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HEADLINE & BINARY INDICATORS FOR THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE KMGBF

Input into the virtual meetings of the AHTEG

Key Messages

WWF would like to express appreciation to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) for its work to date. This brief contains WWF's inputs towards the discussions by the AHTEG ahead of its in-person meeting in March 2024. It covers proposals for:

- I. Headline indicators for goals and targets currently without one
- II. Binary indicators
- III. Headline indicators needing a methodology and disaggregation

These key messages are followed by:

- A. Text proposals for binary indicators (based on document CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.8¹) (page 5)
- B. Additional WWF proposals for headline indicators (page 11)

I. Headline indicators for goals and targets currently without one

WWF **strongly supports the AHTEG proposing headline indicators** for goals and targets that do not currently have one, as per paragraph 2 in the draft SBSTTA-25 recommendation CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.8, which requests the AHTEG to:

"... identify and provide technical advice to fill critical gaps to improve the monitoring framework, in particular on headline indicators that do not have an existing methodology and, time permitting, on elements of targets and goals not currently covered by any headline indicator."

Headline indicators are intended to capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the KMGBF, and WWF notes that a number of **gaps need to be filled** in headline indicators, to ensure that key aspects of the KMGBF are monitored. **Existing indicators (including SDG indicators) can be used to fill many of these gaps and this would not create additional work for Parties.**

WWF proposals are as follows:

¹ This document uses CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.8 as the reference document. L.8 is attached to this WWF paper.

- **Target 14: mainstreaming** biodiversity and its values
 - SDG indicator 15.9.1b. *Number of countries with implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting*, which is a component indicator for this target, should become a headline indicator.
 - The AHTEG may want to **consider whether a headline indicator is needed to monitor all financial flows** under Target 14. The [Global Nature Positive Alignment Index](#), which is currently being built, will measure nature alignment performance, covering both public and private finance, across a range of economic sectors. This index could potentially serve as the headline indicator for this Target.
 - The other dimension of Target 14, **integrating all values of biodiversity**, also needs to be measured - this is an important gap in the current monitoring framework. Given the lack of a readily available indicator for mainstreaming, and the challenge to develop one, as well as the critical importance of mainstreaming to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, WWF suggests that **COP16 decides to set up an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to develop a headline indicator for mainstreaming**.
- **Target 16: addressing the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss** (the footprint of consumption)
 - One of the following component indicators for Target 16 should be moved to become a headline indicator:
 - *Material footprint per capita* - this is already an SDG indicator (12.2.1)
 - *Global environmental impacts of consumption* - this is a comprehensive way to measure the footprint of consumption
 - *Ecological footprint* - this is a widely used indicator and easy to communicate to the general public.
- **Target 22: ensuring a whole-of-society** approach to implementation (participation and Indigenous Peoples' rights)
 - It is important that a headline indicator will be developed to measure participation and representation - a key element of this target.
 - Alternatively, SDG indicator 1.4.2 (*Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure*) would be an appropriate headline indicator.
- **Target 23: ensuring gender equality**
 - The complementary indicator for this target, *Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment* (SDG indicator 5.c.1), should become a headline indicator.
 - Alternatively, one of the component indicators could be made a headline indicator, e.g.
 - Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
 - An indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.

II. Binary indicators

To ensure that the application of binary indicators is robust, WWF recommends **keeping questions as specific as possible**, avoiding broad questions (e.g. "Does your country have policies or action plans targeting the sustainable use and management of biodiversity?") or those with too many different elements, as these are more difficult to respond to with preciseness. While being specific, binary

indicators should be good proxies to measure progress on the major transformative changes that are required.

WWF has suggestions regarding binary indicators for the following targets:

- **Target 1:**
 - Binary indicator 1.1 should also measure whether biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes are **covering all areas of high biodiversity importance**, i.e. the indicator should provide this as an option for Parties to select.
 - WWF also recommends an additional binary indicator to measure action with regards to the component of Target 1 on **bringing the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero**. This can be done by asking Parties **whether specific policy or legislation to avoid or impose a moratorium on loss is being put in place**. Conversion of natural ecosystems is the major direct driver of biodiversity loss, and a binary indicator to assess whether action is being taken by Parties on this would be important.
- **Target 10** currently has no binary indicator, but one should be included about the **application of agroecological principles**. Agroecology is a critical approach to implement the KMGBF (see [here](#) for details) and is mentioned in Target 10. Parties could also consider reclassifying the Agrobiodiversity Index from complementary to component or headline indicator (noting that the target already has one headline indicator).
- **Target 14:** Question 14.2 could be amended to include the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting as an option. This would align with SDG indicator 15.9.1b². While this SDG indicator is already a component indicator within the Monitoring Framework for the KMGBF, ideally it should become a headline indicator. This would align with the criteria for indicator selection adopted at COP15.³
- **Section C** of the KMGBF: Paragraph 7 of Section C commits Parties to report and evaluate their progress on the considerations described in this section. **WWF proposes that the AHTEG develop questions for binary indicators for this section of the KMGBF**, in particular for considerations which are not covered by (other) binary indicators for goals or targets, including a human rights-based approach.
- **Paragraph 3(c) of the Annex - List of binary indicator questions** (CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.8): WWF recommends **removing the question (yes or no) regarding the presence of Indigenous Peoples**. Responding “no” to having Indigenous Peoples would risk that important parts of the binary indicators that also include local communities, as per CBD agreed language, would be skipped. Moreover, the question about Indigenous Peoples in para. 3(c) is in contradiction with international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples⁴. GBF Section C, para 8 states that the framework should be implemented “... in accordance with relevant (...) international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples...”.

