**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-2) 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 (monitoring elements), B (indicators) and C (Indicator baseline year and frequency of updates) of the 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-3) 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.

**TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS**

|  |
| --- |
| **Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework** |
| *Contact information* |
| **Surname:** |  |
| **Given Name:** |  |
| **Government** (if applicable)**:**  | BRAZIL |
| **Organization:** |  |
| **Address:**  |  |
| **City:** |  |
| **Country:** |  |
| E-mail: |  |
|  |  | ***Comments*** |
| **Table** | **Page** | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Most of the suggestions for deletions of indicators in the table 1 and table 2 were based on the idea of having a set of headline indicators that could be complemented by additional indicators according with the national circumstances. We agree with the idea that an internationally agreed set of indicators - quantitative, consistent and comparable across countries - could help achieve greater transparency and measurability between global and national targets. We also understand that is necessary to greatly improve the results obtained with the Aichi Targets and it is crucial to determine global progress with the use of robust indicators that enable the identification of priorities and resource needs to support implementation of the post-2020 framework. It is also important to use SDG indicators that are already adopted to measure progress. In the case SDG indicators are adequate to measure the GBF goals we understand that is preferable to keep them to promote synergies among multilateral environmental agreements, to reduce costs, to be consistent and to reduce the reporting burden. Another important point is the baseline for the indicators, we understand that it is preferable to use longer periods of time to assess the impacts of human activities in the biodiversity measuring all contributions, from north to south, and better considering the different timelines of industrialization among countries. |
| 1 | 2-4 | A, B, C | 1-50 | The Goal A is related with the first objective of the Convention: the conservation of biological diversity. In this case we understand that is necessary to monitor three levels - species, ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine) and genetic diversity. The suggestions of modifications are expressing this idea, to concentrate on main indicators related with the goal and to eliminate redundancy and complexity. It is also necessary to use quantitative indicators as the goal has a percentual to be achieved. |
| 1 | 2 | A | 1 | To modify for “A1. Increased extent **or maintenance** of natural ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)”. It is necessary to contemplate both situations. Some Parties have preserved natural ecosystems and need to be maintained. Parties that need to recover natural ecosystems need to have the restoration.  |
| 1 | 2 | C | 1 | To modify for “Native vegetation as a proportion of total land area”. It is relevant to include any type of vegetation conserved regardless it does not follow the concept of forest; natural pastures, savannah and other types of native vegetation are key to biodiversity conservation. |
| 1 | 2 | C | 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity. The monitoring elements for ecosystems covers forest, terrestrial, mangroves, coral, seagrass, marine and wetland and the idea was to kept one robust indicator for each element that could be complemented by additional indicators according with the national circumstances. |
| 1 | 2 | D | 8 | To modify for “1970, **~~annually~~** every 2 or 4 years.” Developing countries need more time to measure reef coral coverage. |
| 1 | 2 | D | 14 | To modify for “2018, **~~triennially~~** every 2 or 4 years”. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. The proposed periods coincide with the COPs. |
| 1 | 2, 3 | A, B, C | 15-28 | Delete (component A2 and related indicators). The idea is to concentrate on main indicators related with the goal and to eliminate redundancy and complexity. It is also necessary to use quantitative indicators as the goal has a percentual to be achieved. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 17 | To modify for “2001-2018, **~~annually~~** every 2 or 4 years”. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. The proposed periods coincide with the COPs. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 19 | To modify for “1982, **~~weekly~~** every 2 years. Weekly period is too short for evaluation. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 23 | To modify for “1998, updated **~~periodically~~** every 2 or 4 years.” Same baseline proposed in line 8. Standardization of information and methodology. 1 3 D 25 Every 2 years. Justification: Standardization |
| 1 | 3 | D | 25 | To modify for “Every 2 years.” Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 26 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 28 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 3 | C | 29, 30, 32 | Delete. There are two main monitoring elements related with species extinction and species conservation suggested to be kept for this target. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 31 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 32 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 33 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 3 | A, B, C | 34, 35 | Delete (component A4 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity. It is important to have a set of headline indicators (focusing on species, ecosystems - terrestrial, freshwater and marine, and genetic diversity) that could be complemented by additional indicators according with the national circumstances. |
