

Informal session in preparation for SBSTTA 24 17-19 February and 24-26 February Online

Item 3. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework (17 and 18 February)

Statement on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, IIFB, delivered by Ms. Adija Adamu (AIWO)

Thank you for the opportunity to address this body.

IIFB welcomes the identification of headline indicators to help Parties monitor implementation of the Post-2020 GBF. However, IIFB notes with concern that the focus on headline indicators would divert equally important effort away from the component and complementary indicators that are as relevant as headline indicators. It is noted that the suggested indicators in document CBD/SBSTTA/24/3 do not include any reference to already adopted indicators for traditional knowledge (in decisions X/43, VII/13, VII/I15, XIII/28). IIFB considers that given the negotiations' current status on the GBF text, we agree on the necessity of a technical process to adopt select indicators after adopting the GBF text. We recommend creating a process to identify indicators relevant to indigenous peoples' that is parallel to the technical expert group.

IIFB has convened and participated in many discussions regarding the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, including the second thematic dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities which took place from 1 to 3 December 2020. The outcomes document was adopted, and main messages are reflected as information document CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/5/2. It is complementary to IIFB submission made for notification 2020-45 on indicators; therefore, all these recommendations should be reflected in the negotiation documents.

The following are our recommendations:

- IIFB suggests text for the Targets . There are linkages between targets and indicators and monitoring elements. It is challenging to suggest a monitoring framework when the text of Targets and Goals has not been agreed yet. The monitoring framework should be agreed upon once the GBF is adopted.
- IIFB considers that Target 19 on Information and Traditional Knowledge, as currently drafted, falls below the Aichi Target 18, and thus it needs to be revised. It should have a strong recognition and support of indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies and its role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The indicators suggested in document CBD/SBSTTA/24/3 for Target 19 did not include any reference to traditional knowledge; we take this opportunity to remind that the Convention already adopted four indicators for traditional knowledge, as follows:
 - (a) Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities (decision X/43);
 - (b) Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43)
 - (c) Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VIII/15);

(d) Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan (decision XIII/28¹)

- The global biodiversity framework must consider the inseparable link between traditional knowledge and indigenous languages. Thus, the maintenance of traditional knowledge depends on the promotion of indigenous languages. A synergy between the International Decade of Indigenous Languages and Target 19 must be integrated into the GBF.
- Currently, Targets 4, 8 and 9 do not recognize customary sustainable use. IIFB emphasized the need to add customary sustainable use and management of biodiversity. Customary sustainable use includes indigenous knowledge, housing, medicine, harvesting practices, conservation, values, ethical and moral understandings, community organization, health and wellness, food security and sovereignty for Indigenous Peoples, including women and youth. The territories, lands and water of Indigenous Peoples have proven sustainable management practices and approaches, rooted in a holistic understanding, that have safeguarded the environment we are a part of for more than 1000s of years. Very often, our homelands overlap with high-value conservation lands, including wildlife, and are often the local partners for sustainable wildlife management (From IPLC Global Dialogue Report).
- There is a need to have in the GBF a human rights-based approach. A healthy environment helps protect biodiversity and ensure its sustainable use that supports a more holistic approach to the Post 2020 GBF as it integrates biodiversity, sustainable development and human rights. Human Rights should be an over-riding consideration in the conservation and use of biological resources.

Targets 1 and 2 of the GBF should include a specific target recognising the lands, territories, and waters of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in accordance with our customary laws, governance systems and management practices. Indicators and monitoring elements related to legal recognition of indigenous peoples lands, waters and territories as a new category separate from protected areas, OECMs should be developed and recognized. Indigenous peoples lands, waters and territories should be regarded as a separate category from protected areas, OECMs. Specifically, Target 1 should recognize indigenous territorial/land, waters and territories, as well as, the rights of indigenous peoples to participate in any planning that involves their lands, water and territories.

