**NIGERIA COMMENTS**

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| **Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** |
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| ***General Comments*** |
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| ***Specific Comments*** |
| **Table** | **Page** | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| 1 | 3 | B | 25-26 | In addition to “Trends in fragmentation and quality of other marine and coastal ecosystems”, we recommend adding a monitoring element on interconnectivity of marine protected areas which is critical, for example, for the protection of highly migratory species. The WDPA may be used to assess this. |
| 1 | 3 | C | 29 | Delete the parenthesis specifying that the extinction indicator would be limited to birds and mammals. The IPBES Global Assessment found that 40 per cent of amphibian species, almost a third of reef-forming corals, sharks and shark relatives are currently threatened with extinction. The indicator needs to be comprehensive enough to address the full range of IPBES findings on the extinction crisis. |
| 1 | 3 | C | 30 | Use the number of threatened species protected by conservation action as an indicator instead of referring to the number of extinctions prevented (the number of extinctions prevented is impossible to evaluate whereas the number of threatened species protected is tangible and concrete). |
| 1 | 3 | A4 | 34-35 | Turn the word “population” to the plural form (to read “A4. Increase the populations and health of species). |
| 1 | 3 | C | 34-35 | It could be argued that a fisheries indicator is from Goal A and specifically section A4 and A5 as well. Unsustainable and excessive fishing obviously threatens the resilience of species and their genetic diversity. The following are several recommended indicators for consideration: - Fisheries Management Effectiveness (Ocean Health Index)- Number of fisheries with precautionary science-based management plans- Changes in the ecological health and stock abundance of fisheries- Number of fisheries where full harvest strategies have been adopted, implemented, or are in development.- Number of fisheries with sufficient observer coverage systems to address illegal and/or unsustainable harvest and to correctly estimate bycatch rates.- Number of fisheries where management is based on formal stock assessments |
| 1 | 5 | B | 51-63 | Under the “B1. Nature’s regulating contributions including climate regulation, disaster prevention and other” monitoring elements, add a new monitoring element of “Trends in the regulation of Biodiversity” to measure progress towards national and international policy setting (legislation and regulation) that is protective of biodiversity. The focus here would be to monitor compliance and implementation under MEAs as well as progress made in strengthening national environmental policies and their implementation. |
| 2 | 8 | B | 1 | Correct the monitoring element that currently reads “**Trends** in area under spatial land-use plans” to say “**Increase** in area under spatial land-use plans” |
| 2 | 8 | B | 6-11 | We recommend adding trends in ecosystem integrity as a monitoring element with the following new indicator: “Ecosystem Integrity” (found within Ocean Health Index) |
| 2 | 10 | B | 26 | There is no direct mention of the sustainability of fisheries as a metric. As one moves further from the coast (where development, habitat change, pollution etc. are all potential human impacts) then overfishing and damaging fishing practices become one of the prominent ways in which a marine ecosystem is degraded. As stated under the goals section, we recommend the following relevant indicators for consideration: - Fisheries Management Effectiveness (Ocean Health Index)- Number of fisheries with precautionary science-based management plans- Changes in the ecological health and stock abundance of fisheries- Number of fisheries where full harvest strategies have been adopted, implemented, or are in development.- Number of fisheries with sufficient observer coverage systems to address illegal and/or unsustainable harvest and to correctly estimate bycatch rates.- Number of fisheries where management is based on formal stock assessments |
| 2 | 11 | C | 39-42 | Recommend adding an additional indicator under this monitoring element as follows: “Protected area or OECM coverage of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs).” |
| 2 | 12 | B | 54 | Under Component T3.1 (Active recovery and conservation management actions), we recommend deleting “programmes” so the monitoring element tracks species’ recovery instead of tracking programmes for species’ recovery.  |
| 2 | 12 | B | 55.1(suggested) | Under Component T3.2 (Reduced human wildlife conflicts), add a monitoring element to track “Trends in national and international policies for species’ recovery” as they impact and are designed to address human and wildlife conflicts.  |
| 2 | 12 | C | 56 | We note a bycatch related monitoring element is included under Target 8, but it also belongs here if we are talking about sustainable and safe harvest. Suggest including this monitoring element here as well: “Trends in population and extinction risk in bycatch species”Another example of harvest that is unstainable and harmful is when it uses bottom trawling, dynamite fishing. Perhaps one indicator to add here is as follows:“Increase in legislation prohibiting destructive fishing activities such as bottom trawling and dynamite fishing, etc. |
| 2 | 13 | B | 56-60  | Under Component T4.1, add two new monitoring elements that look at trends in the regulation of harvest and use and trends in legal protection for species threatened with extinction. Indicators should include the number of threatened species protected by domestic legislation or by MEAs and the number of countries with national legislation consistent with MEAs. |
| 2 | 13 | B | 61.1 (suggested) | Under Component T4.2. (Trade is legal, sustainable and safe for human health and biodiversity), add a new monitoring element that looks at Trends in legal protection for species threatened with extinction. Indicators should include: proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade that consists of species threatened with extinction, number of countries with national legislation that is consistent with CITES requirements and proportion of species that are threatened with extinction that are protected by CITES.  |
| 2 | 18 | C | 105-109 | "Sustainable fisheries management" must incorporate "ecosystem-based fisheries management". This will help insure benefits to communities from other avenues besides harvesting such as tourism or recreation.Suggest including an additional indicator here as follows: “Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to manage marine areas (SDG indicator 14.2.1)” |
| 2 | 19 | B | 114 | Under Component T8.2 amend the existing monitoring element (Trends in terrestrial wild species of fauna used for food and medicine) to include flora and emphasize trends in the use of threatened species as follows: “Trends in terrestrial wild species of fauna **and flora** used for food and medicine **especially threatened species**.” |
| 2 | 33 | B  | 205-206 | Recommend editing monitoring element as follows:“Trends in development and application of public incentives that ~~promote~~ **ensure** biodiversity conservation and sustainable use” |
| 2 | 33 | C | 208-210 | Indicators listed are limited to agriculture and fossil fuels. These are important, but recommend also adding “forestry and fisheries”. Suggest this additional monitoring element: “Trends in the elimination and reduction of harmful fisheries subsidies under the WTO Agreement of Fisheries Subsidies” |

*Comments should be sent by e-mail to* *secretariat@cbd.int****no later than 15 August 2020****.*