| 1 | 3 | D | 35 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 4 | A | 36 | To modify for “A5. Maintain **populational** **~~Genetic~~** diversity”. The term “genetic diversity” is scientifically inappropriate. For the component to be correct, it would be necessary to carry out genetic analysis of individuals and the population. |
| 1 | 4 | C | 37, 39, 41 | Delete. These indicators kept in the proposal are related to the measurement of genetic diversity focus on trends on diversity of cultivated plants and wild relatives. |
| 1 | 4 | C | 38 | To modify for “Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or longterm conservation facilities**, including *in situs*, *ex situs* and *on farm*.”** Justification: Scientific technical adequacy and inclusion of genetic resources conservation methods that are not carried out in conservation facilities. |
| 1 | 4 | D | 40 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 4, 5 | A, B, C | 42-50 | Delete (component A6 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity. It is important to have a set of headline indicators (focusing on species, ecosystems - terrestrial, freshwater and marine, and genetic diversity) that could be complemented by additional indicators according with the national circumstances. |
| 1 | 4 | D | 42 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 4 | D | 43 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 4 | D | 44 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data.1 |
| 1 | 4 | D | 45 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain this data. |
| 1 | 5-6 | A,B,C | 51-71 | The Goal B is related with the second objective of the Convention: the sustainable use of components of biological diversity. The important part of this goal is the nature contribution to people well-being and we understand that it is important to focus in 5 areas: water security, food security, air quality, energy and disaster prevention  |
| 1 | 5 | A | 51-63 | To modify the component B1 for “Nature’s contribution to people” |
| 1 | 5 | B | 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63 | Delete. The idea here is to keep five trends: air quality (row 55), water security (row 59), disaster prevention (row 62), energy (row 64), food security (row 65) |
| 1 | 5 | C | 51, 56, 58 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade. |
| 1 | 5 | C | 52, 53, 54, 57 | Delete. The idea here is to keep five trends: air quality (row 55), water security (row 59), disaster prevention (row 62), energy (row 64), food security (row 65) |
| 1 | 5 | C | 55 | To include the indicator “Air pollution emissions account” Data source = OECD Air Emissions Account |
| 1 | 6 | A | 64-67 | Delete (component B2). The important part of this goal is the nature contribution to people well-being and we understand that it is important to focus in 5 areas: water security, food security, air quality, energy and disaster prevention |
| 1 | 6 | C | 64 | To include the indicator “Energy use and biofuel production”Data source = OECD |
| 1 | 6 | B | 65 | To modify the monitoring element for “Trends in the provision of food security”.  |
| 1 | 6 | C | 65 | To include the indicator “Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale” (SDG 2.1.2) |
| 1 | 6 | B | 66, 67 | Delete. The idea here is to keep five trends: air quality (row 55), water security (row 59), disaster prevention (row 62), energy (row 64), food security (row 65) |
| 1 | 6 | A, B, C | 68-71 | Delete (component B3 and related indicators). There is not scientific parameters to measure these indicators. |
| 1 | 6 | D | 72 | To modify for “Annually”. Justification: Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 1 | 6 | D | 73 | To modify for “Annually”. Justification: Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 1 | 6 | A, B, C | 72-76 | The Goal C is related with the third objective of the Convention: the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. We understand that this objective was underrepresented in the last decade and it is very important to promote the development and implementation of mechanisms among countries to operate under access and benefit-sharing systems with clear indicators to assess the progress |
| 1 | 6 | C | 74 | To include as indicator “The number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits” (SDG 15.6.1) |
| 1 | 6 | C | 75 | Delete. |
| 1 | 6 | C | 76 | To include as indicator “Amount of money in the benefit-sharing fund of the ITGRFA and other existing or future ABS funds, and cumulatively shared in the ABS agreements reported on the ABS-CH or in national reports to CBD and the number of recipients of those funds”. This was a CIAT suggestion in an informative document for SBSTTA23 |
| 1 | 6-7 | A, B, C | 77-85 | The Goal D is related with the implementation of the Convention. We understand that are three main pillars: financial resources available, capacity-building and scientific cooperation towards innovation and biodiversity integrated into key sectors polices and plans. The suggestions reflect these ideas. |