- On Target 12, aside from genetic resources, access and benefit sharing should also be expanded to biological resources and ecosystem services
- The GBF should also include the valued interrelationship between culture and biological diversity.
- The GBF must stress the strong obligation of Parties to protect and restore nature and recognise our rights as Indigenous Peoples through the development of robust monitoring mechanisms.

In conclusion, IIFB recommends the following text for a decision,

¹ www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-28-en.doc

The Annex I on headline indicators must add the indicators related to traditional knowledge adopted under the CBD.

We welcome the establishment of a technical expert group process and would like to propose text recommendations in paragraph 11.

“Decides to establish a technical expert group **with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities** to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision;

Furthermore, the IIFB proposes a parallel Indigenous Expert Group process to identify and provide advice on implementing indicators and monitoring framework for the post-2020 GBF. The IIFB has contributed a lot on monitoring and indicators of GBF. We invite you to read and consider our submission and the Information document CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/5/2 posted for this meeting and our previous submission. IIFB is also making a specific suggestion to the Annex I and II of document CBD/SBSTTA/24/3.

We hope that our recommendations are given due merit and considered for inclusion in the GBF.

Thank you

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON DOCUMENT CBD/SBSTTA/24/3 ANNEX I AND II:

Annex I- PROPOSED HEADLINE INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
<p>Goal A. The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity</p> <p>2030 Milestones</p> <p>(i) The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [5%]</p> <p>(ii) The number of species that are threatened is</p>	<p>A.0.1 Extent of selected natural ecosystems (forest, savannahs and grasslands, wetlands, mangroves, saltmarshes, coral reef, seagrass, macroalgae and intertidal habitats)</p>	By ecosystem type	6.6.1, 11.3.1, 15.1.1, 15.3.1	<p>Under proposed indicators the term “<i>natural ecosystems</i>” is used. The IIFB finds this misleading and it discards Indigenous Peoples’ histories, knowledge, and approaches rooted in the understanding that people are a part of, and not apart from, ecosystems. We propose the term ‘<i>natural and low-human impact ecosystem</i>’. The proposed indicator suggests “<i>extent of selected natural ecosystem</i>”, the IIFB is of the opinion that the “<i>quality</i>” of the ecosystem also should be measured.</p> <p>Some ecosystems are listed in parentheses, here all types of ecosystems should be listed, phrasing should be focused on the overarching:</p>

² Indicators marked with an asterisk “*” are not fully developed or operational. The wording of these indicators represents a possible indicator which could be used to measure the goal or target; however, additional research would be needed to fully operationalize the indicator. Alternatively, a component or complementary indicator could be used to replace the headline indicator. It is expected that the proposed technical expert group, with the partners involved with each indicator, would be responsible for identifying how these indicators could be finalized.

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reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%]				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arctic Ecosystems – cryosphere, deep sea - Food Sovereignty – IP’s land tenure - Food Security – culture, accessibility, availability, stability, health and wellness, decision-making and management
	A.0.2 Living Planet Index	By species group		<p>IIFB suggest to consider as indicators: “Increase security of customary land tenure of Indigenous Peoples”</p> <p>Increase protection and legal recognition of collective land and waters rights of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Ensure the respect of rights of IPLCs in areas identified and designate as critical ecosystems</p> <p>IUCN community conservator areas index</p>
	A.0.3 Red list index	By species group	15.5.1	
	A.0.4 Species habitat index	By species group		

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	A.0.5 The proportion of populations maintained within species*	By species group		IIFB suggest as indicator “Numbers of policies that ensure the implementation of farmers’ rights including the protection of traditional knowledge relevant to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. FAO. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture”
<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 peoples</p> <p>2030 Milestones</p> <p>(i) Nature contributes to the sustainable nutrition and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X] million people</p>	B.0.1 Population benefiting from ecosystem services*	By ecosystem type and type of service		<p>The goal as such is highly human-centric, denotes a one-way flow, and is potentially exploitative. It ignores how everything is interconnected, interdependent, and benefits all human and non-human alike. There needs to be a strong component of reciprocity and the recognition that it is not only about how humans benefit from, but also how humans are to give back and provide benefit to the environment - and going full circle. Restoring this relationship of reciprocity leads to restoring balance. Restoring this balance is critical toward achieving the vision of living in harmony with nature.</p> <p>Regarding B.0.1. , if all human populations are to be included in [X], this statement gives the impression that there are humans that are not dependent upon</p>

