|  |
| --- |
| **Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework** |
| *Contact information* |
| **Surname:** | Sakata |
| **Given Name:** | Masako |
| **Government** (if applicable)**:**  |  |
| **Organization:** | Japan Civil Network for UNDB |
| **Address:**  | 2030 Takaomachi Hachioji |
| **City:** | Tokyo |
| **Country:** | Japan |
| E-mail: | kenjusakata@gamil.com, mari.akimoto.ko@gmail.com |
|  |  | ***Comments*** |
| **Table** | **Page** | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| - | - | A | - | Despite all the discussions we've had for the need to incorporate human rights and gender into the post-2020 framework, nothing has been reflected in this draft. It is clear from numerous case studies, including a report by the UN Human Rights Commission that human rights violations have become a major barrier to practice biodiversity protections and promote biodiversity conservation and restoration.Human rights and gender issues are not included in any goals, milestones, targets or components at all, thus this is not reflected in the monitoring either. The neglect of human rights and gender is a heavy drag on the achievement of post-2020 goals. Reflecting on the fact that the Aichi targets were not achieved at all, transformative and highly implementable frameworks were expected. It is very disappointing. We must recognize that we are creating conflicts at the practical levels of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use due to the neglect on human rights and gender.Human rights and gender perspectives should be incorporated and monitored in all areas considered. |
| 1 | 2 | B | - | For Goal AExpansion of healthy ecosystems in Antarctica and the Arctic is important and should be the separate monitoring. |
| 1 | 2 | A | 15 | The classification of ecosystems is too broad. Ecosystem diversity should be added in the components. |
| 1 | 3 | B | 25 | Trend in the quality of the Antarctic and Arctic ecosystems are significant and should be considered as the separate component. |
| 1 | 3 | B | 29 | Add the trends in legislation to conserve species |
| 1 | 4 | B | 37 | Add the trends in legislation to protect the diversity of cultivated plants, livestock and more. |
| 1 | 4 | B | 42 | Add the trends in legal regulation for the land use in terrestrial and inland waters |
| 1 | 4 | B | 44 | Add the trends in legal regulation on the use of coastal areas and waters |
| 1 | 4 | B | 46 | Add the identification and trends in public and private sector land development plans that impact on biodiversity |
| 1 | 5 | A | - | Goal BGreen investments, the introduction of ecosystem service evaluation on national accounts and financial disclosure should be added in components. |
| 1 | 5 | A, B | - | Goal BMilestone (II) is not reflected in Components of the 2050 Goal. Add "Trends including changes in green investment" Add "Trends in the number of countries and companies that evaluate and incorporate ecosystem services into their accounts"Add "Trends in financial information disclosure" |
| 1 | 5 | B | - | Add "Trends in the development of Green infrastructure" |
| 1 | 5 | B | - | Add "Trends in people neglected from NCP due to climate change and disaster and the reasons for the neglection" |
| 1 | 5 | B | - | Add "Trends in progress of Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (ECO-DRR)" |
| 1 | 6 | B | 65 | Add "Trends in establishing food sovereignty." And "Monitor problems that prevent establishment of food sovereignty" |
| 1 | 6 | B | 71 | Add "Trends in the sustainability of traditional sustainable use of nature by indigenous peoples and local people." If it is not sustainable, monitor the cause. |
| 1 | 6 | B | 76 | Not only for the national level on the benefit sharing of genetic resources, add "trends whether if it is truly and equitably paid to the indigenous peoples and local communities". |
| 1 | 6 | A | - | Goal D,Add the promotion of the collaboration with other conventions related to CBD |
| 1 | 6 | A | - | Goal DAdd the cooperation between the ministries in charge of biodiversity and economy, industry, agriculture/fisheries, land, infrastructure, and others. |
| 1 | 6 | A | - | Goal DAdd the legislation in each country to achieve the goal |
| 1 | 6 | A | - | Goal DAdd the revisions to the NBSAP in response to post-2020 |