| 1 | 7 | B | 79 | Delete. Considering that CBD is a Party-driven process, potential indicators on the measurement of the resource mobilization efforts from the private sector are not applicable. The source of means of implementation should rely on Parties, banks and organizations. Private sector, philanthropies and other resources should not be considered as a compromised amount to the means of implementation and, therefore, should be considered as voluntary.  |
| 1 | 7 | C | 81 | To include as indicator “Number of national programs related to financing postgraduation scholarships”. |
| 1 | 7 | B | 82 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity. |
| 1 | 7 | C | 83 | To include as indicator “Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies” (SDG 17.7.1) |
| 1 | 7 | B | 84 | To modify for “Trends in cooperation” |
| 1 | 7 | C | 84 | To include as indicator “Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through north-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries (SDG 17.9.1) |
| 1 | 7 | A | 85 | To modify for “Biodiversity integrated into key sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, tourism, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing)” |
| 1 | 7 | B | 85 | To modify for “Trends in mainstreaming biodiversity in policies” |
| 1 | 7 | C | 85 | To include as indicator “Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development” (SDG indicator 17.14) |
| 2 | 8-10 | A, B, C | 1-34 | Target 1 is related with ecosystem management and restoration for freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. We understand that the concept of “spatial planning” should be not used as it is defined in the document INF11, with concepts and terms presented by the Secretariat, and not agreed by Parties. The objective of the suggestions is to simplify the indicators  |
| 2 | 8 | A | 1 | To modify for “T1.1. Increase **or maintenance** in area of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems under **~~spatial planning~~** sustainable use”. Justification: Some Parties have preserved natural ecosystems and need to be maintained. Parties that need to recover natural ecosystems need to have the restoration. It is necessary to contemplate both situations. |
| 2 | 8 | A, B, C | 1-5 | Delete (component T1.1 and related indicators). The concept of “spatial planning” should not be used as it is defined in the document INF11, with concepts and terms presented by the Secretariat, and not agreed by Parties. |
| 2 | 8 | D | 8 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 8 | A | 6-23 | To modify for “T1.2 Prevention of reduction and fragmentation of natural habitats due to **unsustainable land/sea use ~~change~~**.” The term “unsustainable” encompasses a broader context than “change”. The unsustainable use of land/sea should be avoided.  |
| 2 | 8, 9  | C | 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21 | Delete. The objective of this deletion is to simplify the indicators. |
| 2 | 9 | D | 14 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 9 | C | 17 | To modify for “Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to manage marine areas” (SDG 14.2.1)  |
| 2 | 9 | D | 18 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 9 | C | 21 | To modify for “Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least **20%** **native or restored vegetation”** |
| 2 | 9 | D | 21 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 9 | C | 21-22 | To include as indicator “Percentage of cropped landscapes with preserved riverbanks and water bodies areas” |
| 2 | 9 | B | 23 | To modify for “Trends in extent **or conservation** of intact / wilderness ecosystems”. Justification: Some Parties have preserved natural ecosystems and need to be maintained. Parties that need to recover natural ecosystems need to have the restoration. It is necessary to contemplate both situations. |
| 2 | 10 | C | 27 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 10 | C | 29 | To modify for “Percentage of recovered degraded land”. The possibility to recover degraded land is also another key feature that should be considered aimed at promoting the conversion of degraded land to productive lands and also to native vegetation restoration.  |
| 2 | 10 | D | 27 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 10 | D | 29 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 10 | A, B, C | 30-34 | Delete (component T1.5 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 10 | D | 31 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 10 | D | 32 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 10 | D | 33 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 10 | D | 35 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 10-12 | A, B, C | 35-52 | Target 2 is related with protection and connectivity of areas with focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity establishing a percentual of 30%. We understand that the monitoring should focus at these two elements (protection and connectivity) and that it is preferable to use only measurable indicators for a quantitative target  |
| 2 | 10-11 | C | 37 | Delete. |
| 2 | 11 | C | 38 | To include as indicator “Percentage of private lands with 20% of native or restored vegetation.” Other effective area-based conservation measures should include a proportion of native or restored vegetation on private lands, aimed at promoting native vegetation conservation and restoration on farmland. Parties should be encouraged to promote this kind of conservation measures, especially considering the positive biodiversity-climate-soil-water nexus that native vegetation can offer. |