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(ii) Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosure				fresh air, clean water, nutrition, and all other necessities provided by nature. Such a suggestion is not realistic and should be revise.
	B.0.2 Value of all final ecosystem services (Gross Ecosystem Product)*	By ecosystem type and type of service		<p>Headline indicator B.0.2 should not be adopted as proposed.</p> <p>“Gross Ecosystem Product” implies a highly instrumentalized, commodified, commercialized, and exploitative view of nature’s value and does not reflect our understandings of a balanced approach or living in harmony with nature. In addition, it is developed solely by data and experiences from one country and is thus not likely to be applicable as a headline indicator to other circumstances. It is urged that the topic be further explored by the suggested Technical Expert Group to provide further guidance on and be informed by the upcoming IPBES values assessment due 2022. The assessment is to also include Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge Systems.</p> <p>IIFB suggested also the inclusion of Maintenance of Cultural diversity values as non-material contributions, and the</p>

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				indicator “Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)”
<p>Goal C. The benefits, from utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably</p> <p>2030 Milestones</p> <p>(i) Access and benefit sharing mechanisms are established in all countries (ii) Benefits shared increased by [x%]</p>	<p>C.0.1 Amount of monetary benefits (in United States dollars) received by countries from utilization of genetic resources as a result of an ABS agreement, including traditional knowledge</p>	<p>By beneficiary (including indigenous peoples and local communities and gender)</p>		<p>Regarding Target 12, IIFB consider that in order to address benefit-sharing of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, countries should first establish national measures on the protection of traditional knowledge in accordance with international standards, mainly to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Nagoya Protocol) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Headline indicator C.0.1 is only focused on monetary value. The focus should be on number of countries recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples over traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and on genetic resources in their land and territories.</p>

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	C.0.2 Number of research and development results or publications shared as a result of an ABS agreement	By beneficiary (including indigenous peoples and local communities and gender)		Headline indicator C.0.2 represents a westernized and elitist understanding of what benefits are and what they mean. The indicator needs to be expanded beyond publications and to be linked to actual benefits confirmed and reported by Indigenous Peoples themselves. The indicator should look at what types of policies and mechanisms are actually in place that meaningfully support Indigenous Peoples needs and rights.
<p>Goal D. Means of implementation is available to achieve all goals and targets the Framework</p> <p>2030 Milestones</p> <p>(i) By 2022, means to implement the Framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified or committed</p>	D.0.1 Index of coverage of national biodiversity strategies and action plans with formal processes for ensuring that women, indigenous peoples and local communities and youth are engaged and which capture			

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(ii) By 2030, means to implement the Framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed	means of implementation*			
	D.0.2 National funding for implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework*	By funding source		
Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them	1.0.1 Percentage of land covered by landscape scale land-use plans for terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems*	By type of plan	6.5.1, 14.2.1 and 15.2.1	Concerning conservation, Target 1 must include the legal recognition and protection for the territories, lands, waters, and rights of Indigenous Peoples as a distinct category that is already contributing <i>in situ</i> to conservation, sustainable use, and ecosystem maintenance and restoration. The conservation and management practices, and the knowledge utilized by Indigenous Peoples are essential in these processes. (from IPLC Global Dialogue report, red text changes by Arctic Indigenous Caucus) Target 1, regarding spatial planning, should include a sub-target for lands,

