

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 CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1. 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 CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1
- 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 CBD/SBSTTA-24/3/Add.1, 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 CBD/SBSTTA-24/3/Add.1. This MUST be provided
 - Column 3: the published or accepted name of the indicator. This MUST be provided
 - Column 4: the name of the organisation(s) responsible for producing the indicator and keeping it up to date. This MUST be provided
 - Column 5: please state whether the indicator is ready for use today (with an X) or if is still under development (Y). This MUST be provided
 - Column 6: if you are adding a new indicator that is still under development, please indicate the year that you expect it to be available
 - Column 7: for any existing indicator, please add the year of the last update
 - Column 8: please provide the time series for the indicator and frequency of update (e.g. 1990-2020, available every 5 years).
 - Column 9: please state (Y or N) whether there is a published methodology for application of the indicator at the national level
 - Column 10: please state (Y or N) whether any new or existing indicator can be disaggregated at the national level for use by Parties
 - Column 11: please state (Y or N) whether the indicator is aggregated from data that is collected at the national level (e.g. with data from national institutions)
 - Column 12: please state (Y or N) whether any indicator has been used in the 4th Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4).
 - Column 13: please state (Y or N) whether the indicator is currently included in the SDG indicator framework and provide the SDG indicator number
 - Column 14: please state whether an indicator is used for any Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements other than the CBD (e.g. Ramsar Convention, CMS) or is used as an indicator by IPBES, by writing the abbreviated name of the MEA or process
 - Column 15: please enter any further information or relevant links
- Example entries have been provided in the tables below for goals and targets, please follow the same format for each indicator entry
- Inputs should be sent by e-mail to secretariat@cbd.int no later than 25 July 2020

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/24/3/Add.1)	Goal Monitoring Elements (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	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
<p>NB: we have included reference to some relevant national indicators which may be of interest, but we leave it to the discretion of the report authors as to whether they would be appropriate to include in this document</p> <p>We have also provided comment here on indicators which are listed in the UNEP- WCMC paper but not included in the Draft monitoring framework</p>														
A1. Increased extent of natural ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)	Trends in area of mangroves	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (SDG indicator 6.6.1)												Not listed in 'posts2020-indicators' only in Table 1 'post2020-monitoring'
	Trends in area of coral reefs	Live coral cover	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network; global ocean observing system	X		2020	1970s, annual	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	IPBES	Used to develop ICRI independently launched global assessment of coral reefs in 2020, not formally part of CBD reporting process but will inform it and provide evidence to UNFCCC. This is the primary indicator suggested for reef health.
		Coral Reef extent and condition	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network	Y	2021		1980s/1990s	Y	Y			N		Unclear where this indicator originates from, and whether it is the same as the ICRI 'Coral Reef Extent' Indicator. The addition of condition may add other aspects.
		Global coral reef extent	UNEP-WCMC, World Fish Centre, WRI, TNC and partners	X		2018					Y			This one is a single year but is under active development.
	Trends in area of seagrass ecosystems	Condition of intertidal seagrass communities in coastal waters	For UK assessments it is Environment Agency (EA) with support from Healthy Biological Diverse Seas Evidence Group (HBDSEG)	X	NA	2018 UK Marine Strategy (UKMS)	2009 to 2015, every six years for UKMS	Y	NA	N		N	UKMS, Water Framework Directive (WFD), Defra 25 Year Environment Plan (25 YEP)	This is a UK indicator which could be aggregated and used to measure condition of seagrass widely (data dependant). It aligns with SDG Goal 14
	Trends in area of other marine and coastal ecosystems	Cumulative human impacts on marine ecosystems												This is very challenging to measure due to the complex interactions of human pressures in the marine environment which could be additive, synergistic and/or have antagonist effects. Please note that the method used for this indicator is not used for UK and OSPAR assessments as it too

