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ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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PROPOSED MONITORING APPROACH AND HEADLINE, COMPONENT AND COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the light of the relevant requests by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings, by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and by the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its first and second meetings, the present document proposes an approach to monitor progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (section II). Possible headline indicators,¹ global-biodiversity monitoring components and component indicators are contained in annex I and the list of proposed complementary indicators is contained in annex II. The indicators have been aligned to the goals and targets of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Additionally, the headline and component indicators are included in the one-pagers ([CBD/WG2020/3/INF/3](#)).

2. The present document, prepared in collaboration with the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group, is supported by information documents providing further information on possible headline, component and thematic indicators as well as more detailed technical information on some of the proposed indicators.

II. PROPOSED MONITORING APPROACH FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

A. Background

3. The proposed monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was prepared, in collaboration with the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group, on the basis of:

- (a) The views expressed during SBSTTA-23, SBSTTA-24, SBI-3 and WG2020-2;

* CBD/WG2020/3/1.

¹ Note that the headline indicators in this document are the same as those contained in document [CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1](#).

- (b) The results of an in-session survey on this issue conducted during SBSTTA-24;²
- (c) The indicators identified in decisions [XIII/28](#) and [X/3](#);
- (d) Existing reporting processes under the Convention and its Protocols;
- (e) The indicators used for monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and other frameworks for official statistics, including the UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics and the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounts;
- (f) Indicators developed by the members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;
- (g) Information provided to the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its second meeting;
- (h) Peer review comments received on an earlier version of the monitoring framework;³
- (i) An analysis of the use of indicators in the fifth and sixth national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁴

B. Proposed monitoring approach

4. In the light of the above, a monitoring framework composed of three groups of indicators is proposed for monitoring the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

(a) **Headline indicators:** A minimum set of high-level indicators which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework which can be used for tracking national progress, as well as for tracking regional and global progress. These indicators, or a subset of them, can also be used for communication purposes;

(b) **Component indicators:** A set of indicators for monitoring each component of each goal and target of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the global, national and regional levels;

(c) **Complementary indicators:** A set of indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target. These indicators would be primarily for use at the global level. It is expected that this list will be dynamically updated, in consultation with the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership, to reflect new scientific and indicator development.

5. All of the indicators in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should meet the following criteria:

- (a) The data and metadata related to the indicator are (or will be) publicly available;
- (b) The methodology for the data product is either published in a peer reviewed academic journal or has gone through a scientific peer review process;

² The survey was available from 10 to 19 May 2021 for SBSTTA focal points or CBD national focal points (where SBSTTA focal points had not been designated) and representatives of observer organizations who were registered to attend the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Responses were received from 60 Parties (12% from Africa, 18% from Asia and the Pacific, 12% from Central and Eastern Europe, 23% from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries, and 35% from the Western European and Others Group) and 76 observers. For the results of the survey see document CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/29.

³ A draft monitoring framework was made available for peer review from 24 June to 15 August 2020 prior to being presented to SBSTTA-24 (see notification 2019-108). The Secretariat received 233 submissions from 53 Parties, 1 other Government and 179 observers. The peer review comments included general comments on the design of a monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as well as specific comments on indicators. Many of the comments highlighted the need for a simple monitoring framework which is nationally relevant, imbued with a clear monitoring logic, is aligned with existing processes and agreed measurement frameworks and is structured around agreed headline indicators.

⁴ See document CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1 for the results of the analysis

(c) There is evidence that the indicators will be regularly updated with a time lag of less than five years between updates;

(d) There is an existing mechanism for maintaining the indicators, including, for example, by a member of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, an intergovernmental organization or a well-established scientific or research institution.

6. Further information on these three groups of indicators, including the criteria used to identify them, is presented below.

C. Headline indicators

7. Headline indicators constitute a minimum set of high-level indicators which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and which are necessary for tracking progress towards them. The headline indicators and criteria for selecting headline indicators is presented in document [CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1](#).

