**Guidelines and template for the review of the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

## Background

1. The second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group[[1]](#footnote-1) on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework invited the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting to, among other things, carry out a scientific and technical review of the updated goals and targets, and related indicators and baselines, of the draft global biodiversity framework. Under agenda item 3 the Subsidiary Body will consider this issue.
2. Tables 1 and 2, presents a draft monitoring framework for the 2050 Goals and the 2030 targets respectively. These tables are being made available for the purposes of peer review. In both tables’ interim formulations of the proposed 2050 goals and milestones and the 2030 targets are provided for context. Review comments are not being sought on these parts of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at this time. Column A of the tables provides draft components of the goals and targets. Columns B and C of the tables provide draft monitoring elements and indicators to be used at the global level to monitor progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Further column D provides information on the period baseline data is available for the indicator and on the frequency that the indicator is updated where known. Review comments are being sought on columns A, B, C and D only.

## II. Submitting Comments

1. To ensure that your comments are given due consideration, please send them by e-mail to secretariat@cbd.int, at your earliest convenience but **no later than 25 July 2020**
2. When submitting comments, please adhere to the following guidelines as much as possible:
	1. Please provide all comments in writing and in an MS Word or similar document format using the table provided below.
	2. Please provide full contact information for the individual/Government/organization submitting the comments.
	3. Please avoid commenting on issues related to grammar, spelling, or punctuation, unless it affects the overall meaning of the text, as the document will be edited as the final draft is prepared.
	4. To facilitate the revision process please be as specific as possible in your comments. In areas where you feel additional or alternative text or information is required, please suggest, if possible, what this text may look like or what should be included.
	5. If you refer to additional sources of information, please include these with your comments when possible or provide a complete reference or hyperlink.
	6. Please focus your comments on columns A (components the draft goals and targets), B (monitoring elements), C (indicators) and D (indicator baseline year and frequency of updates) of tables 1 and 2.
	7. If you are suggestion the inclusion of additional indicators please provide information on if the indicator is currently operational, the organization supporting its development, its baseline (i.e. the year data is first available) and how frequently the indicator is updated (i.e. monthly, yearly, every two years etc.).
	8. All review comments will be posted on the webpage[[2]](#footnote-2) for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in the interests of transparency
3. Should you have any questions regarding the review process, please contact secretariat@cbd.int.

***III. Template for Comments***

1. Please use the review template below when providing comments.
2. The complete draft of the monitoring framework has been released in a portable document format (PDF). For tables 1, 2 and 3 column letters and row numbers have been provided as well as page numbers. Please use these as a reference as illustrated in the table below. General comments can be included in the table by referring to Page 0 and Line 0.

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| **Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework** |
| *Contact information* |
| **Surname:** | Zain |
| **Given Name:** | Sabri  |
| **Government** (if applicable)**:**  |  |
| **Organization:** | TRAFFIC  |
| **Address:**  | David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street |
| **City:** | Cambridge |
| **Country:** | United Kingdom |
| E-mail: | Sabri.Zain@traffic.org  |
| ***General Comments*** |
| TRAFFIC is in full support of the recognition of the importance of addressing a key driver of biodiversity decline - illegal and unsustainable trade in wild species - among the Targets of the 0.5 draft of the Global Biodiversity Framework (Target 4). It is also crucial to recognize the role that sustainable and legal harvest, use and trade in wild species plays in both contributing to species long-term conservation (Target 3 & 4), and providing multiple benefits for people reliant on use and trade of these species (Target 8).  A selection of general comments to Targets 4 and 8 include:  * (**Target 4**) To reinforce the theme of ‘Reducing threats to biodiversity’ with explicit text on reducing the illegal and unsustainable trade in wild species.
* (**Target 4 and 8**) It is important to continue ensuring **the adequate** **representation of all wild species in the target**s and joined-up thinking around the systemic changes required to both reduce illegal and unsustainable trade and promote sustainable practice to reduce the threat, across various species (**marine, terrestrial, freshwater; flora, fauna, fungi**).  Elements of monitoring and indicators needs to be inclusive of a representation of taxonomic groups, ownership rights, etc.
* (**Target 4**) There is a need to integrate elements on addressing a key driver of illegal and unsustainable trade and use - **weak governance and corruption** - with proposed language
* (**Target 4 and Target 8, as well as Target 14)** There is scope to link-up the various elements of the ramework around ***'change in the volume of wild species in trade, covered by voluntary standards and certifications schemes'***, highlighting recognition of the range of practical tools available to contribute to the sustainable management of wild species (including marine species, timber, other flora, etc).
* (**Target 8**) We recommend adding the area focus on the enabling local governance systems that support land and resources access, sustainable harvest, use and trade, with a set of indicators.

