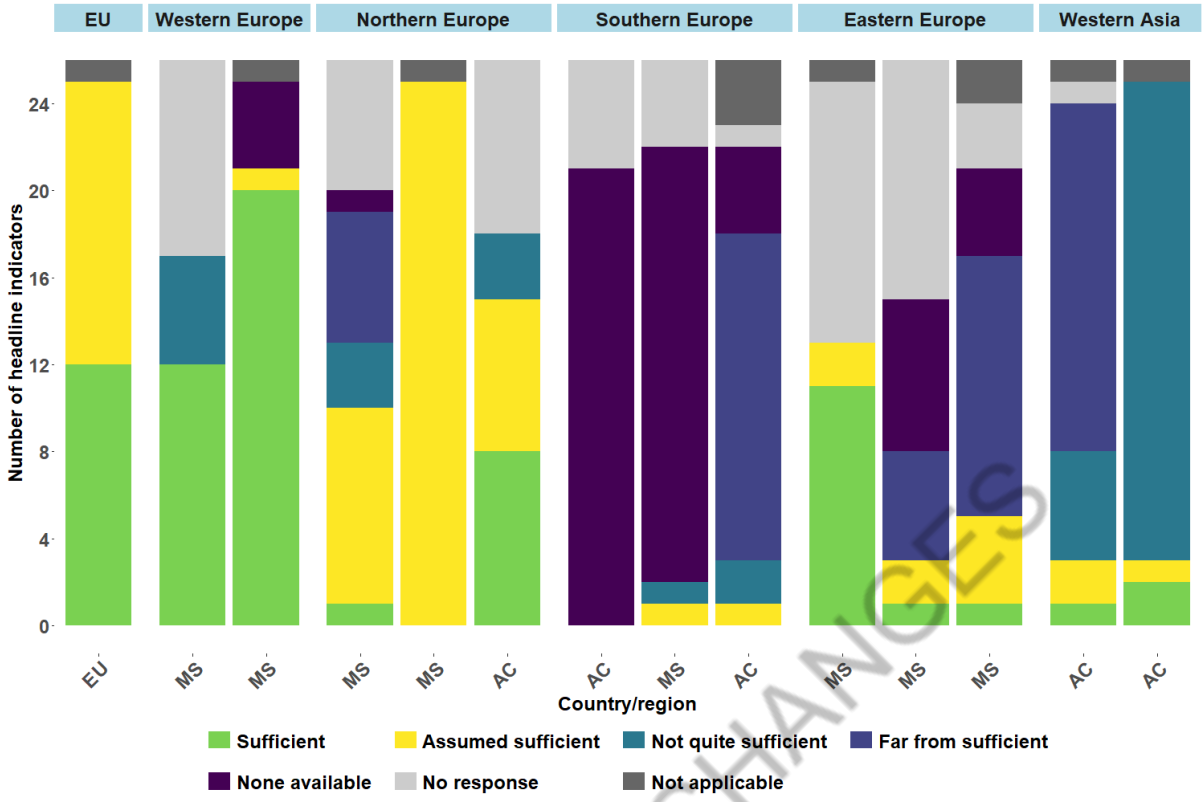

Figure 5.3.: Availability of financial resources for the production of headline indicators at the national level, by country and grouped by region. European Union (EU); Member States (MS); associated countries (AC).

6 Recommendations based on identified capacity needs

6.1. Alignment of indicators with existing processes

The headline indicators which most Parties are already producing are those adopted for the Sustainable Development Goals (Fig. 5.3.3) This underscores the potential benefits of aligning indicators with existing intergovernmental processes. By using the same indicators, data sources and systems as other intergovernmental processes and regulations (e.g. EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030), countries can streamline their monitoring and reporting processes, enhancing transparency and efficiency (CBD/SBI/4/INF/15). This alignment helps to identify where the data gaps for national monitoring are, enabling targeted interventions to address these gaps.