8. They are nationally relevant indicators which can be used by all Parties, and at the regional and global levels. In addition, headline indicators could constitute one of the main components of the national reports and support national planning processes. These indicators should use methodologies agreed by Parties and be calculated based on national data provided and/or validated by Parties, including through their national statistical offices. Headline indicators would allow for consistent, standardized and scalable tracking of global goals and targets. To facilitate the use of these headline indicators at the national level, capacity-building activities and other support would likely be needed in many countries.

9. In order to maximize uptake and minimize the reporting burden, the proposed list of headline indicators comprises a small number of indicators which are intended to capture the overall scope of a goal or target in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The headline indicators may not capture all components of a goal or a target but for analytical purposes can be complemented, as appropriate, with the component and complementary indicators. In reference to the first criteria related to data availability and existing processes, an effort was made to align indicators with the intergovernmental processes under the United Nations Statistical Commission, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics or the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting. Additionally, an effort was made to utilize the existing work on essential biodiversity variables under GEO-BON (noting that many of the essential biodiversity variables also serve as the underlying data for the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting).

10. For some of the proposed goals and targets in the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ([CBD/WG2020/3/3](#)), it is not possible to identify headline indicators which meet all of the criteria above. Where this is the case, these gaps have been noted in the annex, and Parties may wish to consider how these gaps could be filled.

D. Component indicators

11. Component indicators represent a set of indicators for monitoring each component of each of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national, regional and global level. The global biodiversity framework components are included in the one-pagers ([CBD/WG2020/3/INF/3](#)). Parties could be encouraged to use these indicators, including in their national reports and relevant planning processes, where nationally relevant and appropriate. These indicators provide additional information which is necessary for holistic analysis of the goals and targets.

12. The proposed list of component indicators was identified using the criteria as the headline indicators. However, they relate to the components of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework rather than directly to goals and targets. If a component is already captured by a headline indicator, then no additional indicator or a disaggregation of the headline indicator is proposed at the component level.

E. Complementary indicators

13. Complementary indicators are a set of indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target. These are indicators which are primarily applicable at the global and regional levels. They meet the majority of the criteria identified in paragraph 7. However, they may not be nationally relevant.

Annex I

PROPOSED HEADLINE AND COMPONENT INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

In the table below, for each of the proposed goals and targets in the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ([CBD/WG2020/3/3](#)), possible headline indicators, monitoring components and component indicators have been identified. Additional supporting technical information is also provided in the table to facilitate consideration of this issue by the Working Group.

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator⁵	Component indicator⁶
<p>Goal A The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <p><i>Milestone A.1 Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.</i></p> <p><i>Milestone A.2 The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.</i></p>	A.1 Area of natural ecosystems	A.0.1 Extent of selected natural and modified ecosystems by type (i.e. forest, savannahs and grasslands, wetlands, mangroves, saltmarshes, coral reef, seagrass, macroalgae and intertidal habitats)	
	A.2 Connectivity of natural ecosystems	A.0.2 Species Habitat Index	A.2.1 CMS connectivity indicator (CMS)
	A.3 Integrity of natural ecosystems		A.3.1 Ecosystem Integrity Index
	A.4 Abundance and distribution of populations of species		A.4.1 Species status information index (GEOBON)
	A.5 Species extinction rate	A.0.3 Red list index	
	A.6 Species extinction risk		
	A.7 Proportion of species that are threatened		

⁵ Note that the headline indicators have been mapped to the extent possible to demonstrate the components covered by a particular headline indicator. Additional information on data availability and methodologies for headline indicators is included in CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1.

⁶ If a component is well covered by a headline indicator then the component indicator column is left blank and no component indicator is suggested for that component. Component indicators that already are being maintained by an existing international agency or process include the name of the responsible agency or process included in parentheses.

