**Template for the review of the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

**TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS**

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| ***General comments*** |
| **Given the importance of agricultural land use as one of the key “usage” of biodiversity and nature, it seems to be a huge omission to have agricultural related monitoring elements and indicators not explicitly described and included in the monitoring framework for Goal B** |
| **Goal A is specifically addressing connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, but the current elements and indicators are ecosystem specific and do not provide information how well these ecosystems are connected. The proposed elements seem to be still reflecting the existing Aichi Target 7 indicators that treated forest and agriculture as independent land-use systems; however to assess the contribution of an agricultural area to biodiversity across the landscape integrated indicators are needed. We therefore** **propose to add indicators like the Farmland Biodiversity Score (FBS) a new indicator that World agroforestry is developing and that is currently under revision by BIP as a global indicator (see below)** |
| Farmland Biodiversity Score (FBS)”, which measured trees on farms composition and configuration and is function in terms of biodiversity, is a new indicator. It has not been used in GBO4, but has been submitted to BIP and is currently under revision with BIP. FBS is linked to Target 15.2 that refers to “all forests”. Currently the the existing metadata under Indicator 15.2.1 only provide information about trees in forest land use, but not trees outside forest land; e.g trees in agricultural areas or agroforestry. Thus FBS compliments the metadata under Target 15.2.FBS uses ESA Sentinel-2 – data, which is available since 2015 in a 5 day interval. FBS will be available as a global indicator at pixel resolution ~100 m. At a national scale the scores can be disaggregated to a single number based on the proportion of land with high, medium or low FBS. It can also be disaggregated by biome or biomes within countries. World Agroforestry (ICRAF) is the responsible institution for developing this indicator and its future reporting at the global level.The rational for the indicator is described at length in our previous submission to CBD <https://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/7FA1AE6B-6EDC-4EB8-9A4C-AC3E15D2486D/attachments/TonF.pdf> |
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| ***Specific comments*** |
| **Table** | **Page**  | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| 1 | 2 | B | 15 | A2. Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems). Add monitoring element “Trends in tree cover in agricultural landscapes providing connectivity”. |
| 1 | 4 | B | 36 | A5. Maintain Genetic diversity. Add monitoring element “Trends in Farmland Biodiversity”. |
| 1 | 5 | C | 56 and 58 | Goal B – for “Trends in Regulation of climate” and “Trends of regulation of freshwater…” the indicators mention “certified” forests. Whether or not the forests are certified is irrelevant to the goal and the word should be removed. |
| 1 | 5 | B | 62 | Goal B – final cell in Column B: change to “Trends in regulation of ecologically moderated hazards and extreme events” and reflect language in Column C. |
| 1 | 5 | B | 51 | Goal B, none of the monitoring elements of Goal B relate directly to “Nature contribute to the sustainable nutrition and food security, access”. Needs additional element “ Trends in soil fertility”, add column C indicators: soil carbon and soil erosion |
| 1 | 6 | B | 65 | B2. Nature’s material contributions including food, water and others – it is not clear what “Trends in the provision of food and feed from biodiversity” means. All food comes from biodiversity. Does this refer specifically to wild food? In the next box down what does “assistance” mean, and in the next box down surely all genetic resources come from Biodiversity? |
| 1 | 6 | B | 66 | Re: “Trends in the provision of materials and assistance from biodiversity” what does “assistance” mean? |
| 1 | 6 | B | 67 | Re: “Trends in the provision of medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources from biodiversity”, surely all genetic resources come from Biodiversity |
| 2 | 8 | B | 1 | Column B, first box – change to “Trends in **land** area under spatial land-use plans” |
| 2 | 9 | B | 21 | Target 1 refers to land use change and the relevant monitoring element is “Trends in forest and agriculture lands as a proportion of total land area’. The indicator for forest land is “Forest Area as proportion of total land area” which is appropriate. It is curious that instead of having an indicator of agricultural land, it is proposed to measure only the “Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least 10% natural land”. This appears irrelevant to the target.  |
| 2 | 8 | B & C | 6 | To achieve T1.2., trees outside forests, e.g trees on agricultural land, are important for connectivity of natural forest ecosystems. Please include an additional monitoring element “Trends in woody biomass in agricultural areas” and its corresponding indicator (new) in Column C titled “Farmland Biodiversity Score (FBS)”, which measured trees on farms composition and configuration.  |
| 2 | 10  | B & C | 30 | Add a new monitoring element for T1.5. titled ‘Trends in habitat connectivity’ and its corresponding Indicator “Farmland Biodiversity Score (FBS)”, which measures trees on farms composition and configuration. |
| 2 | 13 | B | 58 | The target refers to trade in wild species of flora and fauna. In Column B, the term “biological resources” is used in several places. This is much less clear that “wild fauna and flora”. Replace. |
| 2 | 13 &18 | C | 56 | Targets 4 and 8 are remarkably similar, so indicators overlap.Suggestion is to review the Components of the targets 4 and 8 and make them sufficiently different. |
| 2 | 15 | C | 81 | T6.1 1 Nutrient reduction in agriculture without compromising productivity can only effectively be achieved through integrated (Agroecological) farming systems that combine a diversity of crops, animals and trees with different spatial and seasonal arrangement. They mimic natural water and nutrient processes, with less need for artificial inputs like fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Rotating crops in diverse and complex patterns is estimated to reduce by three the nitrogen fertilization requirements of fields. For monitoring element “Trends in levels of pollution from nitrogen” and “Trends in levels of pollution from phosphorus” add indicator “Proportion of agricultural area under integrated or agroecological land-use as proportion of total agricultural area” |
| 2 | 16  | C | 97 | For the monitoring element “Trends in carbon stocks in different ecosystems” add the indicator “Farmland biodiversity score”, which measured above ground biomass in farmlands. |
| 2 | 20 | B&C | 117 | T9.1 Change this monitoring element to “Trends in area of agriculture under sustainable practices that conserve wild biodiversity in agricultural landscapes and provide connectivity for movement of species between protected areas”. Column C Add “Farmland biodiversity score” as an indicator, as it measures the composition and configuration of wild and domesticated trees in farmlands as an indicator of the three dimensions of biodiversity that trees on farms contribute to: in situ conservation, landscape connectivity and ecosystem services.  |
| 2 | 20  | B&C | 117 | T9.1 Nutrient reduction in agriculture without compromising productivity can only effectively be achieved through integrated (Agroecological) farming systems that combine a diversity of crops, animals and trees with different spatial and seasonal arrangement. They mimic natural water and nutrient processes, with less need for artificial inputs like fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Rotating crops in diverse and complex patterns is estimated to reduce by three the nitrogen fertilization requirements of fields. Add monitoring element “area of agroecological or integrated framing practices” and in Column C add indicator “proportion of agricultural area under integrated or agroecological land-use as proportion of total agricultural area”;  |
| 2 | 20  | C | 120 | T9.1 “Trends in soil quality” Column C add soil carbon and soil erosion as indicators |
| 2 | 25 | B&C | 152 | T13.1 Add monitoring element “Trends in investment in scientific research for biodiversity and inclusion of biodiversity in school and tertiary education curricula”. Indicators: scientific research budgets; education budgets for biodiversity. |
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*Comments should be sent by e-mail to* *secretariat@cbd.int* *by 25 July 2020*