6.2. Leverage existing capacity

Peer-to-peer exchange of experiences and knowledge, supported by best practice guidelines and worked examples, with their documented benefits for engagement and learning, is an effective practice for supporting countries in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and enhancing national monitoring efforts (Renkl & Atkinson 2003). Case studies are one way to achieve this: developing case studies on the successful use of headline indicators in the monitoring framework could improve the understanding and implementation of indicator methodologies on a national level. These case studies can serve as models and provide valuable insights for other countries or regions still developing their capacities. This approach leverages the existing capacity within certain countries or regions that are already producing the indicators in the short term, particularly for indicators that are challenging for most Parties to produce but are already being successfully reported by some.

In addition, platforms such as the discussion forum on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the CBD webinar series further facilitate knowledge exchange, enabling countries to benefit from mutual learning and shared experiences, that could strengthen their national monitoring capacities.

6.3. In-Depth Tailored Capacity Building Initiatives

Comprehensive capacity-building initiatives may be of value, particularly for countries that have indicated they may experience challenges in collection and use of certain headline indicators as indicated in the analysis in section 5.3.4. Capacity building focused on providing targeted support to countries struggling with specific indicators, in particular those still being developed, such as C.1 & C.2 that deal with benefits arising from access and benefit-sharing, can generate added value.

Capacity-building efforts should be tailored to the specific needs of different regions and countries. Training programs, combining in-person workshops, online sessions and technical assistance can help countries overcome obstacles and enhancing their abilities to monitor and report on the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework effectively. To support countries and regions with lower capacity, a mix of in-person workshops and online sessions can help maximize reach and impact. In particular, the Southern and Eastern Europe and Western Asia regions may benefit from

more support, specifically to produce the headline indicators, compared with regions such as Northern and Western Europe.

To bridge these needs across regions, peer-to-peer exchange of experiences and knowledge can be a highly effective approach. Supported by best practice guidelines and worked examples, this approach can enhance engagement, learning, and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and strengthen national monitoring efforts.

6.4. Capacity building

6.4.1 Data Collection

Addressing the biodiversity crisis requires up-to-date information on species and habitat state, trends, and drivers of change. However, despite the advances in biodiversity monitoring in recent years, the landscape of biodiversity data is still fragmented, access to underlying observations is limited, and novel technologies have not been fully adopted in current reporting and assessment approaches.

To better monitor the implementation of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, data collection efforts need to be better synchronised temporally, spatially, ecologically, and taxonomically. Several efforts to improve monitoring coordination are already underway, such as the EU pollinator monitoring scheme, which aims to harmonise the monitoring of pollinator species across the European Union to provide high quality data on pollinator and pollination trends and inform policy and management response options across governance levels.

A reliable data infrastructure is needed to support standardized data collection and reporting, as already done by the Global Biodiversity Information facility (GBIF), an intergovernmental research infrastructure providing open access to biodiversity data and resources for data publish and use (Heberling, J.M. et al. 2021). Better data sharing practices should be enabled between subnational, national and regional platforms, through encouragement of FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-usable) data.

Increased modelling efforts and the use of new technologies can serve as important solutions to address monitoring design, methods and data analysis. For example, initiatives such as the Global Ecosystem Atlas that integrates high-quality, vetted global, regional, and national ecosystem maps into an interactive interface, could enable CBD Parties to access measurements and derive insights that support stock-taking, monitoring, and reporting on progress towards achieving various headline indicators (A.1, A.2, 3.1).

6.4.2 Training on methodologies & analysis

Providing comprehensive training on the methodologies for compiling indicators at the national level, for example by international organizations or expert groups, will help standardize data collection and reporting processes across different countries and regions. Traditionally, statistical capacity development support has focused on the data production stages of the data value chain, working with national statistical offices (NSOs) and other national data providers. More recently, however, custodian agencies such as FAO are increasingly investing in supporting the data use stage, by fostering the analytical

capacities of NSOs, removing impediments to data dissemination, and improving data literacy of data users. The statistical capacity support provided by FAO to countries on SDG indicators has contributed to a steady rise in the country coverage of the 21 indicators under FAO custodianship (FAO. 2020.).