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
<p><i>Milestone A.3 Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.</i></p>	<p>A.8 Maintenance of genetic diversity</p>	<p>A.0.4 The proportion of populations within species with a genetically effective population size > 500</p>	<p>A.8.1 Proportion of populations maintained within species (GEOBON)</p>
<p>Goal B Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.</p> <p><i>Milestone B.1 Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</i></p> <p><i>Milestone B.2 The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.</i></p>	<p>B.1 Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted for</p>	<p>B.0.1 National environmental economic accounts of ecosystem services*</p>	
<p>B.2 Long-term sustainability of nature's contributions to people is ensured</p>	<p>B.2.1 Nature's regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other (from the environmental economic accounts)</p>		
<p>B.3. Nature's contributions to people in decline restored</p>	<p>B.3.1 Nature's material contributions including food, water and others (from the environmental economic accounts)</p>		
<p>B.4 Contribution to other relevant Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>B.4.1 Nature's non-material contributions including cultural (from the environmental economic accounts)</p>		

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
<p>Goal C The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Milestone C.1 The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</i></p> <p><i>Milestone C.2 Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.</i></p>	C.1 Monetary benefits received by providers	C.0.1 Monetary benefits received from utilization of genetic resources as a result of an ABS agreement, including traditional knowledge	
	C.2 Non-monetary benefits	C.0.2 Number of research and development products from an ABS agreement	
<p>Goal D The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve</p> <p><i>Milestone D.1 Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.</i></p> <p><i>Milestone D.2 Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.</i></p> <p><i>Milestone D.3 Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.</i></p>	D.1 close the \$700B financial gap	D.0.1 Funding for implementation of the global biodiversity framework	
	<p>D.2 avoid future costs and increase financial resources</p> <p>D.3 other means are available and deployed</p> <p>D.4 financial and other resources planned or committed</p>	D.0.2 Indicator on national biodiversity planning processes and means of implementation	

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
<p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.</p>	<p>1.1 Area under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning</p>	<p>1.0.1 Percentage of land and seas covered by spatial plans that integrate biodiversity*</p>	
	<p>1.2 Retention of existing intact and wilderness areas</p>		<p>1.2.1 Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas</p>
<p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.</p>	<p>2.1 Area of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems restored</p>	<p>2.0.1 Percentage of degraded or converted ecosystems that are under restoration</p>	
	<p>2.2 Connectivity</p>		<p>2.2.1 Maintenance and restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems</p>
<p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>3.1 Area protected and conserved</p>	<p>3.0.1 Coverage of Protected areas and OECMS (by effectiveness)</p>	
	<p>3.2 Areas of particular importance for biodiversity protected and conserved</p>		<p>3.2.1 Protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas (SDG 14.5.1 and 15.1.2)</p>
	<p>3.3 Effective management and equitable governance of the system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</p>		<p>3.3.1 Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) (Protected Planet)</p>
	<p>3.4 Connectivity within the system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</p>		<p>3.4.1 Species Protection Index (GEOBON)</p>

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator⁵	Component indicator⁶
Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.	4.1 Conservation and recovery actions		4.1.1 Green Status of Species Index (IUCN)
	4.2 Wildlife conflict	4.0.1 Proportion of species populations that are affected by human wildlife conflict	
	4.3 Genetic diversity	4.0.2 Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities	
Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.	5.1. Harvesting, trade and use are sustainable, legal and safe	5.0.1 Proportion of wildlife that is harvested and traded legally and sustainably	
		5.0.2 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	
Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.	6.1 Rate of introduction and establishment	6.0.1 Rate of invasive alien species spread	
	6.2 Control or eradicate invasive alien species		
	6.3 Reducing the impact on priority species and priority sites		6.3.1 Rate of invasive alien species impact (GEOBON)
Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.	7.1 Amount of nutrients leached or lost to the environment	7.0.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential (excess nitrogen and phosphate loading, exported from national boundaries)	7.1.1 Fertilizer use (FAO) 7.1.2 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated (SDG 6.3.1)
	7.2 Amount of pesticides leached or lost to the environment	7.0.3 Pesticide use per area of cropland	
	7.3 Amount of discharge of plastic waste	7.0.2 Plastic debris density	

