**Review Comment Template for the document on indicators for the draft goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

Parties and stakeholders are invited to make suggestions of indicators (currently available or under development) that may be used to measure progress towards the post-2020 framework. The draft components and elements of the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are based on updated draft goals and targets, as was requested by the second meeting of the OEWG, and presented in document <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>.

Please note: there are two tables in this document, one for suggestions for indicators for the draft monitoring elements of goals, and another table for indicators for the draft monitoring elements of targets

**Instructions for providing input on indicators and completion of indicator tables (for goals and targets):**

* Please do not add columns to the tables below
* Please add rows for additional indicators related to monitoring elements for specific components from goals (table 1) and components from targets (table 2). The information of draft components and monitoring elements for goals and targets is available in document <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>
* To add an indicator for specific monitoring elements, please provide the following information:
	+ Column 1: copy/paste the component of the goal (enter information in table 1) or target (enter information in table 2) from <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>, which the indicator can be used for. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 2: copy/paste the specific monitoring element of the goal (enter information in table 1) or target (enter information in table 2), which the indicator can be used for from <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 3: the published or accepted name of the indicator. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 4: the name of the organisation(s) responsible for producing the indicator and keeping it up to date. This MUST be provided
	+ Column 5: please state whether the indicator is ready for use today (with an X) or if is still under development (Y). This MUST be provided
	+ Column 6: if you are adding a new indicator that is still under development, please indicate the year that you expect it to be available
	+ Column 7: for any existing indicator, please add the year of the last update
	+ Column 8: please provide the time series for the indicator and frequency of update (e.g. 1990-2020, available every 5 years).
	+ Column 9: please state (Y or N) whether there is a published methodology for application of the indicator at the national level
	+ Column 10: please state (Y or N) whether any new or existing indicator can be disaggregated at the national level for use by Parties
	+ Column 11: please state (Y or N) whether the indicator is aggregated from data that is collected at the national level (e.g. with data from national institutions)
	+ Column 12: please state (Y or N) whether any indicator has been used in the 4th Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4).
	+ Column 13: please state (Y or N) whether the indicator is currently included in the SDG indicator framework and provide the SDG indicator number
	+ Column 14: please state whether an indicator is used for any Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements other than the CBD (e.g. Ramsar Convention, CMS) or is used as an indicator by IPBES, by writing the abbreviated name of the MEA or process
	+ Column 15: please enter any further information or relevant links
* Example entries have been provided in the tables below for goals and targets, please follow the same format for each indicator entry
* Inputs should be sent by e-mail to*secretariat@cbd.int*no later than 25 July 2020

**For general comments please use the template provided in page 2 below**

**Table 1. Indicators for monitoring elements of the draft goals (with example entries)**

| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Components of the draft Goals****(copy/paste text from** [**CBD/SBSTTA-24/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **Goal Monitoring Elements****(copy/paste text from** [**CBD/SBSTTA-24/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **Indicator name** | **Responsible Institution for the indicator** | **Available today (X) or under active development (Y)** | **Date of availability for indicator in development (Year)** | **Year of last update (e.g. 2019)** | **Time series and frequency of updates (e.g. 1985-2019, annually)** | **Methodology available for national use (Y/N)** | **Global indicator can be disaggregated for national use (Y/N)** | **National data aggregated to form global indicator (Y/N)** | **Used in GBO-4 (Y/N)** | **SDG indicator (Y/N)** | **Indicator used to measure other MEAs or processes (e.g. Ramsar Convention, IPBES, CMS)** | **Comments** |
| GD1. Availability of sufficient financial resources  | ­­­Trends in the mobilization of financial resources from public sector  | Current indicator: Revenue from biodiversity related economic instruments **(please see comments)** | OECD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | We suggest to deleted this indicator for the following reasons: This Goal is about increasing financial resources to achieve the three objectives of the Convention. An increase in revenue *from* biodiversity-related economic instruments does not seem to be a suitable indicator for this. Revenue *from* biodiversity-related economic instruments might never be intended for or allocated towards conservation, sustainable use, or benefit sharing. We have proposed two alternative indicators, below. Biodiversity expenditure level data may suffice for this purpose. As the revenue source is not eventually relevant but its purpose of spending is. Perhaps this indicator is redundant.  |
|  | ­­­Trends in the public domestic resources resource mobilization | Finance mobilised from domestic public expenditure for biodiversity-positive actions | UNDP BIOFIN (currently – subset of countries). Currently being reported to CBD Financial Reporting Framework | X | 2016 | 2020 | 2016-2020 | Y | N | Y |  |  |  | Government reporting on public budgets is the most reliable source of information. BIOFIN methodology (Biodiversity Expenditure Review) exists |
|  | ­­­Trends in the public domestic resources resource mobilization | Finance mobilised from economic instruments for biodiversity-positive actions | OECD, UNDP BIOFIN | X, Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | There are many economic instruments, and some countries are reporting some of these. Given these complexities, it is difficult to give a binary answer across the rows 6 - 14 |

