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| **Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework** |
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| ***General Comments*** |
| The general comments below is collected from the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO) and sent in from Statistics Norway. NIBIO is member of the national statistical system in Norway.  |
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| Related to the forthcoming update of the global monitoring framework the following general points regarding data, indicators and data collection has been made:• Each indicator should have a clear purpose. It is necessary to define which decision, made by who, are reliant on the indicator – and to clarify the legislative support for these decisions. “Nice to have” is not an acceptable justification for the cost and effort to produce an indicator• Indicators, or the data required to calculate the indicator, should be produced at the national level to ensure relevance, accuracy and ownership• Standards are needed to ensure that the data used, and the indicators calculated from the data, are transparent and repeatable • All data and indicators should have a systematic and documented system for quality assurance and verification • A tier system can be used to tune the efforts to variable capacity and relevance in different countries. Standardization of each tier is still required. • The effort to collect data and calculate indicators required by international (e.g. UN) organizations and processes, but less relevant at the national level, should be commissioned from national authorities and funded by the requesting organizations• Data collection must be statistically representative and unbiased• Data collection should as far as possible take place in the field. Statistical sampling is preferable to remote sensing. • Indicators relying directly or indirectly on subjective “expert assessments” are unacceptable • The approach when a country has limited capacity is to build capacity and strengthen national institutions (and not to transfer the data- and indicator production to an international organization)There may be indicators needed at the international level that are less relevant at the national level. A global, randomized and statistically representative point sampling system (area frame) can be established to collect data for these indicators (ref. the Eurostat LUCAS approach but with a sampling density providing acceptable global, but not national, results). National authorities in the countries with sample points should be commissioned to collect data from these sample points. It should be considered how resources are allocated to the data collection in the countries in the cases where data have a specific global interest but where national relevance might be weaker. The economic aspect does inevitably encourage the prioritization of the most important data and indicators. |
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| ***Specific Comments*** |
| **Table** | **Page** | **Column letter** | **Row number** | **Comment** |
| 1 | 4 | A | 23 | This is an example of a specific comment on Table 1, Page 4, columns A and line 23 |
| 2 | 12 | C | 38 | This is an example of a specific comment on Table 2, Page 12, columns C and line 38 |
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|  |  |  |  | Additional rows can be added to this table by selecting “Table” followed by “insert” and “rows below” |