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
	7.4 Amount of other pollutants		7.4.1 Municipal solid waste collected and managed (SDG 11.6.1) 7.4.2 Underwater noise pollution 7.4.3 Hazardous waste generation (SDG 12.4.2)
Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO ₂ e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.	8.1 Minimize impact of climate change		8.1.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications that reflect biodiversity (based on information from UNFCCC and SDG 13.2.1)
	8.2 Contribute at least 10 GtCO ₂ to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches	8.0.1 National green-house gas inventories from land use and land use change	8.2.1. Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems by ecosystem type (System of Environmental Economic Accounts)
	8.3 Ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity		8.3.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 which include biodiversity (based on SDG 13.2.1)
Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	9.1 Ensure benefits	9.0.1 National environmental-economic accounts of benefits from the use of wild species	9.1.1 Number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making, etc.)

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
			9.1.2 Percentage of the population in traditional employment (ILO) 9.1.3 Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species)
Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.	10.1 Agriculture	10.0.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	10.1.1. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2)
	10.2 Aquaculture		
	10.3 Forestry	10.0.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan)	10.3.1 Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by Forest Stewardship Council and Programme
Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.	11.1 Air quality	11.0.1 National environmental-economic accounts of regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people, from ecosystems	11.1.1 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (SDG 11.6.2) 11.1.2 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (SDG indicator 3.9.1)
	11.2 Quality and quantity of water		11.2.1 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (SDG 6.3.2) 11.2.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (SDG indicator 3.9.2)

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
	11.3 Protection from hazards and extreme events		11.2.3 Level of water stress (SDG 6.4.2) 11.2.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG indicator 11.5.1)
Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.	12.1 Increase the area of green and blue spaces	12.0.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all	
	12.2 Increase the access to and benefits from green and blue spaces		12.2.1 National environmental-economic accounts of recreation and cultural services
Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.	13.1 Measures to facilitate access to genetic resources ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources	13.0.1 Indicators of operational legislative, administrative or policy frameworks which ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits, including those based on PIC and MAT	13.1.1. Number of permits or their equivalents for genetic resources (including those related to traditional knowledge) by type of permit
Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.	14.1 Integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies	14.0.1 Extent to which national targets for integrating biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts	

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
	14.2 Integrate biodiversity into national accounts	14.0.2 Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	
	14.3 Assessments of environmental impacts		14.3.1 Existing legislation for environmental impact assessment
	14.4 Aligned financial flows with biodiversity values		<i>Tbc (will align with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures)</i>
Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.	15.1 Businesses assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity	15.0.1 Dependencies and impacts of businesses on biodiversity	
	15.2 Businesses reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity		
	15.3 Reduce biodiversity-related risks to businesses		<i>Tbc (will align with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures)</i>
	15.4 Move towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal		15.4.1 Ecological footprint 15.4.2 Recycling rate
Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.	16.1 People have access to relevant information and alternatives	16.0.2 Material footprint per capita	
	16.2 Reduce waste and overconsumption	16.0.1 Food waste index	<i>(15.4.2 Recycling rate)</i>

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
<p>Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.</p>	<p>17.1 Measures to manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology</p>	<p>17.0.1 Indicator of measures in place to prevent, manage and control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity taking into account human health</p>	<p>17.1.1 Number of countries that carry out scientifically sound risk assessments to support biosafety decision-making 17.1.2 Number of countries that establish and implement risk management measures 17.1.3 Percentage of countries with mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to information on potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health 17.1.4 Percentage of countries with systems in place for restoration and compensation of damage to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</p>
<p>Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</p>	<p>18.1 Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity</p>	<p>18.0.1 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity, that are redirected, repurposed or eliminated</p>	
<p>Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization,</p>	<p>19.1 Increase financial resources from all sources</p>	<p>19.0.1 Official development assistance for biodiversity 19.0.2 Public expenditure and private expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.	19.2 International financial flows to developing countries	<i>(19.0.1 Official development assistance for biodiversity)</i>	
	19.3 Capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation		
Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.	20.1 Ensure that relevant knowledge guides decision-making	20.0.1 Indicator on biodiversity information and monitoring, including traditional knowledge, for management*	
	20.2 Promote awareness, education and research		20.2.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments (SDG 4.7.1)
Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.	21.1 IPLC	21.0.1 Degree to which indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth participate in decision-making related to biodiversity.* 21.0.2 Land tenure in the traditional territories of	
	21.2 Women and girls		
	21.3 Youth		

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator ⁵	Component indicator ⁶
		indigenous peoples and local communities	

Annex II

PROPOSED COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

In the table below, for each of the proposed goals and targets in the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ([CBD/WG2020/3/3](#)), complementary indicators are identified.