**Table 2. Indicators for monitoring elements of the draft targets (with example entries)**

| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Components of the draft Targets****(copy/paste text from** [**CBD/SBSTTA-24/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **Target Monitoring Elements****(copy/paste text from** [**CBD/SBSTTA-24/post-2020-monitoring.en.pdf**](https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf)**)** | **Indicator name** | **Responsible Institution for the indicator** | **Available today (X) or under active development (Y)** | **Date of availability for indicator in development (Year)** | **Year of last update (e.g. 2019)** | **Time series and frequency of updates (e.g. 1985-2019, annually)** | **Methodology available for national use (Y/N)** | **Global indicator can be disaggregated for national use (Y/N)** | **National data aggregated to form global indicator (Y/N)** | **Used in GBO-4 (Y/N)** | **SDG indicator (Y/N)** | **Indicator used to measure other MEAs or processes (e.g. Ramsar Convention, IPBES, CMS)** | **Comments** |
| T13.1. Biodiversity reflected in planning at all levels  | Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into planning processes  | Multi-sectorial and sector specific policies include biodiversity to at least avoid or reduce harm | Currently reported to CBD FRF | X |  |  |  | BIOFIN | N | Y | N | N |  | UNDP BIOFIN supports countries in capturing this information in their ‘Policy and Institutional Review” |
| T13.2. Biodiversity reflected in national and other accounts  | Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into national accounts  | SEEA Framework | UNSD | X |  |  |  | SEAA | N | Y | Y | YUSND |  | It will be important to emphasis the accounts are formally adopted by government, rather than only developed.  |
|  | Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into other accounts  | National accounting on environmental services (experimental accounts) | UNSD | X |  | 2019 |  | Y | N | Y | N | N |  |  |
| T13.3. Biodiversity values are reflected in policies and regulations, including on biodiversity inclusive environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments  | Trends in the number of policies and regulations on environmental impact assessment which incorporate biodiversity considerations  | Number of countries with national policy or legislation requiring biodiversity inclusive environmental impact assessments | UNDP BIOFIN, [OECD?] | X, Y | 2016 | 2020 |  | Y | N | Y |  |  |  | OECD and UNDP BIOFIN should both able to collect this data from participating countries. For BIOFIN countries, this is done as part of the Policy and Institutional Review Not all countries are currently reporting on this. OECD should be able to provide input on the columns 5 – 13 based on their own process |
|  | Trends in the number of policies and regulations requiring the use of strategic environmental impact assessment which incorporate biodiversity considerations  | Number of countries monitoring adherence to environmental impact assessment decisions, including biodiversity offsets | UNDP BIOFIN, [OECD?] | Y | N/A | N/A |  |  | N | Y |  |  |  | OECD and UNDP BIOFIN should both able to collect this data from participating countries.The formulation may be reconsidered, as it is framed as incorporating biodiversity considerations or not is insufficient, what is of importance is the extent to which this has adequately happened in both guidance and regulations and in actual EIAs.  |
| T14.3 Sustainablesupply chains atnational and international levels | Trends by financial sector in developing and applying biodiversity risk assessment policies and processes, demonstrating decreasing negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in their portfolios and trends in developing tools for biodiversity financing, demonstrating increasing amounts of dedicated finance. **(Please see comment)**  | Number of countries with Central Banks and regulators assessing and mitigating risks associated with biodiversity lossNumber of countries with Central Banks and regulators accounting for biodiversity-related financial risks as part of the fiduciary dutyNumber of countries with Central Banks and regulators with stress-tests incorporating biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse  | The Natural Capital Coalition Equator Principles  | Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This monitoring element is not included in the Indicator document, but it is in the Monitoring document. Need to include in both. We have provided information on it in case this was an omission |
| T17.1. Increase inpositive public andprivate economicand regulatory incentives | Trends in development and application of public incentives that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use | Number of countries with biodiversity positive economic instruments in place, including taxes an subsidies | UNDP BIOFIN, OECD | Y | 2016 | 2020 |  | Y | N | Y |  |  |  | UNDP BIOFIN has this data for countries currently implementing BIOFIN (only). Countries currently collect this information once-off, however, with a simple reporting framework in place, this could be done more frequentlyA more detailed description will be needed to define what are biodiversity positive economic instruments. Perhaps the formulation should refer to ‘economic instruments specifically designed to have a positive biodiversity impact.’  |
