**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** |
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| **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* |  |
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**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* |  |  |
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| **General Comments** |
| **Page** | **Comment** |
| 3 (section 2.2) | The criteria for the indicator selection are clear and well presented. However, we support the idea of OECD to identify a few headline indicators. The criteria for selecting headline indicators versus ‘other’ indicators should be further explained here. Bullet point “Indicator already in use at global or national level (e.g. GBO, IPBES, SDGs)\*” could be reformulated to be understood in a broader sense to also consider indicator sets of regional and global importance from other domains, such as climate change (Paris Agreement, UNECE and UNSD sets of CC indicators) or Green Growth (OECD).We propose to add a bullet point: “Builds as much as possible upon methodologies and data used in official statistics (UN Framework for Development of Environment Statistics and System of Environmental-Economic Accounting)” |
| 5 (section 2.5) | The idea of a selection of a smaller list of ‘headline indicators’ is supported. We suggest applying similar criteria which UNECE used for the selection of its “core set of climate change-related statistics”:1. (global) relevance2. Methodological soundness3. Data availability.Even if some relevant indicators may not yet have a methodological sound basis or if data is lacking, giving priority to production of some indicators will be an incentive for methodological development and for developing the capacity on national level to produce the needed underlying data. We recommend selecting indicators (at least for the headline indicators, ideally all indicators) which base on international statistical frameworks, such as the United Nations Framework for Development of Environment Statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Central Framework and Experimental Ecosystem Accounts). The result will be a set of indicators which can be produced on a regular basis from official statistics and which is fully coherent, can be linked with other statistical and environmental domains (e.g. economic statistics, agriculture statistics, demographic and social issues, climate change, etc.) for analysis and research. Indicator production will then also be supported directly and indirectly by ongoing capacity development in these statistical areas. |
| 6 (Section 2.7) | Not all targets and indicators are relevant in all countries or regions (e.g. ocean-related indicators in landlocked countries etc.). It could be useful to have some guidance for countries on how to prioritise the production of the indicators. For that a grouping of indicators according their global, regional and national priorities it could be useful to do this on the basis of the criteria global relevance, methodological soundness and data availability. For example one could develop the following indicator groups:1. Headline indicators: globally relevant, methodological sound (could also include a few where methodological development is ongoing), data can be produced by countries (and if not international organisations have to decide to present them either ‘blank’ – which could be an incentive for the country to generate the indicators in the future – or to do some gap filling with data from other data sources; this set of indicators should not include more than 10-15 indicators
2. Indicators of regional relevance: Similar to the selection of the UNECE set on core climate change-related indicators, which takes into account the most relevant CC phenomena in the UNECE region: regionally relevant, methodological sound (could also include a few where methodological development is ongoing), high data availability; this set could be around 35-40 indicators (including the headline indicators)
3. Contextual and operational indicators: A menu of indicators which is produced by countries with priority according to national policy information needs. This would be the ‘remaining’ set of the indicators of the framework and also disaggregated (operational) indicators (e.g. spatially, temporally disaggregated, disaggregation by sex, industry, ecosystem type, etc.). If no sound international methodology exists for these indicators, countries could use their own methodologies and data, and this could later inform methodological development on the global level (see below the proposal to establish a platform for sharing knowledge and experience).

The 5 UN Regional Commissions could play a role in selecting the headline indicators and those of regional relevance. This would, ensure coherence with other indicators sets used or recommended for the region from other policy domains (e.g. climate change) and alignment with ongoing and planned capacity building activities.Existing capacity development mechanisms (e.g. by UN Regional Commissions) could be used to support countries in formulating implementation plans with clear goals and deadlines which are aligned with other related activities (e.g. implementation of related statistical frameworks and other indicator sets) and implementing them. |
| 9 (Section 4.1) | Good to see that most of the indicators are based on data that can be derived from national data. It should be clearly stated that indicator calculation with data from official national sources is given priority. National Statistical Offices should have a national coordinating role (similar to SDG indicator reporting). |
| 10 (Sections 4.5 and 4.6) | National experts, including from NSOs and relevant line ministries, as well as from concerned UN agencies (including regional commissions) should be invited to participate in further methodological work and indicator development. It could be helpful to set up a platform for regular exchange of knowledge and experience (similar to UNECE’s Expert Fora for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics) to discuss implementation of the set of indicators, priority settings, stumbling blocks and potential solutions as well as nationally developed methodologies which could be further explored for global use. |