| 2 | 11 | D | 38 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 11 | C | 39-41 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity. |
| 2 | 11 | D | 39 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 11 | D | 40 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 11 | D | 41 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 11 | A, B, C | 43-45 | Delete (component T2.3 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 11 | D | 44 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 11 | D | 45 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 11 | D | 46 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 11, 12 | A, B, C | 46-47 | Delete (component T2.4 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 12 | C | 48 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade |
| 2 | 12 | C | 49/50 | Considering the variety of governance types for protected area systems around the world, parties usually manage different policies, measures and programs aiming to implement and control protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. In this regard, it is quite important to have open indicators considering at least three outcomes: i) scale and effectiveness of native vegetation conservation; ii) restoration of native vegetation on these areas; iii) protection measures or sustainable use categories.  |
| 2 | 12 | C | 49 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 12 | A, B, C | 51 | Delete (component T2.6 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 12 | A, B, C | 52 | Delete (component T2.7 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 12 | D | 53 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 12 | A, B, C | 53-55 | Target 3 is related with wild species of fauna and flora recovery and human-wildlife conflict reduction |
| 2 | 12 | C | 54 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 12-14 | A, B, C | 56-66 | Target 4 is related with sustainable levels of harvesting, trade and use of wild species. The suggestions are focusing on indicators to monitor the reduction of illegal activities with wildlife and the improvement of sustainability of productions chains (fisheries, forests) |
| 2 | 13 | B, C | 56, 57 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 13 | C | 59 | To include as indicator “Percentage of forests with sustainable forest management”  |
| 2 | 13 | B | 60 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 13 | B | 62, 63 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 13, 14 | A, B, C | 64-66 | Delete (component T4.3 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 14-15 | A, B, C | 67-80 | Target 5 is related with a percentual of reduction of new introductions and eradication, control and management of invasive species. It is important to emphasize that some concepts of this targets (“pathways for the introduction of IAS”, “priority sites”) described in the Secretariat document INF11 are not approved by Parties. The suggestions have the objective to concentrate the efforts in the reduction of IAS new introductions and the adoption of measures to mitigate their impact |
| 2 | 14 | B  | 67 | Delete. The concept of this targets (“pathways for the introduction of IAS”, “priority sites”) described in theSecretariat document INF 11 was not approved byParties. |
| 2 | 14 | C | 68 | Delete. The concept of this targets (“pathways for the introduction of IAS”, “priority sites”) described in theSecretariat document INF 11 was not approved byParties. |
| 2 | 14 | A, B, C | 70-72 | Delete (component T5.2 and related indicators). These indicators are already adopted by IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) from FAO. CBD is not the adequate convention to deal with this issue. |
| 2 | 14 | B, C | 73 | Delete. This indicator are already adopted by IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) from FAO. CBD is not the adequate convention to deal with this issue. |
| 2 | 14 | C | 74 | Delete. This indicator are already adopted by IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) from FAO. CBD is not the adequate convention to deal with this issue. |
| 2 | 15 | B | 76 | Delete. |
| 2 | 15 | D | 77 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 15 | A, B, C | 78-80 | Delete component T5.5 and related indicators. These indicators are already adopted by IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) from FAO. CBD is not the adequate convention to deal with this issue. |
| 2 | 15-16 | A, B, C | 81-96 | Target 6 is related with reduction of excess nutrients, biocides and plastic waste with a percentual to be established. For a quantitative goal is necessary to have only measurable indicators to evaluate the progress along time. “Biocide” is defined in the secretariat document INF11, not approved by Parties. The modifications suggested have the objective to propose clear indicators to measure the excess nutrients and pesticides and monitor the progress towards their reduction |
| 2 | 16 | C | 83, 84  | Delete. It is necessary to maintain only clear indicators to measure the excess nutrients and pesticides and monitor the progress towards their reduction. |
| 2  | 16  | C  | 86-88  | To include as indicator “Number of countries with regulations in place to approve with scientifically-sound assessments and monitor the pesticide/herbicide use, considering proper application technology, safety instructions and requirements, such as using Personal Protective Equipment.” |