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				<p>waters, territories and rights of Indigenous Peoples as a specific category of conservation, based on customary sustainable use and tenure of land. A distinct category of territories tied to Indigenous Peoples and local communities cannot follow under current Target 1. (from IPLC Global Dialogue report)</p> <p>Regarding Proposed indicator 1.0.1. Percentage of land covered (...), does not recognize the quality of the land, as well as the sustainable use and recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their customary land, territories, and water tenure and management.</p> <p>IIFB suggest the following indicator: “trends in land-use change and land tenure in traditional territories of IPLCs (decision X/43)”</p>
Target 2. By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based	2.0.1 Protected area coverage of important biodiversity areas	By ecosystem type	Linked to 14.5.1, 15.1.2,15.4.1 (national definition of important areas)	<p>Target 2.0.1. should not be limited to protected areas as an approach.</p> <p>IIFB calls for this to be expanded to include Indigenous sustainable management approaches (which have</p>

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conservation measures at least 30% of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity				<p>been proven effective). Additionally, we call for the inclusion of Other Effective Conservation Measures, and to include Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, approaches, practices, management, and sustainable use as determined by Indigenous Peoples that recognizes and respects their rights, cultures, needs, and priorities.</p> <p>IIFB suggest the following indicator: “trends in land-use change and land tenure in traditional territories of IPLCs (decision X/43)”</p>
	2.0.2 Species Protection Index	By ecosystem type		
Target 3. By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%]	3.0.1 Protected areas management effectiveness			<p>As indigenous territories lands and waters often overlap with high conservation value lands, including wildlife, and are often the local partners of Parties in implementing strategies on sustainable wildlife management.</p> <p>The IIFB suggest the following indicator:</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in enhanced participatory management involving Indigenous Peoples
	3.0.2 Species recovery programmes*			The IIFB suggested the following indicator: Number of national plans on wildlife management, including Indigenous Peoples management plan and recognition of Indigenous Peoples models to deal with human-wildlife conflicts
Target 4. By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora, is legal, at sustainable levels and safe.	4.0.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that is legal and safe (not poached, illicitly trafficked or unsustainable)	By species group	Linked to 15.7.1 and 15.c.1	The IIFB is concerned that the harvesting, trade, and use of wildlife by Indigenous peoples, especially through cultural and customary practices, will be affected if such practices are not legally recognized and protected under national laws. There are many Indigenous peoples globally who do not have such legal rights and recognition of these practices, and this will undoubtedly continue to be the case by 2030. Putting a legal focus on this will bias, prejudice, and marginalize Indigenous Peoples further in different parts of the globe. There should be a recognition in this target that <u>respects the customary sustainable harvesting and use</u>

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				of biodiversity by Indigenous Peoples, which also includes <u>traditional and customary forms of trade</u> .
	4.0.2 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	By type of fish	14.4.1	Indicators 4.0.1/4.0.2 The context included under these indicators flows from and focuses on a western legal and commercial frameworks of wildlife harvesting, trade, and use. This completely ignores the different other ways in which Indigenous Peoples customary practices in harvesting, trade, and use of wildlife contributes toward the conservation and management of all biodiversity that are not necessarily recognized under various legal and international instruments, conventions, and economic processes and regimes. The Target and the Indicators should include Indigenous peoples more specifically to ensure that their practices are recognized and considered in the most appropriate way so that such practices do not become illegalized, marginalized, and discouraged. There should be specific and

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				<p>distinct recognition of Indigenous peoples in this regard.</p> <p>Further, to meet a goal of sustainable harvesting it is strongly advised to work through equitable partnerships with Indigenous Peoples to learn from the sustainable harvesting and wildlife management that has taken place for thousands of years and continues to this day; to learn, understand, and support what our food security and sovereignty means – as we define these concepts; to look to our communities for solutions to the many challenges that we face today - this includes supporting the health and wellbeing of the animals, plants, and peoples; to understand that there are different concepts of conservation and seek to understand Indigenous conservation activities, such as conservation through use; to support equitable practices that place Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Knowledge equitably within all processes for policy development and making decisions and recognizing that this has both substantive and procedural elements; and to work to</p>