| 1 | 6 | A | - | Goal DAdd the regulation of private sectors that hinders the achievement of goals |
| 1 | 7 | B | 84 | The ability of field research taken by the local people and citizens should not be underestimated. Add "Trends in citizen science and technology from citizens. |
| 2 | 8 | B | 1 | In terms of landscape approach, the spatial plans including lifestyle are significant. Add "Trends in lifestyle under the spatial land-use plans. |
| 2 | 8 | B | 6 | Add the identification and trends of mega developments that are causing natural habitat reduction and fragmentation, such as dams and transportation infrastructure. |
| 2 | 8 | B | 6 | Add the trends in legislation to reduce the loss of habitat and fragmentation |
| 2 | 9 | B | 23 | Add the trends in science technology and traditional knowledge for the restoration of degraded ecosystems |
| 2 | 9 | A | 24 | Add the science technology which includes traditional knowledge to restore degraded ecosystems. |
| 2 | 10 | B | 35 | Despite the protected area, there are many cases of land modifications by public and private sectors, and those are mainly the constructions of infrastructure related to transportation such as roads. Add the monitoring of management in the protected area, not only the extent of it. |
| 2 | 12 | A | 55 | COVID-19 pandemic should be reflected.Add 1) the contribution of viruses, nematodes and other microorganisms and fungi to the ecosystem, 2) the dangers from wildlife and human contact. |
| 2 | 12 | B | 55 | Human-wildlife conflicts is mainly caused by the human penetration to the habitats of wildlife. Add especially two related monitoring of the unregulated urbanization and agricultural land conversion. |
| 2 | 12 | B | 56 | Illegal harvest of biological resources creates many human rights violations such as degradation of life environment for the people live in the harvested area. Add the monitoring of the real state of human rights violation by illegal harvest. |
| 2 | 13 | B | 61 | Add the trends in strengthening measures against illicit trade |
| 2 | 14 | B | - | T5.3Add the trends in scientific and technical international cooperation to address IAS |
| 2 | 15 | A | - | T6Pollution cannot be stopped unless the environmental and human rights should be filed when needed against the corporate activities that generates pollution. Add the human rights violations against environmental defenders and land protectors associated with pollution. |
| 2 | 15 | A | - | T6Add the regulations of source of pollution. |
| 2 | 15 | B | - | T6Add the trends in legal regulation to prevent pollution |
| 2 | 15 | B | - | T6Pollution cannot be stopped unless the environmental and human rights is guaranteed to claim freely against the corporate activities that result in pollution. Add "Trends in human rights violations due to pollution". |
| 2 | 15 | B | 86 | Add the trends in health hazard caused by pesticides |
| 2 | 16 | B | 87 | Add the trends in health hazard caused by herbicides |
| 2 | 16 | B | 88 | Add the trends in health hazards from other biocides |
| 2 | 16 | B | 88 | Add the trends in ecosystem destruction by biopesticides |
| 2 | 16 | B | 89 | Add the trends in the plastic product manufacturing and regulation |
| 2 | 16 | B | 96 | The critical situation caused by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster still continues. Fishermen continue to protest as the Japanese government attempts to proceed a policy of releasing highly contaminated water into the ocean. All radioactive waste, regardless of Fukushima origin, is damaging to the genes of many species and will have a negative impact on the future. Add "Trends in radioactive contamination of land, waters and ecosystems". |
| 2 | 17 | B | - | T7The definition of ecosystem approach is clearly defined, but the definition of nature in NBS is ambiguous. Add the monitoring to check that the policies and practices by NBS are truly effective against climate change and are not creating greenwashing. It's best to leave out the NBS. |
| 2 | 17 | A | - | T8Add to ensure the benefits such as nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and welfare for women, youth and children |
| 2 | 17 | A | - | Add the securement of agrobiodiversity through landscape approach, and the sustainable management which genereates ecosystem harmony |