| 2  | 16  | C  | 86-88  | To include as indicator “Proportion of cropped land with integrated pest management practices”. It is important the promotion of the use of integrated pest management practices, according to climate and regional characteristics, aimed at achieving effective control practices.  |
| 2 | 16 | C | 86 | To include as indicator “Amount of pesticide use per hectare” Data base: FAO; OECD Agri-Environment Indicators |
| 2 | 16 | C | 86 | To include as indicator “Number of countries implementing reverse logistics for pesticide packaging”. |
| 2 | 16 | B, C | 87, 88  | Delete. It is necessary to maintain only clear indicators to measure the excess nutrients and pesticides and monitor the progress towards their reduction |
| 2 | 16 | B | 90 | Delete. It is necessary to maintain only clear indicators to measure the excess nutrients and pesticides and monitor the progress towards their reduction |
| 2 | 16 | B  | 91-95 | Delete. It is necessary to maintain only clear indicators to measure the excess nutrients and pesticides and monitor the progress towards their reduction |
| 2 | 16-17 | A, B, C | 97-102 | Target 7 is related with the adoption of nature-based solution and ecosystems-based approach for climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. We understand that the concept of **“nature-based solution”** should not be used because it is not harmonized in CBD. |
| 2 | 16 | C | 98 | Proposed indicator “Evenness and Species or functional groups composition”Reference: Santos et al. An Emergy-Based Approach to Assess and Valuate Ecosystem Services of Tropical Wetland Pastures |
| 2 | 17 | B | 102 | Delete. |
| 2 | 17-20 | A, B, C | 103-116 | Target 8 is related with sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora including aquatic and terrestrial species. The suggestions have the objective to keep the indicators already used by other multilateral environmental agreements to facilitate intergovernmental process and the synergy of the efforts |
| 2 | 18 | C | 104 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 18 | C | 105, 107, 109 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 18 | C | 108 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade. |
| 2 | 19 | C | 110 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 19 | D | 111 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 19 | B, C  | 112 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 19 | C | 113 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade. |
| 2 | 19 | C | 114, 116 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 19 | D | 114 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 20-21 | A, B, C | 117-126 | Target 9 is related with sustainable agriculture and other managed ecosystems (aquaculture and forest). Although the Target is not subject of review it is important to register that the “productivity gap” is not a concept approved by Parties (Secretariat document INF11) and it is not possible to agree with a percentual for this element. The suggestions are focusing on the use of SDG indicators under FAO custody for which the methodology is already established or can be developed and be well aligned with the target. |
| 2 | 20 | C | 117 | Delete. It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity |
| 2 | 20 | C | 119 | To modify for “Increase in uptake of sustainable practices and habitat creation”Data source: FAO  |
| 2  | 20  | C  | 117-119  | To include as indicator “Proportion of land that is used in integrated production systems (agriculture, livestock and forest) over total land area”. The integration enhances the total productivity per hectare, soil fertility, avoids degradation and diversifies production.  |
| 2 | 20 | C | 120 | To include the indicator “Areas of agricultural land under conservation agriculture”Data source: FAO |
| 2 | 20 | D | 121 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 21 | C | 126 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade. |
| 2 | 21 | A, B, C | 127-131 | Target 10 is related with the contribution of nature-based solutions and ecosystem approach to air quality, hazards and extreme events and water quality and quantity |
| 2 | 21 | C | 127 | To include the indicator “Air pollution emissions accounts”Data base: OECD |
| 2 | 21 | C | 130 | Delete. |
| 2 | 21-22 | A, B, C | 132-139 | Target 11 is related with the benefits of biodiversity for human health and well-being. The suggestion presented has the objective to simplify the measurement, using an easily understandable concept and an SDG indicator aligned with the target |
| 2 | 21 | A, B, C | 132 | Delete (component T11.1 and related indicator). It is necessary to simplify the measurement. |
| 2  | 21-22  | B  | 140-145  | To include as Monitoring Element “Trends in genetic resources conservation”. Considering the basic goals of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol, it is extremely relevant to promote, incentivize and support the access, knowledge, research and development based on genetic resources.  |
| 2  | 21-22  | C  | 140-145  | To include as indicator “Number of regional genetic resources banks”. It is important to promote the creation of genetic resources banks on a regional basis, especially in countries that are biodiversity rich and/or centers of origin, especially in developing countries. Those genetic banks should strive the creation and increment of genetic banks, the share of resources on a Nagoya Protocol basis, comprising PIC and MAT protocols, leading to innovation and benefit sharing. Developed countries should support the establishment of those genetic resource’s banks in all continents, according to decisions from the Parties aimed at implementing the Global Biodiversity Framework. |