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				strengthen existing legal frameworks that countries have already pronounced support for -including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - it is important to recognize how this is tied to this discussion.
Target 5. By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites.	5.0.1 Rate of invasive alien species spread 5.0.2 Rate of invasive alien species impact	By pathway	15.8.1	The IIFB suggest the following indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the numbers of monitoring of invasive alien species mechanisms including Indigenous Peoples mechanisms
Target 6. By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health	6.0.1 Proportion of water with good ambient water quality (freshwater and marine)	By water body type	14.1.1a and 6.3.2	
	6.0.2 Plastic debris density	By location (beach, floating, sea	14.1.1.b	

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		column, sea floor)		
	6.0.3 Pesticide use per area of cropland	By pesticide type		
	6.0.4 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal solid waste generated by cities	By waste type	11.6.2	
Target 7. By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approached, ensuring resilience and minimising any negative impacts on biodiversity	7.0.1 Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems*			<p>IIFB suggest the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of native reforestation plans at national level • Number of mitigation plans at national level, including proposal made by Indigenous Peoples

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adaptation plans with local focus and cultural perspective of Indigenous Peoples • Number of risk reduction plans in Indigenous Peoples territories, land and water.
<p>Target 8. By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.</p>	<p>8.0.1 Number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making, etc)*</p>	<p>By type of resource</p>		<p>It will be important to recognize the Indigenous Peoples context in this Target. All of the elements included in this target are directly relevant to Indigenous Peoples and should provide recognition of Indigenous Peoples in the following way “..., including the customary sustainable use and management” of wild species of fauna and flora. Also, the phrase “...wild species of fauna and flora” may be replaced with the term “biodiversity”.</p> <p>Call for the inclusion of “<i>food sovereignty</i>” in Target 8, which gives indigenous peoples and local communities control over their healthy and culturally appropriate food systems, protection of native seeds, production and distribution</p>

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				of food. (from IPLC Global Dialogue report)
	8.0.2 Percentage of the population in traditional employment	By sex and indigenous status		Indicators 8.0.1/8.0.2 Indicators should include specific information sourced from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on their ongoing efforts and practices of harvesting, trade, and sustainable use and management, whether they are customary, a mix of customary and other methods and approaches, including trade practices on a more commercial level.
Target 9. By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].	9.0.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		2.4.1	This Target should give recognition to Indigenous Peoples approaches of “customary sustainable use and management” that supports the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity – the Indigenous Peoples approaches to agriculture should also be recognized as working with ecosystems, as opposed to agricultural methods that reduce, degrade, and promote loss of ecosystems and biodiversity. IIFB suggest the following indicator:

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of plans and projects implemented in support of Indigenous Peoples for the rescue and conservation of native seeds
Target 10. By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.	10.0.1 Population living in areas with clean air and clean and accessible water*			
	10.0.2 Ecosystems providing reduced coastal erosion, flood protection and other services)*	By sex	1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1	
Target 11. By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers	11.0.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/bluespace for public use for all		11.7.1	

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<p>Target 12. By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge</p>	<p>12.0.1 Numbers of users that have shared benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with the providers of the resources and/or knowledge</p>	<p>By sex and indigenous status of user (head of user organization)</p>		<p>IIFB consider that in order to address benefit-sharing of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, countries should first establish national measures on the protection of traditional knowledge in accordance with international standards, mainly to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Nagoya Protocol) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous peoples and local communities have the right to decide to share, or not to share, their knowledge under the free, prior and informed consent, and negotiate the conditions, including participation in the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. These regulations need to be effective to protect traditional knowledge from misappropriation.</p> <p>IIFB stress that any benefit should focus on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and no other exploitation of biodiversity proposes.</p>