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														coarse for the evaluation of human activities. A proposal is that from a UK contribution an indicator could be calculated using a combination of existing OSPAR and UK indicators: such as 'Physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats' and the physical loss indicator (see below).	
		Potential physical loss of predicted seafloor habitats	JNCC	X	NA	2018 UKMS	2010 to 2016, every six years for UKMS	Y	NA	Y		N	UKMS, 25YEP	The indicator of 'potential physical loss of predicted seafloor habitats' could be adapted for use widely, particularly on areas with less data by using a combination of data, such as EO, with expert judgement. It aligns with SDG Goal 14	
A2. Ecosystem integrity and connectivity (terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems)	Trends in fragmentation and quality of mangroves	Continuous global mangrove forest cover	Salisbury University	X		2020	2000-2014, every 5 years	Y	Y	N		N		Highlight development of the Global Mangrove Atlas from Global Mangrove Alliance. They are looking at increased functionality of the tool that could support this indicator.	
	Trends in fragmentation and quality of coral reefs	Red List Index (coral species)	IUCN	X		2008	1998, updated periodically	Y	Y	N	N	N		See comments below re Red List Index	
		Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (SDG 14.3.1)													
		Fish abundance and biomass	Global coral reef monitoring network		X				Y	Y					Used nationally and efforts are underway to improve standardisation for global use.
	Trends in fragmentation and quality of other marine and coastal ecosystems	Ocean Health Index													
		Red List Index (marine species)	IUCN		X		2020	1993-2020, annually	Y	Y	N	N	N		
		Extent of Physical damage indicator to predominant seafloor habitats physical damage	JNCC		X	NA	2018 UKMS	2010 to 2015, every six years for UKMS & OSPAR	Y	NA	Y		N	UMKS, 25YEP, OSPAR	The indicator of 'Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats' is already used for regional assessments of the North East Atlantic under OSPAR. It aligns with SDG Goal 14. The indicator could

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														be adapted for use on areas with less data by using a combination of data, such as EO, with expert judgement.
A3. Prevent extinction and improve the conservation status of species	Trends in species extinctions	Number of species extinctions (birds and mammals)	IUCN / BirdLife International	X		2020	1990, decadal	Y	N	N	N	N		Extinction is an extreme event and an indicator of severe human impacts or impacts on animals with highly restricted ranges (e.g. island species). Reducing extinctions would have clear benefits and could be straight forward to measure and monitor if data are available. There are also well established globally recognised methods to measuring conservation status using the IUCN Red List. It is important to note that at a small scale, shifts or shrinkages in distribution for some species may be recorded as extinction events, this needs to be considered further.
		Number of extinctions prevented by conservation action	IUCN / BirdLife International	X		2020	1993, decadal	Y	N	N	N	N		As above.
	Trends in conservation status of species	Wild bird index	RSPB & BirdLife International	X		2019	1968, annual	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	CMS	This is based on a geometric mean trend in abundance of species, aggregated over regions and taxa. Mean trends can be biased as a result of the species included in a multi species index. This can be either positive or negative depending on the balance of trends between the species included, as the index will show the trend for the average species. For this reason it is important to understand the variability of the trends included, both in terms of confidence intervals round the average trend, but also in terms of the numbers or proportion of species which are showing an increase or decrease within that average trend. Multi-

