

Submission of WWF in response to Notifications 2020-045 and 2020-053, “Peer review of draft documents for the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 24).”

**WWF review of the information document on indicators for the draft goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

**General Comments**

Page	Comment
3 & 4	<p>Section 2.2. (Criteria for indicator selection and development)                      The selection of the right set and number of indicators is essential for the GBF: if there are too few indicators, progress towards achieving goals and targets cannot be assessed; if there are too many, resources and motivation may be lost. We agree with the list of criteria proposed in section 2.2. of the document and suggest fine-tuning this list as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We agree with the criterion <i>Data availability anticipated for the time period post-2020</i> in principle but caution not to apply this criterion too absolutely. The adoption of new goals and targets (or additional/new components of goals and targets) that cover new areas in the GBF may require, in some cases, the development of new indicators, which may take some time. This should not prevent the adoption of these new goals and targets. This is for example the case with current target 14, where we propose to include a target component on material consumption inequality, which will require a new indicator. This new indicator does not yet exist, but it can be developed. We have inserted similar suggestions in a limited number of places in our feedback on the monitoring framework.</li> <li>• The criteria ‘Indicator already in use at global or national level (e.g. GBO, IPBES and SDGs)’ is appropriate. The list of indicators already in use could be expanded to include e.g. the UNFF monitoring framework, the NY Declaration on Forest and various FAO and IFA statistics. We have identified some of these existing indicators in our feedback on the draft monitoring framework.</li> <li>• Finally, it may be useful to add a criterion that indicators should be mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive, to avoid overlap and redundancies between indicators and to ensure that the achievement of the indicators represents the achievement of targets and goals.</li> </ul>

WWF proposes a number of additional criteria for goals and targets. These additions are presented in tables 1 and 2 below.

**Table 1. Indicators for monitoring elements of the draft goals**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Components of the draft Goals  (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/ Add.1)	Goal Monitoring Elements  (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/ Add.1)	Indicator name	Responsible Institution for the indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Date of availability for indicator in development (Year)	Year of last update	Time series and frequency of updates	Methodology available for national use (Y/N)	Global indicator can be disaggregated for national use (Y/N)	National data aggregated to form global indicator (Y/N)	Used in GB O-4 (Y/N)	SDG indicator (Y/N)	Indicator used to measure other MEAs or processes (e.g. Ramsar Convention, IPBES, CMS)	Comments
GA1. Increased extent of natural ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)	Trends in area of forest ecosystems	Forest area as a percentage of total land area	FAO	X		2020	1990-2015	Y	Y	N	N	Y SDG indicator or 15.1.1		Forest cover is a 'crude' measure of forest integrity and ignores the empty forest syndrome seen across much of Africa and Asia
GA6. Protection of critical ecosystems	Trends in areas of particular importance for biodiversity conserved	Average proportion of KBAs covered by protected areas.  This indicator is also calculated for terrestrial, marine, freshwater and mountain ecosystems separately	BirdLife International & KBA Partnership. Data from the World Database of KBAs	X		2020	1900-2020 updated Annually	Y	Y	N	N	Y SDG Indicators 14.5.1 ; 15.1.2 & 15.4.1	N	This is an existing Aichi target 11 indicator and used to monitor four ecosystems under the SDGs 14 and 15

**Table 2. Indicators for monitoring elements of the draft targets (with example entries)**

Components of the draft Targets (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	Target Monitoring Elements (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	Indicator name	Responsible Institution for the indicator	Available today (X) or under active development (Y)	Date of availability for indicator in development (Year)	Year of last update (e.g. 2019)	Time series and frequency of updates (e.g. 1985-2019, annually)	Methodology available for national use (Y/N)	Global indicator can be disaggregated for national use (Y/N)	National data aggregated to form global indicator (Y/N)	Used in GBO-4 (Y/N)	SDG indicator (Y/N)	Indicator used to measure other MEAs or processes (e.g. Ramsar Convention, IPBES, CMS)	Comments
<i>T1.1. Increase in area of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems under spatial planning</i>	<i>Trends in area under spatial land-use plans</i>	<i>Percentage of spatial plans utilising information on key biodiversity areas</i>	KBA Secretariat	X		2020	2019-2020 updated Annually	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	This indicator would provide a measure of the representativeness of spatial plans and is being tracked by the KBA Partnership for each country
<i>T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority</i>	<i>Trends in proportion of areas of particular importance for biodiversity protected and conserved</i>	<i>Average proportion of KBAs covered by protected areas. This indicator is also calculated for terrestrial, marine, freshwater and mountain ecosystems separately</i>	BirdLife International & KBA Partnership. Data from the World Database of KBAs	X		2020	1900-2020 updated Annually	Y	Y	N	N	Y SDG Indicators 14.5.1; 15.1.2 & 15.4.1	N	This is an existing Aichi target 11 indicator and used to monitor four ecosystems under the SDGs 14 and 15
<i>T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority</i>	<i>Trends in proportion of areas of particular importance for biodiversity protected and conserved</i>	<i>Proportion of KBAs in favourable condition</i>	BirdLife International & KBA Partnership. Data from the World Database of KBAs	Y	1990	2020	1990-2020 updated every 5 years	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	This indicator is being developed by the KBA Partnership and will be able to be calculated retrospectively for many sites
<i>T5.2. Effective detection, identification, prioritisation and monitoring of</i>	<i>Trends monitoring of invasive alien species</i>	<i>Proportion of key biodiversity areas threatened by invasive alien species</i>	BirdLife International & KBA Partnership. Data from the World	Y	1990	2020	1990-2020 updated every 5 years	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	This indicator is being developed by the KBA Partnership and will be able to be calculated retrospectively for many sites

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<i>invasive alien species</i>			Database of KBAs											
<i>T13.1. Biodiversity reflected in policies and planning at all levels</i>	<i>Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into planning processes</i>	<i>The proportion of national biodiversity policies and plans that incorporate national spatial assessments of KBAs and other areas of importance for biodiversity</i>	KBA Secretariat	X		2020	2019-2020 updated Annually	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	This indicator would provide a measure of the use of national KBA assessments in government policies and plans and is being tracked by the KBA Partnership for each country
<i>T19.1. Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity related information</i>	<i>Trends in the availability of biodiversity related information</i>	<i>Number of countries in which comprehensive national key biodiversity area assessments have been updated using the KBA Global Standard</i>	KBA Secretariat	Y		2020	2019-2020 updated Annually	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	This indicator would provide a measure of the use of biodiversity-related information by individual countries and will be tracked by the KBA Partnership for each country
<i>T19.1. Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity related information</i>	<i>Trends in the availability of biodiversity related information</i>	<i>Percentage of taxonomic classes and ecosystem types for which comprehensive national key biodiversity area assessments have been made</i>	KBA Secretariat	Y		2020	2019-2020 updated Annually	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	This indicator would provide a measure of the representativeness of biodiversity information used by individual countries and will be tracked by the KBA Partnership for each country