| 2 | 22 | B | 133, 136-139 | Delete. It is necessary to simplify the measurement |
| 2 | 22 | B | 134 | To modify “Trends in contributions to human health and well-being from natural open spaces in urban areas” |
| 2 | 22 | C | 134 | To include as indicator “Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 11.7.1)  |
| 2 | 22-25 | A, B, C | 140-151 | Target 12 is related with benefit sharing from utilization of genetic resources. The components include access to genetic resource, benefit shared from the use, and use of traditional knowledge. The suggestions made have the goal to avoid redundancy of indicators and to include a clear indicator about the monetary contribution of countries to a fund that could reflect the willing of countries to share benefits originated from access to genetic resource. |
| 2 | 22 | C | 140, 141, 143, 144 | Delete |
| 2 | 22 | D | 140 | To modify for “Every 2 years”. Justification: Standardization of information and methodology. Developing parties need more time to obtain and make available this data. |
| 2 | 24 | C | 146 | To include as indicator “Amount of money in the benefit-sharing fund of the ITGRFA and other existing or future ABS funds, and cumulatively shared in the ABS agreements reported on the ABS-CH or in national reports to CBD and the number of recipients of those funds”. This was a CIAT suggestion in an informative document for SBSTTA23 |
| 2 | 24 | C | 147 | Delete. |
| 2 | 25-27 | A, B, C | 151-161 | Target 13 is related with mainstreaming biodiversity values across all sectors and integration into assessments of environmental impacts. Although the target is not under review at this time, it has many ideas reflected and many monitoring elements proposed. In this way the suggestions are for less complexity in the monitoring elements selected and the use of indicators that are already used in a global level |
| 2 | 25 | A | 152 | “T13.1. Biodiversity reflected in policies and planning at all levels, **as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation**”. Justification: Although relevant, not all legislation has an interface with biological diversity. And the national sovereignty of the Parties must be respected. |
| 2 | 25 | C | 152 | Delete. |
| 2 | 26 | B | 154-156 | Delete. |
| 2 | 26 | B | 158 | Delete. |
| 2 | 27 | A, B | 159-171 | Delete (component T13.3 and related indicators). |
| 2 | 27 | A, B, C | 162-179 | Target 14 is related with sustainable production practices and supply chains and 50% reduction in negative impacts on biodiversity. Although a percentual is already proposed is not clear how this percentual was achieved and if the indicators available are adequate to measure the progress for such a broad target. The suggestions of modifications go towards the necessity of having a “sustainable management plan” but not necessarily the necessity of “certification” as this implies costs that can be a burden for small supply chains |
| 2 | 27 | A, B, C | 162-166 | Delete (component T14.1 and related indicators). It is necessary to eliminate redundancy and complexity. |
| 2 | 29 | C | 168 | Delete. Carbon emissions is responsibility of UNFCCC and CBD should not consider commitments in this regard. |
| 2 | 28 | C | 170, 171, 172 | Delete. |
| 2 | 29 | C | 173 | Delete. This measure depends on the number of companies, area of operation and is relatively independent of government policies and measures. |
| 2 | 29 | C | 174 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade. |
| 2 | 29 | B | 177 | To modify for “Trends in supply chains with sustainable management plans”  |
| 2 | 29 | C | 177 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade. |
| 2 | 29 | B | 178 | Delete. |
| 2 | 30 | B | 179 | Delete. Certification usually refers to a private standard, which imposes costs on the producer and does not necessarily generate desired benefits, considering that the criteria are established by the certifier itself, and without the concern of following internationally harmonized standards, therefore, it can constitute a barrier to trade. |
| 2 | 30-31 | A, B, C | 180-193 | Target 15 is related with sustainable consumption patterns. The idea is the same as target 14, to focus on the main concern for the target avoiding duplication of indicators and to describe some measurable and transparent indicators. |
| 2 | 30 | C | 181-183 | Delete.  |
| 2 | 30 | B | 187 | Delete. |
| 2 | 31 | A, B  | 190-192 | Delete (component T15.2 and related indicators). |
| 2 | 31 | A, B | 193 | Delete (component T15.3 and related indicators). |
| 2 | 32-33 | A, B, C | 194-204 | Target 16 is related with the reduction of (X%) of adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity. Although the target is not under review is important to emphasize that there is no adverse impact already identified by Parties related with the use of biotech so it will be difficult to establish a percentual. Also, the article 19 of the Convention is about “handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits” and the target and related indicators are not in this scope. To establish measures and control the biotech use there is the entire strategic plan of Cartagena to be adopted by Cartagena Parties. The suggestions for the elements and indicators are presented along these lines. |