In parallel, the European Union is updating its Natural Capital Accounting Regulation (Regulation (EU) 691/2011) to include ecosystem accounts, which cover ecosystem extent, services, and condition. This amendment aims to better track natural resources and their economic contributions. Eurostat, in collaboration with various European agencies, is actively supporting EU member states in developing and implementing these ecosystem accounts. This effort complements the focus on enhancing data methodologies and will provide essential data for both environmental and economic policy-making.

6.4.3 Institutional coordination

Coordination at subnational, national and regional levels is currently insufficient in terms of protocols, capability, harmonization and sharing of data and information (Moersberger H., et al. 2022). Several initiatives, including the European Biodiversity Observation and Coordination Centre (EBOCC) and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanisms (TSC) have been proposed to promote and facilitate cooperation amongst countries. By establishing regional networks and partnerships, countries can work together more efficiently, avoid duplication of efforts, and develop solutions that are tailored to their specific regional challenges.

Given the broad scope of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, communication and coordination within ministries and government agencies in countries must be enhanced particularly as each sectoral ministry (e.g., agriculture, environment, meteorology, education, water and health) may have a monitoring and information systems in place and can collect data that can serve to inform several of the headline indicators.

It would be equally important to foster broad, multi-stakeholder participation in monitoring and reporting efforts. Representatives of international agencies, the private sector and civil society organizations that produce and use data should participate in monitoring, as well as identifying solutions to the challenges revealed in the reporting. Compiling and reporting indicators is resource intensive and developing in-country strategies to increase sectoral collaboration and draw on resources and capacities across private, public, and civil spheres will be key to realizing efficient and effective data collection. As in-country strategies develop, they should be showcased as examples that other countries can adapt and build on to meet their specific needs and contexts.

6.5 Support Financial Resource Mobilization

Many regions, particularly Southern Europe and Western Asia, lack sufficient financial resources for the production and compilation of headline indicators. This represents a fundamental challenge for the implementation of the GBF.

Even when countries possess the necessary methodological and data-oriented capacities, the resource-intensive nature of compiling and reporting on these indicators remains a major barrier.

Countries with lower capacities in multiple areas are unlikely to be able to build necessary capacities without adequate funding. Thus, financial resources are foundational to addressing the other capacity building needs identified in this report and, ultimately, for ensuring those capacities can be implemented in producing and compiling headline indicators.

In addition, efforts should be made to improve cross-country, cross-institutional and cross-sectoral coordination of existing funding. Such efforts could enable more efficient use of current funding sources. Coordination is, however, a resource intensive process, so the most effective level of coordination may vary according to each country's existing funding and institutional arrangements.

Other recommendations in this report, such as alignment of indicators with existing processes, can also potentially reduce financial pressures through parsimonious use of resources. Examples of coordination and collaboration across sectors and institutions should be promoted and disseminated not only in terms of the knowledge they produce or indicators they compile but also in terms of the economical use of financial resources involved in the arrangement.

In summary, ensuring consistent and adequate financial resources is essential to the successful implementation of the GBF and must be prioritized.

7 Conclusions

The successful implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will require continuous adaptation and capacity building, particularly given the new elements introduced in the monitoring framework compared to the indicative list of indicators associated to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (Aichi Biodiversity Targets, UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/3).

While biodiversity monitoring has largely focused on species and protected areas, there remains a significant gap in the monitoring of habitats, ecosystems, and genetic diversity (Moersberger, H. et al. 2022). Our results support this conclusion, but also highlights that for other thematic areas across the scope of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including meeting people's needs and tools and solutions, the gap in monitoring is even greater.

This report has gathered and analysed information on countries' current capacities to report on headline indicators. The analysis shows that capacities to produce headline indicators vary according to country, region, and indicator. General trends indicate that Northern Europe and Western Europe have higher capacities when compared to Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, and Western Asia. These differences across regions need to be accounted for when considering strategies to improve capacities. When it comes to support, more countries reported needs for "training on the methodology for compiling the indicator at the national context" and "institutional coordination on data reporting", while fewer expressed a need for support with "data collection" and "assistance analysing the indicator" (Figure 5.3.6). Securing adequate financial resources is a persistent challenge for many countries.