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
<p>Goal A. The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15% in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90% of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.1 Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.</p> <p>Milestone A.2 The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.3 Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDG indicator 15.1.1) a.2. Forest distribution a.3. Tree cover loss a.4. Grassland and savannah extent a.5. Mountain Green Cover Index a.6. Peatland extent and condition a.7. Permafrost thickness, depth and extent a.8. Red List of Ecosystems a.9. Continuous Global Mangrove Forest Cover a.10. Trends in mangrove forest fragmentation a.11. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (SDG indicator 6.6.1) a.12. Trends in mangrove extent a.13. Live coral cover a.14. Hard Coral cover and composition a.15. Global coral reef extent a.16. Global Seagrass Extent (Seagrass Cover and composition) a.17. Global saltmarsh extent a.18. Kelp canopy extent a.19. Macroalgal Canopy Cover and Composition a.20. Cover of key benthic groups a.21. Fleshy algae cover a.22. Wetland Extent Trends Index

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.23. Change in the extent of inland water ecosystems over time a.24. Change in the extent of water related ecosystems (SDG Indicator 6.6.1) a.25. Forest Fragmentation Index a.26. Forest Landscape Integrity Index a.27. Biomass of selected natural ecosystems (A.0.2) a.28. Biodiversity Habitat Index a.29. Global Vegetation Health Products a.30. Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) a.31. Relative Magnitude of Fragmentation (RMF) a.32. Ecoregion Intactness Index a.33. Biodiversity Intactness Index a.34. Ocean Health Index a.35. Extent of physical damage indicator to predominant seafloor habitats physical damage a.36. Wetland Extent Trends Index a.37. River Fragmentation Index a.38. Dendritic Connectivity Index a.39. Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status according to the Red List a.40. EDGE Index a.41. Number of threatened species by species group a.42. Wild bird index a.43. Mean Species Abundance (MSA) a.44. Species Protection Index a.45. Changes in plankton biomass and abundance a.46. Fish abundance and biomass a.47. The number of populations (or breeds) within species with an effective population size > 500 compared to the number < 500 a.48. Genetic scorecard for wild species

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.49. Species richness/Changes in local terrestrial diversity (PREDICTS) a.50. Marine species richness a.51. Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species. a.52. Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1) a.53. Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, extinction a.54. Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals)
<p>Goal B. Nature’s contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.</p> <p>Milestone B.1 Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</p> <p>Milestone B.2 The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature’s contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b.1. Expected loss of Phylogenetic Diversity (IPBES phylogenetic diversity indicator) b.2. Red List Index (pollinating species) b.3. Green status index (pollinators) b.4. Air quality index b.5. Air pollution emissions account b.6. Zoonotic disease in wildlife b.7. Climatic impact index b.8. Ocean acidification (SDG 14.3.1) b.9. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources b.10. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2) b.11. Eflow index b.12. Change in the quality of inland water ecosystems over time b.13. Change in the quality of coastal water ecosystems over time b.14. Level of erosion b.15. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG indicator 11.5.1) b.16. Intact wilderness b.17. Biofuel production

