**Review Comment Template for the document on indicators for the draft goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

Parties and stakeholders are invited to make suggestions of indicators (currently available or under development) that may be used to measure progress towards the post-2020 framework. The draft components and elements of the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are based on updated draft goals and targets, as was requested by the second meeting of the OEWG, and presented in document <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>.

Please note: there are two tables in this document, one for suggestions for indicators for the draft monitoring elements of goals, and another table for indicators for the draft monitoring elements of targets

**Instructions for providing input on indicators and completion of indicator tables (for goals and targets):**

* Please do not add columns to the tables below
* Please add rows for additional indicators related to monitoring elements for specific components from goals (table 1) and components from targets (table 2). The information of draft components and monitoring elements for goals and targets is available in document <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>
* To add an indicator for specific monitoring elements, please provide the following information:
	+ Column 1: copy/paste the component of the goal (enter information in table 1) or target (enter information in table 2) from <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>, which the indicator can be used for. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 2: copy/paste the specific monitoring element of the goal (enter information in table 1) or target (enter information in table 2), which the indicator can be used for from <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 3: the published or accepted name of the indicator. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 4: the name of the organisation(s) responsible for producing the indicator and keeping it up to date. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 5: please state whether the indicator is ready for use today (with an X) or if is still under development (Y). This MUST be provided
	+ Column 6: if you are adding a new indicator that is still under development, please indicate the year that you expect it to be available
	+ Column 7: for any existing indicator, please add the year of the last update
	+ Column 8: please provide the time series for the indicator and frequency of update (e.g. 1990-2020, available every 5 years).
	+ Column 9: please state (Y or N) whether there is a published methodology for application of the indicator at the national level
	+ Column 10: please state (Y or N) whether any new or existing indicator can be disaggregated at the national level for use by Parties
	+ Column 11: please state (Y or N) whether the indicator is aggregated from data that is collected at the national level (e.g. with data from national institutions)
	+ Column 12: please state (Y or N) whether any indicator has been used in the 4th Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4).
	+ Column 13: please state (Y or N) whether the indicator is currently included in the SDG indicator framework and provide the SDG indicator number
	+ Column 14: please state whether an indicator is used for any Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements other than the CBD (e.g. Ramsar Convention, CMS) or is used as an indicator by IPBES, by writing the abbreviated name of the MEA or process
	+ Column 15: please enter any further information or relevant links
* Example entries have been provided in the tables below for goals and targets, please follow the same format for each indicator entry
* Inputs should be sent by e-mail to*secretariat@cbd.int*no later than 25 July 2020

**For general comments please use the template provided in page 2 below**

**Table 1. Indicators for monitoring elements of the draft goals (with example entries)**

| **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/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **Goal Monitoring Elements****(copy/paste text from** [**CBD/SBSTTA-24/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **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** |
| *~~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 15.1.1~~* |  |  |
| *~~GA4. Increase the number and health of common species~~* | *~~Trends in species abundance~~* | *~~Living Planet Index (LPI)~~* | *~~ZSL/WWF~~* | *~~X~~* |  | *~~2020~~* | *~~1970-2020, available every 2 years~~* | *~~Y~~* | *~~Y~~* | *~~N~~* | *~~Y~~* | *~~N~~* | *~~CMS, Ramsar, IPBES~~* |  |
| … |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GA1 Increased extent of natural ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems) | Trends in wetlands | Global Peatland Database | Greisfald Mire Center | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GA1 Increased extent of natural ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marineecosystems) | Trends in wetlands | Peatlands – thickness, conditions of peat, quality of the vegetation, naturalness of hydrology, water levels fluctuations natural or not, presence or absence of ditches and channels, natural nutrient circulation. | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GA1 Increased extent of natural ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marineecosystems) | Trends in wetlands | Salt marshes - completeness of salinity gradient, natural hydromorphological patters, sediment dynamic gradient | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GA1 Increased extent of natural ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marineecosystems) | Trends in wetlands | Permafrost – thickness and depth, thickness of peat, presence / absence of roads, land patterns | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GA2 Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems) | Trends in fragmentation and quality of inland wetlands | Wetland Health index –Trend Based on waterbird numbers | Wetlands International | X | 2020 |  | 1966-ongoing, Annual | Y | Y | Y | N |  | Ramsar, AEWA |  |
| GA2 Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems) | Trends in fragmentation and quality of inland wetlands | Natura 2000 sites | EU | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GA2 Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems) | Trends in fragmentation and quality of mangroves | Connectivity with adjacent terrestrial vegetation | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GA2 Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems) | Trends in fragmentation and quality of mangroves | Threatened birds, mammals and reptiles | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GA3. Prevent extinction and improve the conservation status of species | Trends in conservation status of species  | Trends in conservation status of wetland bird species | Wetlands International | X |  | 2012 | updated periodically since 1994 | N | N | N | N | N | Ramsar, CMS, African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership, Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna |  |
| GA6 Protection of criticalecosystems | Trends in area of terrestrial and inland water areas conserved | Data on Habitat directive wetland habitats | EU | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GA6 Protection of criticalecosystems | Trends in areas of particular importance for ecosystem services conserved | Peatlands – area of depth 1m+, area of peatlands where drainage infrastructure is absent, are of high wetness and natural hydrological dynamics is sustained | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GA6 Protection of criticalecosystems | Trends in areas of particular importance for ecosystem services conserved | Difference in trends of waterbirds between protected areas and non-protected areas | Wetlands International | Y | 2020 |  | 1966 – ongoing,Annual | Y | Y | Y | N | N |  |  |
| GA6. Protection of Critical ecosystems | Trends in areas of particular importance for biodiversity conserved | Critical Site Network for Waterbird Flyways | Wetlands International, BirdLife International, originally developed with UNEP-WCMC to support the implementation of the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. | X (operational for the African-Eurasian region; in concept development for Asia-Pacific and Americas flyways) | 2018 | 2018 |  | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Ramsar, CMS, African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership, Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna |  |
| GB1. Nature’s regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other | Trends in regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location and timing | Riparian vegetation, aquatic vegetation, dissolved oxygen, fish, benthic fauna | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GB1 Nature’s regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other | Trends in regulation of air quality | Peatland maps, presence/absence of peatlands, state of peatland (thickness, drainage, land use) | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| GB1 Nature’s regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other | Trends in regulation of climate | Peatland maps, presence/absence of peatlands, state of peatland (thickness, drainage, land use) | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |

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

| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Components of the draft Targets****(copy/paste text from** [**CBD/SBSTTA-24/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **Target Monitoring Elements****(copy/paste text from** [**CBD/SBSTTA-24/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **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** |
| *~~T4.1. Harvest is legal, sustainable and safe for human health and biodiversity~~* | *~~Trends in proportion of biological resources harvested legally~~* | *~~Red List Index~~*  | *~~IUCN & BirdLife International~~* | *~~X~~* |  | *~~2020~~* | *~~1993-2020, updated annually~~* | *~~Y~~* | *~~Y~~* | *~~N~~* | *~~Y~~* | *~~Y~~**~~SDG indicator 15.5.1~~* | *~~CMS, IPBES, Ramsar~~* |  |
| *~~T6.4. Reduction of pollution from other sources~~* | *~~Trends in levels of pollution from sediments~~* | *~~Index of Coastal Eutrophication~~* | *~~UNEP / IOC-UNESCO~~* | *~~Y~~* | *~~2021~~* |  | *~~Every 5 years~~* |  |  |  |  | *~~Y~~**~~SDG indicator 14.1.1a~~* |  |  |
| … |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T1.4. Restoration of degraded ecosystems | Trend in the area of degraded wetlands restored | Peatlands - rewetted peatlands, peatlands restored after exploitation. | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| T2.1 Area of terrestrial,freshwater and marine ecosystem under protection and conservation | Trends in extent of protected areas | Waterbird trend indicators (separating protected areas from not protected areas) | Wetlands International | Y | 2020 |  | 1966 – ongoing, annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5.2. Effective detection, identification, prioritisation and monitoring of invasive alien species | Trends monitoring of invasive alien species | Invasive Waterbird Species index | Wetlands International | Y |  |  | 1966 – ongoing, annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T6.3. Reduction of pollution from plastic | Trends in levels of pollution from plastic in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems | Plastic in sites of importance for waterbirds and other wetlands | Wetlands International | Y | 2022 |  | From 2021, annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T6.3. Reduction of pollution from plastic | Trends in levels of pollution from plastic in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems | Concentration of microplastic in water / water organisms | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| T7.1 Increased biodiversity contribution to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction | Trends in carbon stocks in different ecosystems | Carbon storage stability in peat - hydrological indicators, dominant vegetation. | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| T9.1. Sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity, including soilbiodiversity, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals andof wild relatives | Trends in area of agriculture under sustainable practices | Use of peatlands under high wetness conditions | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| T9.1. Sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity, including soilbiodiversity, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals andof wild relatives | Trends in area of agriculture under sustainable practices | Diversity of products produced on wet peatlands | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| T9.2. Sustainable management of aquaculture | Trends in production of aquaculture under sustainable practices | Number of wetland specialist present in the aquaculture areas? | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| T11.2. Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being | Trends in contributions to human health and well-being from wetlands | Reduced risks of floods / droughts | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |
| T11.2. Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being | Trends in contributions to human health and well-being from wetlands | Recreative use of wetlands (number of visitors) | Wetlands International | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This is a suggestion for an indicator that Wetlands International might be able to develop |

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| **General Comments** |
| **Page** | **Comment** |
| 0 | ~~This is an example of an entry of a general comment~~ |
| 2 & 8 | Indicators for the quality of wetlands should be ecosystem specific (peatlands, permafrost, mudflats etc). Wetland ecosystems work differently and their quality is dependent on different processes so it is important have at least separate indicators (or better - these separate ecosystems making up monitoring elements). |
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|  | ~~Additional rows can be added to this table by selecting “Table” followed by “insert” and “rows below”~~ |