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				<p>IIFB suggest that the recognition of biocultural community protocols must be added to the text of Target 12.</p> <p>Also, IIFB suggest that Target 12 should not only focus on access to benefit-sharing, but it also needs to include benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, biological resources, and ecosystems services.</p>
	12.0.2 Number of access and benefit-sharing permits or their equivalent granted for genetic resources (including those related to traditional knowledge)	By type		
	12.0.3 Extent to which legislative, administrative or policy frameworks to ensure fair and		15.6.1	<p>IIFB suggest the following indicator:</p> <p>Extent to which legislative, administrative or policy frameworks to ensure the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources have been adopted</p>

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	equitable sharing of benefits have been adopted*			Number of countries that disclosure, FPIC and benefit sharing prior to granting intellectual property rights over inventions and works based on indigenous and local knowledge, genetic resources or biological resources of IPLCs.
Target 13. By 2030, integrate 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	13.0.1 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		15.9.1a*	IIFB suggest the following indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries that have set national targets on the number of public policies and regulations on environmental and cultural impact assessment adopted through the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples.

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	across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts*			
	13.0.2 Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting		15.9.1b	
Target 14. By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable	14.0.1 Potential population and species loss from terrestrial and marine human modification*	By species group		

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	14.0.2 Corporate sustainability reporting includes impacts on biodiversity*	By industrial classification	Linked to SDG 12.6.1	
Target 15. By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic condition	15.0.1 Biomass material footprint per capita	By type of material	8.4.1,12.2.1	
Target 16. By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X].	16.0.1 Extent to which necessary legal, administrative, technical and other biosafety measures are in place to prevent, manage and control potential			IIFB suggest the following indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Parties that establish and implement risk management measures ‘and incorporating indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies in risk assessment and risk management measures’

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
	adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity*			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of safeguards to defend the lands, territories, waters and resources of Indigenous Peoples against the risks and unknown consequences of biotechnology
Target 17. By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity	17.0.1 Biodiversity-relevant taxes, charges and fees on payments for ecosystem services and on biodiversity relevant tradable permit schemes as a percentage of GDP	By type of instrument		IIFB suggest the following indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries implementing penalties to decrease the use of biodiversity that are harmful Number of countries applying environmental and cultural protocols and safeguards according international standards.
	17.0.2 Potentially harmful elements of government support to agriculture, fisheries and other sectors	By sector		

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
	(environmentally harmful subsidies) as a percentage of GDP			
Target 18. By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post2020 global biodiversity framework	18.0.1 Official development assistance, public expenditure and private expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*	By type of expenditure	15.a.1	IIFB suggest the following indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of private initiatives funded for capacity building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation for Indigenous peoples
Target 19. By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for	19.0.1 Biodiversity information index*			Regarding Target 19, in general, IIFB recall the conclusion from the Second Dialogue where the participants highlighted the need to revise the proposed text of Target 19 and expressed

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research				<p>concern, as the previous Aichi Target 18 on traditional knowledge¹⁹ had a more robust language than the wording suggested in the current Target 19.</p> <p>The IIFB main concerns with Target 19 are:</p> <p>(a) Target 19 was well intended, but how will the means to reflect how free, prior and informed consent be guaranteed and how will the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities be protected?</p> <p>(b) The implication of the wording: “availability of traditional knowledge to decision makers and public,” and the promotion of education and research, as traditional knowledge is neither freely available nor in the public domain, and all access to traditional knowledge must be obtained through free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Nagoya Protocol. Only indigenous peoples that have the knowledge to connect with nature know how to manage biodiversity,</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
				<p>and it is not possible to transfer knowledge to policymakers and the public to use it;</p> <p>(c) Regarding the wording “quality information, including traditional knowledge, should be made available to decision makers and the public for the effective management of biodiversity”, indigenous peoples must be given the right and responsibility to guide decisions affecting biodiversity management, rather than having to “make available” traditional knowledge at the risk of policymakers exploiting it further and decontextualizing it while applying it;</p> <p>(d) Target 19 does not secure the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their traditional knowledge;</p> <p>(e) There were concerns raised regarding what would be the criteria to determine “quality information”.</p> <p>See the details suggestion in the document https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/a100/ee24/d5aff33695045802975e0fa5/post2020-ws-2020-05-02-en.pdf</p>