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														species indices are useful for communication purposes but care should be taken if considering setting thresholds.	
A4. Increase the population and health of species	Trends in species abundance	Living Planet Index (LPI)	ZSL/WWF	X		2020	1970, available every 2	Y	Y	N	Y	N	CMS, Ramsar, IPBES	The Living Planet Index suggested as a measure of progress towards the goal, is a geometric mean trend in abundance of species, aggregated over regions and taxa. Please see comment above on Wild Bird Index.	
		Species Habitat Index	MOL, Yale University, NGS	X		2020	2001-2018 annually	Y	Y	Y		N	IPBES	While this is not a species index per se, it is intended to look at health of populations, akin to the supporting habitat parameter of the Habitats Directive reporting. However a difficult parameter to measure in practice.	
		Wild bird index	RSPB & BirdLife International	X		2019	1968, annual	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	CMS	Geometric mean based index, please see previous comments on this indicator.	
		C7 Fish and Shellfish Populations	Defra/Cefas	X		2020	1980s-	Y		N		N	UKMS, 25YEP, OSPAR	This indicator is reported at a regional/sub-regional scale. They are not currently global indicators. Integration methods in fish indicator could potentially be applied globally.	
		C3: Status of mammals & birds	Defra/JNCC	X/Y	2021	2018	1990s-	Y		N				UKMS, 25YEP, OSPAR	This indicator is reported at a regional/sub-regional scale. They are not currently global indicators. Indicator could potentially be applied globally.
		Changes in plankton biomass and abundance	Plymouth University/HBD SEG	X		2018	1950s to 2014	Y					N	UKMS, 25YEP, OSPAR	This indicator is reported at a regional/sub-regional scale. They are not currently global indicators. indicator could potentially be applied globally

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B1 Natures regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other	Trends in regulation of climate	Number of certified forest areas under sustainable management with verified impacts on carbon sequestration/storage	FSC	X	N/A	2020	2018, every 5 years	Y	Y	Y	N	N		The scope of indicators for this monitoring element is limited in terms of what could be included for wider ecosystems, particularly marine. It would require agreed definitions on nature based solutions (NbS). Would suggest the Global Mangrove Atlas could be useful for this too.
GA5. Maintain Genetic diversity	Trends in the diversity of wild species Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomic ally as well as culturally valuable	Genetic scorecard for wild species	RBGE/SNH	X		2020	Every 5 years	Y		N	N	N		Method available at: https://www.nature.scot/scotland/biodiversity-progress-2020-aichi-targets-conserving-genetic-diversity-development-national
GA6. Protection of critical ecosystems	Trends in areas of particular importance for biodiversity conserved	Percentage Area of coral reefs included in [effectively managed] MPAs and OECMs	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network	X				Y	Y					One of ICRI Recommended Indicators

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 <small>(copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)</small>	Target Monitoring Elements <small>(copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)</small>	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
RELVANT INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK														
T1.2. Prevention of reduction and fragmentation of natural habitats due to land/sea use change	Trends in extent and rate of change of other marine and coastal ecosystems	Cumulative human impacts on marine ecosystems	National Centre for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis	X	N/A			Y	Y			N	Y	This is very challenging to measure due to the complex interactions of human pressures in the marine environment which could be additive, synergistic and/or have antagonist effects. A proposal is that from a UK contribution an indicator could be calculated using a combination of existing OSPAR and UK indicators: such as 'Physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats' And the physical loss indicator (see below)
		Red List Index (marine species)	IUCN	X		2020	1993-2020 annually	Y	Y	N	N	N		Need to determine whether to use global or regional IUCN assessments
		Potential physical loss of predicted seafloor habitats	JNCC/HBDSE G	X	NA	2018	2010 to 2016, very six years for UK Marine Strategy (UKMS) & OSAPR	Y	NA				N	UK Marine Strategy (UKMS)
T1.4. Restoration of degraded ecosystem	Trend in the Degraded mangrove forest restored	Global Ecosystem Restoration Index	GEO BON - iDiv	X	N/A			Y	Y			N		This appears to be a terrestrial indicator. In which case it will not be able to measure restoration of these