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	<p>b.18. Maximum fish catch potential</p> <p>b.19. Population involved in hunting and gathering</p> <p>b.20. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale</p> <p>b.21. Forestry Production & Trade (Wood Fuel)</p> <p>b.22. Trends in the legal trade of medicinal plants</p> <p>b.23. Visitor management assessment</p> <p>b.24. Number of formal and non-formal education programmes transmitting spiritual and cultural values in the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves</p> <p>b.25. Number of mixed sites (having both natural and cultural Outstanding Universal Values), cultural landscapes (recognized as combined works of nature and people) and natural sites with cultural values including those supporting local and indigenous knowledge and practices inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves</p> <p>b.26. Index of Linguistic Diversity - Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</p> <p>b.27. Index of development of the standard- setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity</p> <p>b.28. Cultural vitality index</p> <p>b.29. UNESCO Culture 2030 (multiple indicators)</p>
<p>Goal C. The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Milestone C.1 The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</p> <p>Milestone C.2 Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.</p>	<p>c.1. Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints</p> <p>c.2. Total number of internationally recognized certificates published in the APB Clearing-House</p> <p>c.3. Number of checkpoint communiqués published in the ABS Clearing-House</p> <p>c.4. Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
<p>Goal D. The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.</p> <p>Milestone D.1 Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.</p> <p>Milestone D.2 Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.</p> <p>Milestone D.3 Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.</p>	<p>d.1. Financial resources captured in the headline indicators for Target 18</p> <p>d.2. Finance mobilized for capacity-building</p> <p>d.3. Financial and technical assistance provided in dollars (including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation)</p> <p>d.4. Finance mobilized for promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of technology</p> <p>d.5. Number of scientists per population</p> <p>d.6. Joint scientific papers published (in Ocean Biodiversity Information System (OBIS)) by sector</p> <p>d.7. Number of marine monitoring stations</p> <p>d.8. Number of water quality monitoring stations</p> <p>d.9. Nationally maintained research vessels</p> <p>d.10. Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p> <p>d.11. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p> <p>d.12. Global imports of information and communication technology (ICT) goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by ICT goods categories</p>
<p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.</p>	<p>t1.1. Number of countries using natural capital accounts in planning processes</p> <p>t1.2. Percentage of spatial plans utilising information on key biodiversity areas</p> <p>t1.3. Habitat patches located within marine protected areas or integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)</p> <p>t1.4. Other spatial management plans (not captured as ICZM or marine spatial planning in 14.2.1)</p> <p>t1.5. Number of countries using ocean accounts in planning processes</p> <p>t1.6. Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2)</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	t1.7. Percent of total land area that is under cultivation
<p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20% of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.</p>	<p>t1.8. Habitat distributional range t1.9. Index of Species Rarity Sites, High Biodiversity Areas, Large Mammal Landscapes, Intact Wilderness and Climate Stabilization Areas t1.10. Increase in secondary natural forest cover t1.11. Annual Tropical Primary Tree Cover Loss t1.12. Forest Landscape Integrity Index t1.13. Global Ecosystem Restoration Index t1.14. Cumulative human impacts on marine ecosystems. t1.15. Physical damage to seafloor habitats t1.16. Free flowing rivers t1.17. Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least 10% natural land t1.18. Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI)</p>
<p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30% globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>t2.1. Protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD) t2.2. Status of key biodiversity areas t2.3. Protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas t2.4. Protected area coverage of coral reefs t2.5. IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas t2.6. Number of hectares of UNESCO designated sites (natural and mixed World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves) t2.7. Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures t2.8. Species Protection Index t2.9. Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-Connectedness) t2.10. Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (R-METT)</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	<p>t2.11. Number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE)</p> <p>t2.12. Number of certified forest areas under sustainable management with verified impacts on biodiversity conservation</p> <p>t2.13. Percentage of biosphere reserves that have a positive conservation outcome and effective management</p> <p>t2.14. Extent of indigenous peoples and local communities' lands that have some form of recognition</p>
<p>Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.</p>	<p>t3.1. Species threat abatement and restoration metric</p> <p>t3.2. IUCN Green Status of Species Index by sub-indicators</p> <p>t3.3. Changing status of evolutionary distinct and globally endangered species (EDGE Index)</p> <p>t3.4. Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status.</p> <p>t3.5. Number of CMS daughter agreements</p>
<p>Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.</p>	<p>t4.1. Sustainable watershed and inland fisheries index</p> <p>t4.2. Marine Stewardship Council Fish catch</p> <p>t4.3. Total catch of cetaceans under International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling</p> <p>t4.4. By catch of vulnerable and non-target species</p> <p>t4.5. Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG indicator 14.6.1).</p> <p>t4.6. Proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade consisting of species threatened with extinction</p> <p>t4.7. Illegal trade by CITES species classification</p> <p>t4.8. Number of countries incorporating trade in their national biodiversity policy</p> <p>t4.9. The conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved</p> <p>t4.10. Implementation of measures designed to minimize the impacts of fisheries and hunting on migratory species and their habitats</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
<p>Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50%, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.</p>	<p>t5.1. Number of invasive alien species in national lists as per the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species t5.2. Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p>
<p>Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions or human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.</p>	<p>t6.1 Trends in Loss of Reactive Nitrogen to the Environment.</p>
<p>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>t7.1. Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tonnes/ha) t7.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SDG indicator 13.1.2) t7.3. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG indicator 13.1.3) t7.4. Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications (SDG indicator 13.b.1)</p>
<p>Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>t8.1. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (SDG indicator 14.4.1) t8.2. Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG indicator 14.6.1) t8.3. Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species) t8.4. Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG indicator 2.5.1)</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	t8.5. Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) t8.6. Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG indicator 2.3.1)
Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.	t9.1. Changes in soil organic carbon stocks t9.2. Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) t9.3. Red List Index (pollinating species) t9.4. Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction t9.5. Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG indicator 15.2.1)
Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people	t10.1. Air emission accounts t10.2. Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (SDG indicator 6.b.1) t10.3. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1)
Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.	
Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and, as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.	t12.1. Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) received in a country t12.2. Total number of permits, or their equivalent, granted for access to genetic resources t12.3. Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance published in the ABS Clearing-House t12.4. Number of countries that require prior informed consent that have published legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing in the ABS Clearing-House t12.5. Number of countries that require prior informed consent that have published information on ABS procedures in the ABS Clearing-House