Beyond these two Targets, there are key elements of post-2020 global biodiversity framework, under the under which it will be key to include **the recognition of the legal and sustainable trade in wildlife (across various taxa) contributing to halting the biodiversity loss**. Such areas include:* the integration of wildlife trade in measuring the values of biodiversity and integrating those in natural capital accounts (**Target 13**),
* scope for reforming economic sectors towards sustainable practices, along the supply chains for wildlife trade, to eliminate the involvement in the illegal and unsustainable trade, and promote the uptake of responsible practices, in sectors as diverse as global timber trade, fisheries, wild plant resources, and enabling sectors such as finance, transport, online commerce, tourism and others (**Target 14**),
* The contribution of wild natural resources, such as timber, fisheries, wild plant ingredients, as well as reducing the consumption and demand for illegally traded products (wild species) to undertaking measurable steps towards sustainable consumptions lifestyles (**Target 15**).
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| ***Specific Comments*** |
| **Table** | **Page** | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| 2 | 12 | A | 56 | Between the components of the Target, the difference between harvest, trade and use are not clear. It needs to be clarified further (e.g. whether by use the ‘subsistence use’ is meant? Consumptive or non-consumptive, etc) or simplified. TRAFFIC supports the need to have an component focussed on ‘trade’, however it is also part of ‘use’ in the current version of the components.  |
| 2 | 12 | C | 56 | While this is an adopted SDG Indicator, it measures the relative number of illegally harvested species, and additional indicator needed expressing the link to measuring ‘legal harvest trends’, for instance similar to a proposed indicator C row 57, but being inclusive to all wild species (flora, fauna, fungi, terrestrial, freshwater, marine) beyond fisheries.  |
| 2 | 13 | C | 57 | In addition to ‘international’, the implementation of ‘national’ instruments is key for the measurement of this element, suggest to add it to the indicator |
| 2 | 13 | C | 57 | Additional indicator suggested to reflect on the need to ensure this target **is inclusive of all wild species** – terrestrial, freshwater and marine, as well as taxonomically diverse, including flora, fauna, fungi, not only focussed on fishing. Tentative indicator: “Number of countries with wildlife-trade related legislation, regulations, and enforcement capacity, to address illegal and/or unsustainable **harvest**, use and trade in wildlife”. Source: CBD Parties national reports  |
| 2 | 13 | C | 58 | An additional indicator is suggested: “The proportion of plants threatened by international trade with management interventions in place to promote sustainable trade.” The details/datasets can be linked to CITES data and resources.  |
| 2 | 13 | C | 59 | Additional proposed indicator is: “Volumes of plant-based products from number of different countries sold under sustainable management regimes (such as against the FairWild Standard).” Source: for FairWild details, TRAFFIC & FairWild Foundation |
| 2 | 13 | C | 61 | Additional proposed indicator “Measurements of decline in illegal trade on endangered plant species and volume of customs seizures.” |
| 2 | 13 | C | 61 | Additional proposed indicator “Number of countries with wildlife-trade related legislation, regulations, and enforcement capacity, to address illegal and/or unsustainable **harvest, use and trade in wildlife**.” Source: CBD Parties National reports Progress by countries in the implementation of the timber harvest and trade legislation (measured e.g. linked to the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA). Source: CBD Parties National Reports  Progress by countries in adopting and implementing the CBD Voluntary guidance for sustainable wild meat sector (CBD Decision 14/7). Source: CBD Secretariat, Parties  |
| 2 | 13 | B | 61 | Additional key element is to ensure that one of the key drivers of illegal and unsustainable and illegal trade – corruption in the natural resources sector – should be included and addressed through good governance. This can be expressed in the following way: ***Progress of countries in adopting measures to reduce opportunities for the wildlife trade-related/natural resources use corruption*** |
| 2 | 13 | B | 61 | The monitoring component is about trade which is legal, sustainable and trade. There should therefore be indicators that focus specifically on those three elements and how they are measured.With regard to legality, for example, an indicator could be the proportion of wildlife products that are accompanied by harvest licences, transport permits, export permits, and relevant legal instruments (including CITES permits and certificates)Indicators can also be expressed in terms of reduction of levels of illegal trade, for example, percentage drop in illegal trade in elephants as indicated by CITES’ Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) or reductions of levels of illegal trade in rhinos as indicated by the IUCN/TRAFFIC rhino status report to the CITES Conference of the Parties. |