Based on this analysis, a number of capacity building strategies could be implemented to address the needs identified. Measures such as peer-to-peer exchange of experiences and knowledge and promoting and disseminating case studies could help address the need for training in methodologies, while aligning indicators with existing processes and establishing regional networks and partnerships could improve institutional coordination on data reporting. Continuous, adequate financial support is needed for all countries to coordinate and complete reporting on headline indicators.

The practical work of implementing and compiling the indicators will both develop new skills and create new capacity building needs. As countries start to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework and move from abstract discussions to practical implementation, continuous feedback and iterative improvements should be implemented. This approach will help countries gradually build their capacities and adapt to the evolving requirements of the monitoring framework.

Addressing these gaps will demand not only the development of new skills but also ongoing support through initiatives such as the proposed European Biodiversity Observation and Coordination Centre (EBOCC) that would serve as a permanent infrastructure to coordinate the implementation of a European-wide biodiversity monitoring system. This infrastructure, alongside the broader technical and scientific cooperation mechanisms comprising a network of regional and/or subregional support centres, established by the Conference of the Parties, will be critical in providing high-quality data,

enhancing capacities, and facilitating the exchange of scientific knowledge to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/8).

8 References

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CBD/COP/DEC/15/6 Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-06-en.pdf

CBD/SBSTTA/26/2 Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14 Guidance on using the indicators of the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19 Guidance on needs related to implementing the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

CBD/IND/AHTEG/2023/3/2 Report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on its third meeting https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/f22d/ab58/236acdd54779ab58b97aecf1/ind-ahteg-2023-03-02-en.pdf

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UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/3 Indicative list of indicators for the strategic plan for biodiversity

9 Annex I

Capacity needs assessment survey structure

To help reduce the response burden of Parties, some of the questions are skipped depending on the response to a previous question. The skipping rules are indicated in red.

(*) denotes mandatory questions

Q.1 Is there a national institution with responsibility for reporting on this indicator?*
☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to Q8) ☐ Unknown (skip to Q8)

Q2. Please provide the full name of the entity responsible for reporting the indicator

Q3. Please provide the type of entity responsible for reporting the indicator
☐ Government Ministry ☐ Non-governmental organization ☐ Academic institution ☐ Other

Q3a. Please specify the type of entity

Q4. Is the indicator compiled in a national database? *
☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to Q9)

Q5. Please indicate the website for the national database

Q6. Please indicate the last year for which the indicator was reported in the national database

Q7. How can the indicator be disaggregated? (multiple responses allowed, skip to Q11)
☐ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities ☐ Gender ☐ Age ☐ Ecosystem type ☐ Taxonomy ☐ Other (go to Q7a)

Q7a. Please specify the type of disaggregation(s)

Q8. Is your country able to produce the indicator at the national level in the short (1-2 years) or medium term (3-5 years)?*
☐ Yes, in the short term ☐ Yes, in the medium term ☐ No, for other reasons ☐ No, because it is not applicable for the country (go to next Headline Indicator)

Q8a. Please specify why your country is unable to produce the indicator at the national level

Q9. Does your country need assistance for producing and compiling the indicator at the national level? *

Q10. What type of assistance does your country need for producing and compiling the indicator at the national level? (multiple responses allowed) *
☐ Data collection ☐ Training on the methodology for compiling the indicator at the national context ☐ Assistance analysing of the indicator ☐ Institutional coordination on data reporting ☐ Other (go to Q10a)

Q10a. Please specify the type of assistance your country needs for producing and compiling the indicator at the national level

Q11. Which situation best describe the availability of financial resources for the production of the indicator at the national level? *
☐ No financial resources are available to produce and compile the indicator ☐ Financial resources available are far from sufficient to produce and compile the indicator ☐ Financial resources available are not quite sufficient to produce and compile the indicator ☐ Financial resources available are sufficient to produce and compile the indicator