**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*](mailto: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 wetlands* | *Change in the extent of inland water ecosystems over time* | *UNEP* | *X* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* | *Ramsar* | *Stuart Crane (UNEP) had previously mentioned that a new indicator that will be used for SDG 6.6.1 would include assessment of extent of water bodies, disaggregating lakes from reservoirs, so that changes in natural compared to non-natural ecosystems can be compared* |
| *GA2. Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)* | *Trends in fragmentation and quality of inland wetlands* | *River Connectivity Status Index (CSI)* | *WWF* | *Y* | *2019* | *2019* | *WWF to confirm* | *Y* | *Y* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *Could be applied to CMS (to show river fragmentation effects on migratory species), Ramsar* | *Grill, G., Lehner, B., Thieme, M. et al. 2019. Mapping the world’s free-flowing rivers. Nature 569, 215–221). A baseline Connectivity Status Index was published in 2019. Work is now underway on a river connectivity metric using the CSI. This will be scalable for global, continental, national and river basin level analysis. A baseline, using this metric should be published in 2021 and might also be accompanied by reconstruction of historical baselines.* |
| *GA2. Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)* | *Trends in fragmentation and quality of inland wetlands* | *Eflow index* | *FAO?* | *X* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* |  | *The index (in development?) would measure the proportion of river basins, in a country, where environmental flows are provided in accordance with the e-flow methodology of SDG indicator 6.4.2 (Dickens, C., Smakhtin, V., Biancalani, R., Villholth, K.G., Eriyagama, N. and Marinelli, M. (2019). How to Include Environmental Flows into “Water Stress” Indicator 6.4.2 Guidelines for a Minimum Standard Method for Global Reporting. Report to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN. Rome. 32 pp. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO).* |
| *GA2. Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)* | *Trends in fragmentation and quality of inland wetlands* | *Change in the quality of inland water ecosystems over time* | *UNEP* | *X* | *?* | *?* | *Every 3 years?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* | *Ramsar* | *Stuart Crane (UNEP) had previously mentioned that a new indicator that will be used for SDG 6.6.1 would include (i) an indicator on global water quality including trophic state (monthly and annual data) and turbidity. I recall this would be developed around a 5 year baseline from 2006-2010 data then use of 3 years of recent satellite data to compare change.*  *(ii) UNEP DHI developed indicator on inland wetland status, from European satellite data – no change statistic; just a baseline.* |
| *GA2. Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)* | *Trends in fragmentation and quality of inland wetlands* | *Sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index* | *FAO & USGS* | *Y* | *2022* |  | *Every two years (to align with the FAO SOFIA Reports)* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *IPBES, Ramsar, CMS* | *A new ‘sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index’ is being proposed for development. This will provide a measure of watershed health and, once developed, could be applied to measuring trends in fragmentation and quality of inland wetlands. There is a non-binding agreement to cooperate on developing this index between FAO, USGS and several other partner organizations (e.g. Conservation International), to have a first version ready by 2022.* |
| *GA3. Prevent extinction and improve the conservation status of species* | *Trends in species extinctions* | *IUCN Green Status of Species* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *2021* |  | *Annually* | *Y* | *Y* |  | *N* | *N* | *Can be applied to SDGs?* | [*https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species*](https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species) |
| *GA3. Prevent extinction and improve the conservation status of species* | *Trends in conservation status of species* | *IUCN Green Status of Species* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *2025* |  | *Annually* | *Y* | *Y* |  | *N* | *N* | *Can be applied to SDGs?* | [*https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species*](https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species) |
| *GA6. Protection of critical ecosystems* | *Trends in area of terrestrial and inland water areas conserve* | *PADDD* | *CI* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *N* | *Can be applied to SDG 15* |  |
| *GA6. Protection of critical ecosystems* | *Trends in area of terrestrial and inland water areas conserved* | *IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *Ramsar, IPBES, can be applied to SDGs* | [*https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/iucn-green-list-protected-and-conserved-areas*](https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/iucn-green-list-protected-and-conserved-areas) |
| *GA6. Protection of critical ecosystems* | *Trends in area of coastal and marine areas conserved* | *IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *Ramsar, IPBES, can be applied to SDGs* | [*https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/iucn-green-list-protected-and-conserved-areas*](https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/iucn-green-list-protected-and-conserved-areas) |