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														habitats, unless developed further. There is an existing regional (OSPAR) indicator for the North-East Atlantic that could be proposed as an alternative (physical damage to seafloor habitats).
	Trend in the area of Degraded other marine and coastal ecosystems restored	Extent of Physical damage indicator to predominant seafloor habitats	JNCC	X	NA	2018 UKMS	2010 to 2015, every six years for UKMS & OSAPR	Y	NA	Y		N	UKMS, Defra 25 Year Environment Plan (25 YEP), OSAPR	The indicator of 'Extent of physical damage to predominant seafloor habitats' is already used for regional assessments of the North East Atlantic. It aligns with SDG Goal 14 and it could be adapted for use on areas with less data by using a combination of data, such as EO, with expert judgement
T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority	Trends in proportion of areas of particular importance for biodiversity protected and conserved	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity that are conserved by PAs or OECMs	UNEPWCMC, WCPA, WDKBA, EBSA database	Y	2025		Annually	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Data from World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and V UNEP-WCMC's statistics from ProtectedPlanet.net have variable quality of Marine PA data; poor quality sea/land limits result in low accuracy stats for some areas and different results when compare with local data
		% of PAs/OECMs by area meeting their ecological objectives	UNEP-WCMC and IUCN through PAME/WDP/N BSAPS	Y	2024	N/A						N	N	Data from World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and V UNEP-WCMC's statistics from ProtectedPlanet.net have variable quality of Marine

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														PA data; poor quality sea/land limits result in low accuracy stats for some areas and different results when compare with local data
		% of PAs/OECM by area, which have implemented management (comprehensive / partial / minimal / don't know)	UNEP_WCM C and IUCN through PAME/WDPA	Y	2024	N/A						n	N	Data from World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and V UNEP-WCMC's statistics from ProtectedPlanet.net have variable quality of Marine PA data; poor quality sea/land limits result in low accuracy stats for some areas and different results when compare with local data
T2.3. Representative system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	Trends in ecological representativeness of areas conserved	Ecological coherence of MPA networks	OSPAR (Netherlands, UK)	X	N/A	2018	2016, Every 2 years	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y - OSPAR	
T2.4. Effective and equitable management of the system of protected areas	Trends in management effectiveness	Management effectiveness of MPA networks	OSPAR (UK)	X	N/A	2018	2016, Every 2 years	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y - OSPAR	
		% of PAs/OECMs by area with documented ecological objectives (PA Effectively protected)	UNEP_WCM C and IUCN through PAME/WDPA	Y	2022							N	N	Data from World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and V UNEP-WCMC's statistics from ProtectedPlanet.net have variable quality of Marine PA data; poor quality sea/land limits result in low accuracy stats for some areas and different results when compare with local data
		Percentage (%) of PA/CA and OECMs actively implementing effective measures to recognise and	WDPA - NBSAPS	Y	N/A	N/A						N	N	

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		respect the knowledge and rights of indigenous and local communities												
		Proportion of assessed marine protected areas that are ecologically effective	Reef Life Survey	Y	2022	2014 -5-10 years	Y	Y				N	N	
T4.1. Harvest is legal, sustainable and safe for human health and biodiversity	Trends in proportion of biological resources harvested legally	Red List Index	IUCN & BirdLife International	X		2020	1993-2020, updated annually	Y	Y	N	Y	Y SDG indicator 15.5.1	CMS, IPBES, Ramsar	
T6. 2 "Reduction of pollution from biocides"														The draft target refers to biocides but then has non-biocide related chemicals listed in the monitoring elements (e.g. pesticides, herbicides) which could cause confusion
	Trends in levels in pollution form excess pesticides	Pesticide harmonised risk indicator	European commission EU member states, and the UK	X	2011	2018		Y	Y				Commitment under Article 15(2)(a) of the commission Directive2009/128/EC	
	Trends in levels in pollution form excess pesticides	Trends in the use of certain active substances	European commission, EU member states, and the UK	X	2011	2018	Every 2 years	Y	Y				Commitment under Article 15(2)(b) of the commission Directive2009/128/EC	EU level data dependent on national level pesticide usage data. For non EU nations or nations with less resources, pesticides sales data, landuse data could potentially be explored as a proxy to estimate risk of wildlife exposure at a national scale, and globally scale
	Exposure of wildlife to pesticides and biocides (new element needed)	Common farmland birds in the EU	European commission, EU member states (except Croatia and Malta), and the UK	X		2017	Every 2 years	Y	Y	N				Could be used as a population level effects based indicator.
	Exposure of wildlife to pesticides and biocides (new element needed)	Pesticide level in predatory birds	UK government 25 year plan indicators	x			1970-2020	Y			Y thought the APEX LIFE platform			Based on UK centre of ecology and hydrology data and the health and