| 2 | 13 | C | 62 | With regard to sustainability, an indicator could be the proportion of wildlife products from approved inventories, quotas, derived from CITES Non-detrimental Findings and other proof of sustainable harvest.Indicators can also be expressed in terms of risk of over-exploitation, e.g. risk of ‘overexploitation’ reduced by 30% for ‘high risk’ shark species in trade. Indicators could also be expressed in terms of CITES Appendix listings. For example, progress could be expressed in terms of species of flora and fauna that have been downlisted fromAppendix I of CITES. Progress can also be measured in terms of reduction inCITES compliance interventions. Source: CITES trade database. |
| 2 | 13 | C | 63 | With regard to safety, the indicator could be the proportion of wildlife products with proof of phytosanitary, sanitary inspections against diseases and zoonotic transmissions. |
| 2 | 13 | C | 64 | Additional proposed indicator “Measurements of public awareness of illegal trade in endangered plant species and capacity of customs” |
| 2 | 17 | AAnd B/C | 103 | We would suggest an explicit component (A) of the target quantifying the benefits to people from the use and trade in wild species, e.g. “**Change in benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security, and livelihoods from sustainable use and trade in wild species**”In terms of monitoring element (B) against this component, following can be suggested: “**Increase in the number of people benefitting from sustainable use and equitable trade in species of wild fauna and flora”**, with the following proxy indicator (C), for example concerning the use of wild plants and fungi : “*Number of people harvesting and trading wild plant and fungi products benefitting from the FairWild Premium prices and Premium Fund*”. See [www.fairwild.org](http://www.fairwild.org) for information about the Standard and certification scheme, which is a recognized best practice for delivering the Target 12 of CBD’s Global Strategy for Plant Conservation  Similar proxy indicators can be consolidated from other taxonomic groups of species in terms of the equitable trade in the biological resources.  |
| 2 | 18 | B | 105 | Additional indicator suggested: “Number of marine species under the traceability schemes’  |
| 2 | 19 | C | 112 | Indicators for this monitoring element could be same as for fauna species – Red List index, etc.  |
| 2 | 19 | B | 114 | This component requires inclusiveness of monitoring flora trends, as well as fauna. We recommend a monitoring element on “**Trends in terrestrial wild species of flora used as timber and non-timber products, including for food, medicine, cosmetics**” Indicators proposed: “Volumes of plant-based products from number of different countries sold under sustainable management regimes (such as against the FairWild Standard).” Source: for FairWild details, TRAFFIC & FairWild Foundation“Volumes of timber and timber products in legal trade, and sold under sustainable management regimes” |
| 2 | 19 | B | 114 | This monitoring element is focussed on a narrow range of uses of terrestrial fauna, and at present excludes the existing legal and sustainable management and use of species as pets, as well as the use of species products in fashion, and for ornamentation. Those types of uses – when legal and sustainable - can provide an important contribution to conservation and livelihood benefits and should not be excluded. We recommend the monitoring element to be inclusive of those uses and read: “Trends in terrestrial wild species of fauna used for food and medicine, as pets, in fashion or ornamentation”  |
| 2 | 21 | C | 126 | In addition to the two certifications schemes mentioned in this indicator, it should also be noted that there are national schemes which should be included. The indicator should therefore also refer to areas of forest management that are governed by national certification schemes that are independently audited.Indicators should also consider certification schemes beyond of forest certification, such as certification and traceability schemes now being used for marine fisheries resources and harvest of medicinal plants. |
| 2 | 22 | B | 133 | Indicators similar/same to those under Targets 4 and 8 would be appropriate to monitor against this element *Trends in species that provide essential services* |
| 2 | 25 | A & B | 152 | TRAFFIC would propose clear linkages made to the values of wild species in trade and use under the ‘biodiversity and ecosystem service values’ |
| 2 | 26 | C | 154 | Indicators that measure financial targets focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem service values in national development budgets |
| 2 | 26 | A & B | 157 | Legal wildlife trade is at present not integrated into national accounts, and could present a useful reference and important element of biodiversity and ecosystem service values |