| *GB1. Nature’s regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other* | *Trends in regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location and timing* | *Eflow index* | *FAO?* | *X* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* |  | *The index measures the proportion of river basins, in a country, where environmental flows are provided in accordance with the e-flow methodology of SDG indicator 6.4.2 (Dickens, C., Smakhtin, V., Biancalani, R., Villholth, K.G., Eriyagama, N. and Marinelli, M. (2019). How to Include Environmental Flows into “Water Stress” Indicator 6.4.2 Guidelines for a Minimum Standard Method for Global Reporting. Report to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN. Rome. 32 pp. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO). The index exists, but is undergoing refinement allowing a potential future seasonal dimension/proportion of basins with eflows to support good condition been.* |
| *GB1. Nature’s regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other* | *Trends in regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location and timing* | *Change in the quality of inland water ecosystems over time* | *UNEP* | *X* | *?* | *?* | *Every 3 years?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* | *Ramsar* | *Stuart Crane (UNEP) had previously mentioned that a new indicator that will be used for SDG 6.6.1 would include (i) an indicator on global water quality including trophic state (monthly and annual data) and turbidity. I recall this would be developed around a 5 year baseline from 2006-2010 data then use of 3 years of recent satellite data to compare change.*  *(ii) UNEP DHI developed indicator on inland wetland status, from European satellite data – no change statistic; just a baseline.* |
| *GB1. Nature’s regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other* | *Trends in regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location and timing* | *Sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index* | *FAO & USGS* | *Y* | *2022* |  | *Every two years (to align with the FAO SOFIA Reports)* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *IPBES, Ramsar, CMS* | *A new ‘sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index’ is being proposed for development. This will provide a measure of watershed health and, once developed, could be applied to measuring trends in regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location, and timing. There is a non-binding agreement to cooperate on developing this index between FAO, USGS and several other partner organizations (e.g. Conservation International), to have a first version ready by 2022.* |
| *GB2. Nature’s material contributions including food, water and others* | *Add a Monitoring element on “Trends in status of ecosystems providing globally important services for water security and health”.* | *Freshwater Provisioning Index for Humans* | *City University New York* | *Y* | *2021?* | *2016* | *Baseline exists; could be updated every 2-5 years* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *N* | *Could be applied to SDG 6* | *The index exists as a baseline and could be updated on a scale relevant to rates of population change. Based on Green, P.A., Vörösmarty, C.J., Harrison, I., Farrell, T. Saenz, L. & Fekete, B.M. (2015). Freshwater ecosystem services supporting humans: pivoting from water crisis to water solutions. Global Environmental Change 34, 108–118* |
| *GB2. Nature’s material contributions including food, water and others* | *Add a Monitoring element on “Trends in status of ecosystems providing globally important services for water security and health”.* | *Sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index* | *FAO & USGS* | *Y* | *2022* |  | *Every two years (to align with the FAO SOFIA Reports)* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *IPBES, Ramsar, CMS* | *A new ‘sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index’ is being proposed for development. This will provide a measure of watershed health and, once developed, could be applied to measuring trends in status of ecosystems providing globally important services for water security. There is a non-binding agreement to cooperate on developing this index between FAO, USGS and several other partner organizations (e.g. Conservation International), to have a first version ready by 2022.* |

**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** |
| *T1.2. Prevention of reduction and fragmentation of natural habitats due to land/sea use change* | *Trends in extent and rate of change of wetlands* | *Change in the extent of inland water ecosystems over time* | *UNEP* | *X* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* | *Ramsar* | *Stuart Crane (UNEP) had previously mentioned that a new indicator that will be used for SDG 6.6.1 would include assessment of extent of water bodies, disaggregating lakes from reservoirs, so that changes in natural compared to non-natural ecosystems can be compared* |
| *T1.5. Maintenance and restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems* | *Trends in habitat connectivity* | *River Connectivity Status Index (CSI)* | *WWF* | *Y* |  | *2019* | *WWF to confirm* | *Y* | *Y* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *Could be applied to CMS (to show river fragmentation effects on migratory species), Ramsar* | *Grill, G., Lehner, B., Thieme, M. et al. 2019. Mapping the world’s free-flowing rivers. Nature 569, 215–221). A baseline Connectivity Status Index was published in 2019. Work is now underway on a river connectivity metric using the CSI. This will be scalable for global, continental, national and river basin level analysis. A baseline, using this metric should be published in 2021 and might also be accompanied by reconstruction of historical baselines.* |