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														safety executive HSE wildlife incident investigation data.
	Trends in levels of pollution from excess other biocides	Incidence of imposex in whelks	OSPAR	X		2018	1992-2018 assessment updated every 3-4 years (next due in UK in 2021)	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Vas Deferens Sequence (VDS) index. The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.
T6.4. Reduction of pollution from other sources	Trends in levels of pollution from sediments	Levels of lead in predatory birds and otters	UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology PBMS	X	1970 for birds			Y						At a UK level CEH operate the Predatory bird monitoring scheme which has data since 1970s also included Otters since 2018
	Trends in levels of pollution from lead	Levels of lead in marine fish	OSPAR	X		2019	1999-2019 assessment updated annually (though frequency for individual stations varies from annually to every 6 years)	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Other Regional Seas have equivalent activity (e.g. HELCOM, MEDPOL, AMAP). The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.
		Levels of lead in marine shellfish	OSPAR	X		2019	1999-2019 assessment updated annually (though frequency for individual stations varies from annually to every 6 years)	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Other Regional Seas have equivalent activity (e.g. HELCOM, MEDPOL, AMAP). Other 'Mussel watch' type activities around the world. The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.
	Trends in levels of pollution from mercury (new element needed)	Levels of mercury in marine fish	OSPAR	X		2019	1999-2019 assessment updated annually (though frequency for individual stations varies from annually to every 6 years)	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Other Regional Seas have equivalent activity (e.g. HELCOM, MEDPOL, AMAP). The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties,

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Components of the draft Targets (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	Target Monitoring Elements (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	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
							varies from annually to every 6 years)							example given is for UK.
		Levels of mercury in marine shellfish	OSPAR	X		2019	1999-2019 assessment updated annually (though frequency for individual stations varies from annually to every 6 years)	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Other Regional Seas have equivalent activity (e.g. HELCOM, MEDPOL, AMAP). Other 'Mussel watch' type activities around the world. The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.
	Trends in levels of pollution from POPs (new element needed)	Levels of PCBs in marine fish	OSPAR	X		2019	1999-2019 assessment updated annually (though frequency for individual stations varies from annually to every 6 years)	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Other Regional Seas have equivalent activity (e.g. HELCOM, MEDPOL, AMAP). The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.
		Levels of PCBs in marine shellfish	OSPAR	X		2019	1999-2019 assessment updated annually (though frequency for individual stations varies from annually to every 6 years)	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Other Regional Seas have equivalent activity (e.g. HELCOM, MEDPOL, AMAP). Other 'Mussel watch' type activities around the world. The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.
		Levels of PCBs in marine mammals	OSPAR	Y	2021		1989-2018	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Currently a candidate indicator being developed for use in OSPAR region. The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.