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
	19.0.2 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.		4.7.1	<p>Indicators 19.0.1/19.0.2 - The suggested headline indicators fall short in reporting the actual appreciation and valuation of Traditional Knowledge in decision-making on matters concerning preserving biodiversity. More work needs to be done on addressing this indicator taking into account the 4 TK indicators adopted</p> <p>IIFB suggest the following indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in which indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (decision XIII/28)
Target 20. By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local	20.0.1 Land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous	By type of tenure		It has to be noted that <u>Indigenous Peoples</u> and <u>Local Communities</u> are not necessarily the same or share the same context and meaning and application when it comes Indigenous rights and application of these rights in regard to

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances	peoples and local communities			<p>UNDRIP. The same holds true about the application of Indigenous Knowledge and Local Knowledge. These differences and contexts need to be better clarified with this and other Targets, but most importantly, within the overall GBF process and the use of these two terms side-by-side. It is not always good practice to use both terms in a singular context when there is a difference that exists. This lack of clarification promotes further confusion and misunderstandings in the use of these two terms.</p> <p>Indicators 20.0.1/20.0.2/20.0.3 – More work needs to be done for the Indicators, to revise them and possibly add new ones to reflect the Target.</p>
	20.0.2 Population with secure tenure rights to land	By sex and type of tenure	5.a.1	
	20.0.3 Extent to which indigenous peoples and local communities,			IIFB suggest the following indicator: Trends in which indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies are respected through their

<i>Proposed goal or target</i>	<i>Proposed indicators²</i>	<i>Possible disaggregations</i>	<i>Links to relevant Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>IIFB Comments and suggestions</i>
	women and girls as well as youth participate in decision-making related to biodiversity.*			<p>full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (decision XIII/28)</p> <p>Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43)</p>

Annex II

Terms of reference for a technical expert group on indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. The Group will work:
 - (a) To provide technical advice on the implementation of the indicators and monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including advice on the use of harmonized and agreed indicator definitions, use of traditional knowledge, best practices for monitoring and national data sharing;
 - (b) To identify detailed metadata for each indicator of the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, taking into account existing methodologies and standards which have been developed, including the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics and the System of Environmental Economic Accounts developed under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission;
 - (c) To provide advice on ways to fill temporal and spatial data gaps, including through the use of big data, including citizen science, community-driven monitoring, remote sensing and other forms of data;
 - (d) To provide advice on capacity-building activities related to the monitoring of the global biodiversity framework.
2. The group will undertake its work on the basis of:
 - (a) Experience under the Convention with indicators and monitoring;
 - (b) Experience of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;
 - (c) Experience with developing indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and under the United Nations Statistical Commission;
 - (d) Recent developments on issues related to the indicators and their metadata.
 - (e) Experience on traditional knowledge related indicators
3. The group will be composed of 30 technical experts nominated by Parties, including representatives of national statistical offices, and up to 15 representatives nominated by observer organizations, including seven IPLCs, members of the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership, as well as a representative of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, will select experts from nominations submitted by Parties and organizations with due regard to representation of different areas of technical expertise and to geographical representation, gender balance and to the special conditions of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition.

Except as otherwise determined in these terms of reference, the modus operandi for ad hoc technical expert groups will apply, mutatis mutandis, to this technical expert group.

4. The Group will nominate two co-chairs from among the selected experts.
 5. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will be invited to participate in the group *ex officio*.
 6. The Group may also invite other experts, as appropriate, from national Governments, civil society, academia and the private sector to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to the terms of reference of the Group.
 7. The Group will primarily conduct its work electronically but will also meet physically, normally meeting twice during the intersessional period.
 8. The reports of the Group will be made available to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at meetings prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
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