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	t12.6. Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (SDG Indicator 15.6.1) t12.7. Estimated % of monetary and non- monetary benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.	t14.1. Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANPP) t14.2. Number of MSC Chain of Custody Certification holders by distribution country
Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.	t15.1. CO ₂ emission per unit of value added (SDG indicator 9.4.1) t15.2. Change in water-use efficiency over time (SDG indicator 6.4.1)
Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.	
Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.	t16.1. Number of countries that have the necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place t16.2. Number of countries that implement their biosafety measures t16.3. Number of countries that have the necessary measures and means for detection and identification of products of biotechnology

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	<p>t16.4. Number of countries that carry out scientifically sound risk assessments to support biosafety decision-making</p> <p>t16.5. Number of countries that establish and implement risk management measures</p> <p>t16.6. Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol</p> <p>t16.7. Number of countries with legal and technical measures for restoration and compensation</p> <p>t16.8. Percentage of Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol implementing the relevant provisions of the Supplementary Protocol</p>
<p>Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</p>	<p>t17.1. Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes</p> <p>t17.2. Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees</p> <p>t17.3. Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant tradable permit schemes</p> <p>t17.4. Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to agriculture (producer support estimate)</p> <p>t17.5. Trends in the number and value of government fossil fuel support measures</p> <p>t17.6. Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) (SDG indicator 12.c.1)</p>
<p>Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>t18.1. Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area (decision X/3)</p> <p>t18.2. Amount and composition of biodiversity-related finance reported to the OECD Creditor reporting system</p> <p>t18.3. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>t18.4. Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (SDG indicator 17.19.1)</p> <p>t18.5. Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Complementary indicators</i>
	t18.6. Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology t18.7. Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (SDG indicator 17.7.1)
Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.	t19.1. Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database t19.2. Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through OBIS* t19.3. Proportion of known species assessed through the IUCN Red List. t19.4. Number of assessments on the IUCN Red List of threatened species t19.5. World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) bio-literacy survey (Biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)
Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.	t20.1. Percentage of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (SDG indicator 16.7.2). t20.2. Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups t20.3. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (SDG indicator 5.5.1) t20.4. Number of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG indicator 5.c.1) t20.5. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure t20.6. Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control