1. Information about the indicator	
Goal	Protection, restoration of terrestrial ecosystems and promotion of their rational use, rational forest management, combating desertification, stopping and reversing the process of land degradation and ending the process of loss
Task	By 2020, ensure that the value of ecosystems and biological diversity is taken into account in national and local development planning and processes, as well as in the development of poverty reduction strategies and plans.
The indicator	Number of national biodiversity protection strategies
2. Information about the organization	
Organization	Ministry Of Ecology And Natural Resources Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan, Ministry Of Science And Higher Education Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan
3. Definitions and concepts	
Definition	The indicator reflects the number of national strategic documents aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the integration (accounting) of ecosystem values and biodiversity in state and local planning and development processes. The accounting includes documents that have a national scope of application and are officially approved by the authorized body/at the Government level (depending on the status of the document).
Basic concepts:	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (nbsap/NBSAP); ecosystem services; value of ecosystems and biodiversity; integration of biodiversity issues into planning and development (mainstreaming); national and local planning; poverty reduction strategies and plans; accounting and reporting system.
Justification and interpretation	The availability and updating of national strategies is an institutional confirmation that the value of ecosystems and biodiversity is taken into account in planning and management decisions. Such documents make it possible to formalize goals, measures and responsibilities, as well as provide a basis for interagency coordination and fulfillment of international obligations (including CBD). The increase in the indicator value (adoption/updating of documents) is interpreted as a positive trend; the lack of updating or a reduction in the number of existing documents may indicate the risks of weakening the integration of biodiversity issues into planning.
4. Data sources and collection methods	
Data sources	Officially approved national strategic documents (strategies/concepts/programs/action plans), regulatory legal acts on their approval/updating; materials of national reporting on cbd; information from the national SDG monitoring platform (metadata/descriptions of indicators).
Data collection methods	Documentary review and verification of the status: search and confirmation through the official databases of the NPA and the websites of government agencies; verification of the approval details, validity period and status. If necessary, an official confirmation is requested from the responsible structural units.
Unit of measure ment	Unit
Periodicity	Annual
5. Calculation method and other methodological considerations	

Calculation method:	
Comments and restrictions:	Counting the number of documents meeting the criteria of the National Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity: 1) the number of documents approved/updated in the reporting year (new document or new edition), and/or 2) the number of documents valid at the end of the reporting year (not expired or expired). The selected option is recorded in the metadata and applied consistently from year to year to avoid double counting (for example, to distinguish between a "new document" and an "update of an existing one").
6. Data availability and disaggregation	
Data availability and gaps:	The documents and the NPA are generally available in open sources, but the status of the document (draft/approved/expired) is not always transparently reflected in one place, so mandatory verification of the status and relevance is necessary.
The level of disaggregation:	By document type (strategy/action plan/concept/program); by approval level (Government/authorized body); by validity period; if necessary, by thematic scope (forest, protected areas, steppe ecosystems, etc.).
7. Comparability with international data/standards	The content of the indicator is consistent with objective 15.9 and the international approach to assessing the integration of biodiversity into planning (SDG 15.9.1)
8. References and documentation	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-09-01.pdfhttps://stat.gov.kz/ru/sustainable-development-goals/goal/15/https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=kzhttps://www.cbd.int/doc/world/kz/kz-nbsap-01-en.pdf