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Components of the draft Targets (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	Target Monitoring Elements (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	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
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Mercury) (new element needed)	Trends of PCB (POPs) in air	UK Multimedia emissions inventory, commitment under the UN Stockholm convention on POPs, published in the annual 25 year plan report	X		2020	1990 – 2020 Annual/quarterly data	Y	Y	Y				UK POPs data available since 1990.
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Mercury) (new element needed)	Trends of PCB (POPs) in water	UK Multimedia emissions inventory, commitment under the UN Stockholm convention on POPs	X		2017	1990 – 2020 Annual/quarterly data	Y	Y	Y				
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Mercury) (new element needed)	Trends of Dioxins and Furans (POPs) in air	UK Multimedia emissions inventory, commitment under the UN Stockholm convention on POPs, published in the annual 25 year plan report	X		2020 (published in 2017)	Annual/quarterly data available since 1991	Y	Y	Y				Updated annually and published on the Stockholm convention sites every 3-4 years
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Mercury) (new element needed)	Trends of Dioxins and Furans (POPs) in water	UK Multimedia emissions inventory, commitment under the UN Stockholm convention on POPs	X		2020 (published in 2017)	Annual/available since 1990	Y	Y	Y				Updated annually and published on the Stockholm convention sites every 3-4 years
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Mercury) (new element needed)	Global trends of POPs in air	UNEP Stockholm Convention, Global Monitoring Plan			2015	2000-2015							Global monitoring plan in place including guidance and tools. Two reports published in 2009 and 2017 for global trends . First report includes 2000-2008 data and second uses 2009-2015 data.

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Components of the draft Targets (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	Target Monitoring Elements (copy/paste text from CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1)	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
														African data in the report available in 2008
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury) (new element needed)	Trends of POPs in water	UNEP Stockholm Convention, Global Monitoring	Y	1993	2014		Y	Y	Y				UK data available since 1990. Global monitoring plan in place including guidance and tools. 2 report published in 2009 and 2017 for global trends . First global report, report includes 2000-2008 data and second uses 2009-2015 data.
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury) (new element needed)	Levels of POPs (PCBs) in marine fish	OSPAR	x		2019	1999-2019	Y (Method documents saved as a series of 'ICES times' documents)	Y (used nationally for EU MSFD assessments)	Y (regional indicator at OSPAR level)	N	N	N	Other Regional Seas have equivalent activity (e.g. HELCOM, MEDPOL, AMAP). The year that time series begin varies between contracting parties, example given is for UK.
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	Recommended addition: trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury) (new element needed)	PBTs and POPs in predatory birds	UK government 25 year plan indicators	x				Y		Y thought the APEX LIFE platform				Based on UK centre of ecology and hydrology data.
T6. 5 reduction of level Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (new component needed))	trends of Persistent bio accumulative and Toxic chemicals (incl. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury) (new element needed)	PBTs in apex predators (global)	LIFE APEX - EC project	Y				Y						LIFE APEX is project developing global networks on exposure of wildlife, including data and sample catalogue platform.
T8.1. Sustainable management of aquatic wild species of fauna and flora, including fisheries	Trends in sustainable fisheries management	Marine Trophic Index	Sea Around Us	X		2016?	1999-	Y	Y	Y				

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	Trends in population and extinction risk in bycatch species	Red List Index (albatrosses and large petrels)	BirdLife International and IUCN	X		2020	1988, updated every 4 years	Y	Y	N	N	N		These two approaches would only work on species where bycatch is the overwhelming primary pressure e.g. albatrosses and petrels in the southern hemisphere. Seabirds elsewhere are impacted by bycatch but their population trends also reflect other pressures, so a different indicator based on observed levels of bycatch would be needed. There is a gap relating to marine mammal bycatch and sharks & rays.
		Living Planet Index (LPI) (trends in target and bycatch species)	ZSL/WWF	x	2021		1970, annually	Y	Y	N	N	N		
T11.2. Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being	Trends in contributions to human health and well-being from coral reefs	Large Reef Fish Index	Reef Life Survey	Y	2022	2016 (Australia only)	2015, ~5-10yrs	Y	Y	Y		N		This (and other) indices for this component do not directly relate to human health. Suggests the OHI is only one that incorporates aspects of sustainability.
T12.1	Trends in maintenance of genetic diversity	Genetics Essential Biodiversity Variable (Genetic EBV)	GEO-BON	Y	2021		Every 5 years	Y	N	Y	N	N		We propose this indicator would be a practical way of measuring progress against target 12.