| 2 | 17 | B | - | T8Add "Trends in the role of women in the sustainable management of species" |
| 2 | 17 | B | - | T8Add the trends in the contribution of indigenous peoples to the sustainable management on species |
| 2 | 17 | B | - | Add the trends in forest resources |
| 2 | 17 | B | - | Add the trends in women's contributions to the sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity |
| 2 | 20 | B | 120 | Pesticides and chemical fertilizers that cause the soil degradation should be identified under the precautionary principle and the trends in their use should be monitored. |
| 2 | 20 | B | 121 | Pesticides that are causing the declines in pollinators should be identified under the precautionary principle and trends in their use should be monitored. |
| 2 | 20 | B | 122 | Add the trends in the adverse effects of genetically modified and genome-edited cultivated plants on traditional cultivated plants and wild relatives |
| 2 | 20 | B | 124 | Add the trends in aquaculture production through genetic modification and genome editing |
| 2 | 20 | B | 125 | Add the trends in the restraint and regulation of illegal deforestation. |
| 2 | 20 | B | 125 | Add the trends in the restrain and regulation of rainforest logging and burning for livestock and monoculture |
| 2 | 21 | B | - | T10The definition of ecosystem approach is clearly defined, but the definition of nature in NBS is ambiguous. A monitoring is required to check whether policies and practices by NBS are truly stopping the loss of biodiversity and contributing to the preservation of ecosystems. It's best to leave out the NBS. |
| 2 | 21 | B | 129 | Add the trends in water resource monopolies and securing equitable water rights |
| 2 | 21 | A, B | 132 | The term of "green/blue space" is too abstract. This wording would make monocultural forests and farmland "green space" as well. It should be changed. |
| 2 | 21 | B | 132 | Add the trends in the area of restored urban riparian and green space ecosystems |
| 2 | 21 | B | 134 | Add "Trends in suburban forest ecosystems and ecosystems in urban parks" |
| 2 | 21 | B | - | Add "Trends in uncontrolled urban biodiversity and the biological evolution of wild species adapted to the city" |
| 2 | 21 | B | - | Consider the potential for pandemics such as COVID-19 and the link between trends in urbanization and habitat loss for wild species should be monitored. |
| 2 | 21 | B | - | Research the population coverage of cities. Monitoring for the relations between lack of exposure to soil/natural objects and the reduction of human immunity should be added. |
| 2 | 22 | B | 140 | The relation between corporate access to genetic resources and human rights violations should be monitored. |
| 2 | 29 | B | 178 | Identify the investments that adversely affect biodiversity and a monitoring the changes of those numbers should be added. |
| 2 | 30 | B | 179 | Add the trends of identification of unsustainable supply chains |
| 2 | 31 | B | - | T15.2Add the trends in policy to promote new sustainable social norms |
| 2 | 32 | B | - | T16Add the trends in regulatory developments for the private sector manufacturing of biotechnology products |
| 2 | 32 | B | 198 | Add the trends in health hazards and human rights violations due to biotechnology |
| 2 | 33 | B | 201 | Add the trends in disclosure and number of countries that clearly label biotechnology products to consumers |
| 2 | 33 | B | 208 | Add the identification of incentives detrimental to biodiversity and add the trends in their restructuring or repeal. |
| 2 | 34 | A | - | T18Add the trends in resource mobilization for civil society, women, youth and children |
| 2 | 36 | A | - | T19Add to raise the awareness on biodiversity conservation, make use of media and contribution to sustainable society |
| 2 | 36 | A | - | T19Add to raise the awareness on biodiversity conservation provided by the private sectors |
| 2 | 38 | A | - | T20Add the participation of the poor and refugees in decision-making on their rights to biodiversity and related resources. |
| 2 | 38 | B |  | T20Add the trends in crackdown of environmental and land protectors |
| 2 | 38 | B | 239 | Add the trends in 1) civil society's participation in decision-making, 2) rights perceptions to relevant resources |