| *T2.1. Area of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystem under protection and conservation* | *Trends in area of terrestrial and inland water areas conserved* | *IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *Ramsar, IPBES, can be applied to SDGs* | [*https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/iucn-green-list-protected-and-conserved-areas*](https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/iucn-green-list-protected-and-conserved-areas) |
| *T2.4. Effective management and equitable governance of the system of protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures* | *Trends in management effectiveness* | *Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (rMETT)* | *Ramsar* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *Y* | *N* | *?* | *N* | *N* |  | [*https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12\_dr15\_management\_effectiveness\_e.pdf*](https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_dr15_management_effectiveness_e.pdf) |
| *T2.6. Increased protection and conservation effectiveness* | *Trend in conservation effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures* | *Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (rMETT)* | *Ramsar* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *Y* | *N* | *?* | *N* | *N* |  | [*https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12\_dr15\_management\_effectiveness\_e.pdf*](https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_dr15_management_effectiveness_e.pdf) |
| *T3.1. Active recovery and conservation management actions* | *Trends in species recovery programmes* | *IUCN Green Status of Species* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *2025* |  | *Annually* | *Y* | *Y* |  | *N* | *N* | *Can be applied to SDGs?* | [*https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species*](https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species) |
| *T4.1. Harvest is legal, sustainable and safe for human health and biodiversity* | *Trends in proportion of biological resources harvested within the established harvest limits* | *Sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index* | *FAO & USGS* | *Y* | *2022* |  | *Every two years (to align with the FAO SOFIA Reports)* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *IPBES, Ramsar, CMS* | *A new ‘sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index’ is being proposed for development. This will incorporate a nationally-applied method for assessing the adoption of ecosystem-based management approaches for inland fisheries (see T8.1). The method could be applied nationally, or by river catchments, depending on spatial origin of fisheries data.* *The method, once developed, could be applied to assessing trends in proportion of inland fisheries resources harvested within established harvest limits. There is a non-binding agreement to cooperate on developing this index between FAO, USGS and several other partner organizations (e.g. Conservation International), to have a first version ready by 2022.* |
| *T4.1. Harvest is legal, sustainable and safe for human health and biodiversity* | *Trends in proportion of biological resources harvested though sustainable harvest practices* | *Sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index* | *FAO & USGS* | *Y* | *2022* |  | *Every two years (to align with the FAO SOFIA Reports)* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *IPBES, Ramsar, CMS* | *A new ‘sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index’ is being proposed for development (see T8.1). This will incorporate a nationally-applied method for assessing the adoption of ecosystem-based management approaches for inland fisheries. The method could be applied nationally, or by river catchments, depending on spatial origin of fisheries data.* *The method, once developed, could be applied to assessing trends in proportion of inland fisheries resources harvested through sustainable harvest practices. There is a non-binding agreement to cooperate on developing this index between FAO, USGS and several other partner organizations (e.g. Conservation International), to have a first version ready by 2022.* |
| *T8.1. Sustainable management of aquatic species of fauna and flora, including fisheries* | *Trends in fish stocks* | *Sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index* | *FAO & USGS* | *Y* | *2022* |  | *Every two years (to align with the FAO SOFIA Reports)* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *IPBES, Ramsar, CMS* | *A new ‘sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index’ is recommended for the T8.1 monitoring element ‘Trends in sustainable fisheries management’. The current indicator listed for that element, SDG Indicator 14.4.1, has only been applied to marine capture fisheries, and there are insufficient existing data to allow this indicator to be applied to inland waters fisheries. The recommended new ‘sustainable watershed and inland fisheries index’ will build upon a measure of watershed health and will incorporate a nationally-applied method for assessing the adoption of ecosystem-based management approaches for inland fisheries. The method could be applied nationally, or by river catchments, depending on spatial origin of fisheries data. The method, once developed, could be applied to assessing trends in inland fish stocks. There is a non-binding agreement to cooperate on developing this index between FAO, USGS and several other partner organizations (e.g. Conservation International), to have a first version ready by 2022.* |