|  | Trends in development and application of public incentives that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use  | Number of countries with biodiversity-positive charges and fees in place | UNDP BIOFIN | X | 2016  | 2020 | Once off | Y | N | Y |  |  |  | UNDP BIOFIN has this data for countries currently implementing BIOFIN (only). Countries currently collect this information once-off, however, with a simple reporting framework in place, this could be done more frequently |
|  | Trends in development and application of public incentives that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use  | Number of countries with fines and taxes in place designed to deter harmful actions on biodiversity | UNDP BIOFIN | X | 2016 | 2020 | Once off | Y | N | Y |  |  |  | UNDP BIOFIN has this data for countries currently implementing BIOFIN (only)Countries currently collect this information once-off, however, with a simple reporting framework in place, this could be done more frequently |
| T17.2 Elimination, phasing out or reform of incentives and subsidies the most harmful to biodiversity  | Trends in the number and value of subsidies, harmful to biodiversity   | Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to productive sectors **(please see Comments)** | OECD | X | 2015 | 2020 |  | Y | N | Y | Y |  |  | These sectors should at least include the sectors under mainstreaming decisions in COP 13 and COP 14It would be good to have multiple indicators here, (1) countries having developed an inventory of all subsidies that have harmful impacts, and (2) no of countries that have developed reform plans and (3) share of actions implemented from the reform plan.  |
| T18.1. Identification of funding needs to meet ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework  | Trends in the number of countries which have assessed funding needs  | Number of countries that have ~~(a) Assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention,~~ **(Please see Comments)** (b) Identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities (c) Developed national financial plans for biodiversity; (d) Been provided with the necessary funding and capacity building to undertake the above activities; (decision X/3) | BIOFIN, UNDP Financial Needs AssessmentCBD financial reporting framework | X | 2016 | 2020 | 2016 | 2020 | N | Y | Y |  |  | “Number of countries that have (a) Assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention” is a valuable indicator, but it doesn’t seem to be relevant indicator for this Target. It may be a better indicator under T13. BIOFIN methodology provides guidance to countries on how to assess their funding needs through the Financial Needs Assessment (implemented in 31 countries to date), and developing biodiversity finance plans.  |
|  | Trends in the mobilization financial resources from public international financial flows  | Rio markers | OECD | X |  | 2019 | Every 4 years | Y | Y | Y |  |  |  | It is recommended to limit this indicator only to the Rio markers with OEDN data in order to avoid complicating this indicator.  |
| T18.3. Increase in financial resources from domestic sources  | Trends in public domestic resource mobilization  | Progress towards achieving nationally determined target on domestic resource mobilization | UNDP BIOFIN Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews, CBD financial reporting framework | X | 2016 | 2020 | 2016-2020 | Y | N | Y |  |  |  | BIOFIN UNDP has methodology that can be used to assist countries in setting this target (the BIOFIN “Financial Needs Assessment” is a methodology for costing the NBSAP), the BIOFIN methodology for developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan can assist countries in developing a plan for increasing expenditure on biodiversity (as well as reducing harmful expenditure and improving efficiencies); and the BIOFIN methodology for the Biodiversity Expenditure Review can help countries report in public sector expenditure. The CBD financial reporting framework is currently the best source of information for this information, globally |
|  | Trends in public domestic resource mobilization | **[Please see Comments on this existing indicator]** Revenuefrombiodiversity relatedeconomicinstruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This Target is about increasing financial resources to achieve the three objectives of the Convention. An increase in revenue *from* biodiversity-related economic instruments does not seem to be a suitable indicator for any part of this. Revenue *from* biodiversity-related economic instruments might never be intended for or allocated towards conservation, sustainable use, or benefit sharing.  |

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| **General Comments** |
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|  | There are currently no indicators targeted to address mainstreaming and re-alingment of resources, hence we have suggested a few which could complement this.  |
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