| 2 | 21 | A | 194 | To modify for “T16.1. Measures to **~~prevent potential adverse~~** **assess the potential positive and negative** impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health”. The positive impacts of biotechnology for biodiversity and human health also need to be considered when making the assessment. |
| 2 | 32 | B | 194-197 | To modify the element “Trends in scientifically sound risk assessments, management and communication of identified risks” |
| 2 | 32 | C | 194-197 | Delete.  |
| 2 | 32 | A, B | 198-200 | Delete (component T16.2 and elements). |
| 2 | 32 | C | 200 | Delete. |
| 2 | 33 | A, B | 201, 202 | Delete (component T16.3 and elements). |
| 2 | 33 | C | 202 | Delete. |
| 2 | 33 | A | 203, 204 | To modify the component “Measures to promote and advance the access to the results of benefits arising from biotechnology on biodiversity and human health” |
| 2 | 33 | B | 203,204 | To modify the element “Trends in development and adoption of biotechnological solutions” |
| 2 | 33 | C | 203 | To modify the indicator “Changes in agricultural productivity per hectare on farmlands under biotechnology management comparing with conventional management” |
| 2 | 33 | C | 204 | To modify the indicator “Number of countries with access and adoption of innovative biotechnology solutions for sustainable agriculture production" |
| 2 | 33-34 | A, B, C | 205-210 | Delete. In regards to agriculture, there is no unique solution to deal with environmental concerns, due to agroecological conditions and national priorities. Policy makers should formulate the appropriate measures, considering local conditions and stage of development. Furthermore, economic measures have an impact in trade and may affect important social issues, such as the price of food.  |
|  2 | 34 | A, B, C | 211-225 | Target 18 is related with (X%) increase of financial resources.  |
| 2 | 34 | A, B, C | 211 | Delete (component T18.1 and related indicators). |
| 2 | 35 | B | 217 | Delete. Considering that CBD is a Party-driven process, potential indicators on the measurement of the resource mobilization efforts from the private sector are not applicable. Efforts should be strived to creating effective and reliable sources of funding from Parties to support the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework. Voluntary funding from the private sector could be considered as a separate source of funds, not controlled or managed by Parties.  |
| 2 | 34, 35 | C | 213, 215, 216 | Delete. |
| 2 | 35 | C | 222 | To include the indicator “Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries” (SDG 17.19.1) |
| 2 | 36 | B | 223 | Delete. |
| 2 | 36-38 | A, B, C | 226-238 | Target 19 is related with promotion of awareness, education and research with biodiversity. Most of the indicators proposed for this target do not full fill the criteria established in the previous CBD discussions (scientific robustness, data availability, geographic coverage, already used at global or national levels, easily understandable etc.). The suggestion is to use only SDG indicators. The research and traditional knowledge, part of the target, are not represented as the proposed indicators are not aligned with the target |
| 2 | 36 | A, B, C  | 226-230 | Delete (component T19.1 and related indicators). |
| 2 | 37 | C | 231 | Delete. Indicator 12.6.1 requires data on the number of companies publishing sustainability reports. However, a decision from the Parties cannot, *per se*, mandate and create obligations to the private sector within the CBD. It is important to understand that the full development and effective application of voluntary and mandatory reporting frameworks or policies are subject to national circumstances and well-recognized sustainability standards by and across sectors, which are adopted at national level and company level.  |
| 2 | 37 | C | 232 | To modify for “Number of companies publishing sustainability reports” (SDG 12.6.1) |
| 2 | 37 | C | 233 | Delete  |
| 2 | 37, 38 | C | 235 | Delete |
| 2 | 38 | A, B, C | 236-238 | Delete (component T19.4 and related indicators) |
| 2 | 39-40 | A, B, C | 239-248 | Target 20 is related with equitable participation in decision-making related with biodiversity, for IPLC, women, youth. The suggested indicators are related with IPLC and women participation. We understand that the youth participation is very important and should be promoted but is not necessary to create a specific indicator in such an ambitious agenda.  |
| 2 | 38 | A | 239 | To modify for “T20.1. Equitable participation of IPLCs in decision-making related to biodiversity and rights over relevant resources, **as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation**”. Justification: Although relevant, not all legislation has an interface with biological diversity. And the national sovereignty of the Parties must be respected. |
| 2 | 38 | C | 240 | To modify for “Trends in the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making, **as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation**”. Justification: Although relevant, not all legislation has an interface with biological diversity. And the national sovereignty of the Parties must be respected. |
| 2 | 39 | B, C | 241-243 | Delete. |
| 2 | 40 | B | 246 | Delete. |
| 2 | 40 | A, B | 247, 248 | Delete. |

1. [CBD/WG2020/REC/2/1](https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wg2020-02/wg2020-02-rec-01-en.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)