| *T8.1. Sustainable management of aquatic species of fauna and flora, including fisheries* | *Trends in sustainable fisheries management* | *Sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index* | *FAO & USGS* | *Y* | *2022* |  | *Every two years (to align with the FAO SOFIA Reports)* | *Y* | *N* | *Y* | *N* | *N* | *IPBES, Ramsar, CMS* | *A new ‘sustainable watershed & inland fisheries index’ is recommended for the T8.1 monitoring element ‘Trends in sustainable fisheries management’. The current indicator listed for that element, SDG Indicator 14.4.1, has only been applied to marine capture fisheries, and there are insufficient existing data to allow this indicator to be applied to inland waters fisheries. The recommended new ‘sustainable watershed and inland fisheries index’ will build upon a measure of watershed health and will incorporate a nationally-applied method for assessing the adoption of ecosystem-based management approaches for inland fisheries. The method could be applied nationally, or by river catchments, depending on spatial origin of fisheries data. The method, once developed, could be applied to assessing trends in sustainable inland fisheries management. There is a non-binding agreement to cooperate on developing this index between FAO, USGS and several other partner organizations (e.g. Conservation International), to have a first version ready by 2022.* |
| *T9.2. Sustainable management of aquaculture* | *Trends in production of aquaculture under sustainable practices* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *There is a need to add indicators for inland water aquaculture, that include some measure of proportion of aquacultured species within biologically sustainable levels. An appropriate indicator has not been identified, but might be based on thesustainable watershed and inland fisheries index noted for T8.1* |
| *T10.3. Regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location and timing* | *Trends in natural freshwater ecosystems proving good ambient water* | *Change in the quality of inland water ecosystems over time* | *UNEP* | *X* | *?* | *?* | *Every 3 years?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* | *Ramsar* | *Stuart Crane (UNEP) had previously mentioned that a new indicator that will be used for SDG 6.6.1 would include (i) an indicator on global water quality including trophic state (monthly and annual data) and turbidity. I recall this would be developed around a 5 year baseline from 2006-2010 data then use of 3 years of recent satellite data to compare change.*  *(ii) UNEP DHI developed indicator on inland wetland status, from European satellite data – no change statistic; just a baseline.* |
| *T10.3. Regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location and timing* | *Trends in natural freshwater ecosystems proving good ambient water* | *Freshwater Provisioning Index for Humans* | *City University New York* | *Y* | *2021?* | *2016* | *Baseline exists; could be updated every 2-5 years* | *Y* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *N* | *Could be applied to SDG 6* | *The index exists as a baseline and could be updated on a scale relevant to rates of population change. Based on Green, P.A., Vörösmarty, C.J., Harrison, I., Farrell, T. Saenz, L. & Fekete, B.M. (2015). Freshwater ecosystem services supporting humans: pivoting from water crisis to water solutions. Global Environmental Change 34, 108–118* |
| *T10.3. Regulation of freshwater quantity, quality, location and timing* | *Trends in natural freshwater ecosystems proving good ambient water* | *Eflow index* | *FAO?* | *Y?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *?* | *N* | *Y* |  | *The index measures the proportion of river basins, in a country, where environmental flows are provided in accordance with the e-flow methodology of SDG indicator 6.4.2 (Dickens, C., Smakhtin, V., Biancalani, R., Villholth, K.G., Eriyagama, N. and Marinelli, M. (2019). How to Include Environmental Flows into “Water Stress” Indicator 6.4.2 Guidelines for a Minimum Standard Method for Global Reporting. Report to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN. Rome. 32 pp. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO). The index exists, but is undergoing refinement allowing a potential future seasonal dimension/proportion of basins with eflows to support good condition been.* |
| *T17.2. Elimination, phasing out or reform of incentives and subsidies the most harmful to biodiversity* | *Trends in the number and value of subsidies, harmful to biodiversity* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *This monitoring element should also include indicators for (i) ‘Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to water management’ (eg. subsidies for pumping aquifers for irrigation; poorly planned water-related infrastructure); Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to marine and inland fisheries’ (e.g. fuel for fisheries, subsidies for poor fish and aquaculture practices; see SDG 14.6 which addresses the need to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing )* |
| *T19.1. Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity related information* | *Trends in the availability of biodiversity related information* | *IUCN Green Status of Species* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *2021* |  | *Annually* | *Y* | *Y* |  | *N* | *N* | *Can be applied to SDGs?* | [*https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species*](https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species) |
| *T19.4. Availability of research and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent* | *Trends in the development of biodiversity related knowledge* | *IUCN Green Status of Species* | *IUCN* | *Y* | *2021* |  | *Annually* | *Y* | *Y* |  | *N* | *N* | *Can be applied to SDGs?* | [*https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species*](https://www.iucn.org/commissions/species-survival-commission/resources/iucn-green-status-species) |

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