



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS

CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/4		
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Comments		
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4	footnote	These links redirect to generic webpages. It is difficult to track down specific documents
4	34	A major threat for future evaluations beyond 2020 is the permanence of these agencies itself. There is a tendency to debilitate and close down most of these agencies by governments that not share the same views or goals of the biodiversity conservation agenda. A mechanism that reinforces the government's commitment to UN and the continuing report of CBD efforts should be considered if goals beyond 2020 are going to be achieved.
5	24	Data reported by the www.unbiodiversitylab.com does not include the state of the art information developed by countries (i.e., Mexico) and does not reflect the bulk of information available for better assessments; particularly when is developed by third parties with global scope. In some cases, the global indicators give contradictory information to that generated by national agencies, w/o making reference to the uncertainty associated to the information generated.
6	34	Proposed indicators should be developed with national government experts, considering data and information available in each country. Otherwise is likely that would not be implemented in national efforts.
7	3	The development and improvement of a conceptual framework is still needed. This has to be revised with local experts, otherwise the gaps will remain
7	31	It would be better to mention the indicators by name, instead of numbers
7	35-36	This would not be possible w/o funding. Local governments are less and less willing to spend on biodiversity data
12	10	This is the result of a vague conceptual framework. A review of terms is necessary for a generalized use, especially when is implemented to



**Convention on
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		obtain national indicators
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<i>Comments</i>		
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20	11-14	<p>Based on Mexico's experience, the suggested indicators for Invasive alien species might not be the most suitable. While it is relatively easy to address the first one regarding the number of legislation and policies, the rest of them might not be so easy. We need to assess the percentage of species on the red list that actually have data on the impacts of AIS, as not many do, and they are often very specific cases (i.e. islands). Regarding the vertebrate eradications, again, this might work very well for island ecosystems, but will be a lot more difficult to assess for the rest of the world. Moreover, it is not clear, as to why there is a focus on vertebrates and other groups are left out (i.e. Plants, invertebrates...). Regarding the last suggestion on trends in the numbers of introduction events, these might work if they are referring to quarantine pests (for example) but it might be a lot more difficult to address introductions of other alien species, especially those that impact the environment (and not necessarily impact on productive activities.)</p> <p>I would suggest refocusing and revising the suggested indicators for AIS, maybe consider reviewing papers such as Wilson et al 2018. Indicators for monitoring biological invasions at a national level. Journal of applied ecology 55:2612-2620.</p> <p>It is important to consider the sort of information that most countries might be able to gather, and to include supporting and capacity building to do so in the activities towards 2030.</p>
Figures/Boxes	Comment	
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Annex 2 page 22	Aichi target 12 should had a more comprehensive indicator than those currently used. Birds and mammals, which IUCN take into account to measure number of extinctions, are not even the most threatened groups among animals. On the other hand, not all countries use IUCN criteria to assess and rank endangered species. Finally, the Red List Index is not an objective way to measure trends even when using IUCN ´s data due to differences in the criteria used between assessments; therefore, more objective quantitative indicators in terms of endangered species should be developed.
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Comments		
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15	4	If the benefit indicator is to track the benefits that biodiversity provides to people, why only target 14 has a benefit indicator, namely Red list Index?
18	Target 15	Besides the Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI), other indicators should also be considered in order to link the impact of restoration to conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
37		“Ending degradation, fragmentation and loss of primary ecosystems, combined with very ambitious ecological restoration targets” Comment: For measurability, a comprehensive definition of degradation is needed. It is also important to keep in mind that fragmentation is a matter of scale, and contrasting outcomes may be reported.
54	8	Enhancing connectivity between protected habitats and remnant vegetation, while reducing pressure on conserved and less impacted areas.
54	11	Or more specifically: “Targets that prioritize the need to secure sufficiently large areas of the remaining intact forests” to guarantee species persistence in the long term.

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12	4) <i>Provide additional explanation and guidance on the justification for the target and the definitions of its terms.</i>	Consider linking compliance with these indicators and how it relates to other agendas. In particular, climate change is a multidisciplinary issue that, not only is considered in various agendas such as Paris, SDG, CBD, but also influences various issues (health, food security, energy, etc.)
18	Annex 2. Habitats Land-use change Biodiversity Habitat Index	It is important to know the elements and methodology of this index in order to identify its representativeness and consistency in terms of information input.
18	Annex 2. Habitats Land-use change Forest area as a proportion of total land area	If the proportion of forest area with respect to the total land area is considered, it could give a positive data because it could compensate what is lost in one place with respect to what is gained in another. It would be appropriate to obtain and process regional data that contribute to identifying the change in coverage area in forests.
19	Line 1 (Ramsar)	It is important to consider an indicator on the conservation status of wetlands, with respect to their level of protection. In Mexico there are some protected wetlands as Protected Natural Areas, and others only designated as RAMSAR Sites. This generates differences in the levels of regulation that apply to them.
19	Line 3 (IUCN)	It is recommended to standardize the terms and concepts for these indicators, as well as a clear definition of the data and metadata for their measurement and parameterization.
20	Line 1 (Hansen et al., 2013)	It is suggested to develop indicators that do not necessarily imply the cutting of stands.
21	Line 7 (UNEP-WCMC...)	It is suggested to consider Protected Connected (ProtConn)
22	Line 10 (IUCN)	It is suggested to specify or give greater weight to the number of species, rate, and other information of equal value
24	Line 5 (CBD)	It would be important to integrate indicators on the number of countries that integrate natural-based climate solutions with biodiversity safeguards into international commitments such as Nationally Determined Contributions (as part of the recommendations to integrate the issue of climate change and biodiversity).