| 2 | 29 | B | 177 | Indicators must become inclusive of different production systems that rely on a range of wild resources, not only timber. The element could specify this wider to read e.g. ‘Change in the volume of wild species in trade, **covered by the voluntary standards and certification schemes**, demonstrating credible contribution to the sustainable management of species’  The following indicators could be included (expanding also to other wild species in trade, and ensuring the measurement is inclusive of other voluntary standards, as well as taxonomic groups)  * **Change in the volume and number of FairWild-certified wild plant species**
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| 2 | 30 | B | 179 | Indicators must become inclusive of different production systems that rely on a range of wild resources, not only fisheriesThe element could specify this wider to read e.g. ‘Change in the number of wild-sourced supply chains that are legal and sustainable, **covered by the voluntary standards and certification schemes’**  TRAFFIC recommends for the following indicator to be included (expanding also to other wild species in trade, and ensuring the measurement is inclusive of other voluntary standards, as well as taxonomic groups) * **Change in the volume and number of FairWild-certified wild plant species**
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| 2 | 29 | B | 177 | It is fundamental to recognize the contribution of private sector to meeting this target. TRAFFIC believes that wild species  use, across various taxonomic groups,  including but not limited to timber, fisheries, wild plant ingredients, wild animals, as well as eliminating the use of illegally traded products (wild species) should be explicitly included in this target and the measurement of the impacts Following monitoring elements are proposed: * Increase in the number of companies that use and offer legal and sustainable goods (of wild species – timber, fisheries, wild plants, etc) harvested and traded in compliance with good practices
* Increase in the number of companies whose national and international supply chains take measures to reduce are at the risk of involvement or facilitation of illegal wildlife trade (including transport, online trade, tourism, financial sector) through demonstrated compliance to good practices.
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| 2 | 30 | B | 179 | As in 177 above, It is fundamental to recognize the contribution of private sector to meeting this target and indicators to measure increases in companies whose supply chains are verified as legal and sustainable.  |
| 2 | 31 | A | 187 | TRAFFIC recommends this target is grounded much more within robust and regularly monitored data -options might include the World Bank’s ‘[Global Consumption Database](http://datatopics.worldbank.org/consumption/)’; with complementary useful reference points in the UN Environment review of the Sustainable Consumption and Production SDG [here](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2301SCP%20indicators.pdf). The target should focus on top priority segments first e.g. ‘**75% of countries in ‘middle’ and ‘higher’ consumption clusters**[**here**](http://datatopics.worldbank.org/consumption/detail)**, should ensure at least 75% of their OECD Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) values**[**here**](https://data.oecd.org/materials/material-consumption.htm)**, come from sustainable sources, by 2030”.** |
| 2 | 31 | B | 187 | TRAFFIC believes that wild natural resources use, such as timber, fisheries, wild plant ingredients, as well as reducing the consumption and demand for illegally traded products (wild species) should be explicitly included in this target and the measurement of the impacts. Links should be made to the Indicators in Table 1 of the UNEP review of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Indicators for the SDGs, [here](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2301SCP%20indicators.pdf) |
| 2 | 31 | C | 187 | Following indicators are proposed: * Increase in the availability and sales of wild-harvested products independently verified as meeting the legality and sustainability requirements (measured by the availability of e.g. FairWild-certified products, FSC-certified products, MSC-certified products, etc).
* Change in the number of business initiatives (or public-private partnerships) that encourage sustainable consumption and consumer behavioural change.
* Change in consumer awareness and behaviour change towards responsible consumption practices
* Annual research processes by leading market research firms (Nielsen, Globescan, Kantar and Ipsos all do surveys), identifying shifts in a) awareness of, and attitudes towards, sustainable consumption choices and b) self-reported purchase rates (purchase in the past 12 months, P12M) and intention.
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|  |  |  |  | Additional rows can be added to this table by selecting “Table” followed by “insert” and “rows below” |

*Comments should be sent by e-mail to* *secretariat@cbd.int****no later than 25 July 2020****.*

1. [CBD/WG2020/REC/2/1](https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wg2020-02/wg2020-02-rec-01-en.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)