Specific text proposals can be found below these key messages, in *section A. text proposals for binary indicators*.

² SDG indicator 15.9.1: (a)(b) *integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.*

³ See decision COP15/5. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; Annex I: para 2. (f) *When possible, indicators are aligned with existing intergovernmental processes under the statistical commission, such as the sustainable development goals, the framework for the development of environment statistics or the system of environmental-economic accounting or utilize the existing work on essential biodiversity variables under the group on earth observations biodiversity observation network.*

⁴ A/RES/61/295

III. Headline indicators needing a methodology and disaggregation

- **Target 1: 1.1 Percent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans***
 - This indicator should allow for disaggregation by biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, types of effective management processes and ecosystem type.
 - To ensure that indicators for target 1 not only measures 'process' but also 'impact', and fully reflects the wording of this target (i.e. including '....to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity value, ..., close to zero by 2030,....'), it will also be crucial to include a component indicator on the "extent of loss of areas of high biodiversity importance" within the areas covered by "biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans". This could be measured by, for example, using remote sensing to detect conversion of Key Biodiversity Areas, ecological corridors and other areas of high biodiversity importance within each area covered by "biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans".
 - To ensure that the indicator is implemented properly (and qualitatively) in the marine environment, Parties could give the Secretariat a mandate to develop guidelines (in conjunction with experts) on biodiversity-inclusive marine spatial planning, as part of the updated marine and coastal programme of work which is to be adopted by COP 16.

- **Target 2: 2.2 Area under restoration***
 - This headline indicator should be modified to more closely reflect the wording of Target 2, as follows (addition in bold and underlined): "Area under **effective** restoration". It is important that this indicator does not measure restoration that is not effective, or restoration that is negative rather than positive for biodiversity (for example restoration of degraded land with fast growing exotic invasive tree species).
 - The indicator should be disaggregated by type of ecosystem as written in Target 2, i.e. by "terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems".
 - The headline indicator should be developed so that all areas under restoration included in the indicator also assess the following additional elements of Target 2:
 - Increase in biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services (deriving from restored area)
 - Increase in ecological integrity and connectivity (deriving from restored area)

- **Target 15: 15.1 Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity***
 - WWF recommends the headline indicator be amended to: **15.1 Number Share of GDP of large and transnational companies and financial institutions reporting on disclosures of against biodiversity related risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity and opportunities using the TNFD or TNFD-aligned standards.**

- **Disaggregation of headline indicators**

Where relevant and possible, headline indicators should be disaggregated by:

- Ecological connectivity of Protected Areas and OECMs (more on connectivity indicators [here](#))
- Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)
- IUCN Governance type
- Ecosystem type
- Gender
- Age

More WWF's suggestions for headline indicators are provided below in section *B. Additional WWF proposals for headline indicators*.

A. TEXT PROPOSALS FOR BINARY INDICATORS

Based on document CBD/SBSTTA/25/L.8

New text proposed by WWF is in **bold and underlined**.

Text that WWF proposes to delete is ~~in strike through~~.

Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

[. . .]

[Annex

List of binary indicator questions

I. Background on global indicators collated from binary responses

1. Table 1 of annex I to decision [15/5](#) comprises a list of headline indicators and an indication of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that are proposed to be measured by a global indicator collated from binary “yes/no” responses, namely, Goals B and C⁵ and Targets 1, 6, 8, 9, 12 to 17, 20,⁶ 22 and 23. All goals and targets include a headline indicator or a global indicator collated from binary responses or both.
2. The headline indicators and binary questions will be linked to the reporting on national targets aligned with the global goals and targets described in decision [15/6](#). The headline indicators and the questions in the table below will be included in the national reporting template for the seventh and eighth national reports. Furthermore, additional component, complementary and national indicators are encouraged and can be used in the national reports, but they are not included in the template.

II. Methodology for computing global indicators

3. Global-level indicators collated from the responses to binary “yes/no” questions in the national reports are referred to in the annex to decision [15/5](#). To calculate the global-level indicators from those responses, the following methodology will be used:
 - (a) At the question level, many questions offer the following possible answers: (a) yes, fully; (b) yes, partially; (c) no, but under development; and (d) no. Other questions are phrased as a tick the box, where each box is effectively a yes/no questions, for example, the questions related to the participation of (a) Indigenous peoples and local communities; (b) Women and girls (c) Children and

⁵ Goal C does not have its own global indicator collated from binary responses, but the Target 13 indicator is also relevant to Goal C.

⁶ Target 20 is listed here even though it was not included in the list of binary indicators in decision [15/5](#), probably because the target was added late in the process of development of the Framework. However, the Expert Group recommends its inclusion in the list.

youth; and (d) Persons with disabilities; where those options are not mutually exclusive, and Parties should select all that apply. In the case of such questions, ticking the box is considered as a “yes”;

(b) At the indicator level, a “yes” answer to every individual question within it is needed for the indicator to be considered as having been fully met. The global aggregation will be based on answering yes to all questions for a particular indicator;

(c) Each country should be categorized as land-locked (yes or no) ~~and having indigenous people (yes or no)~~ based on a single question in the national reporting template. For the countries that are landlocked ~~or the countries that do not have indigenous people~~, the questions on these topics should not be requested from the Party and will not count in the computation of the indicator.

4. The questions will be accompanied by additional explanatory information,⁷ including a detailed glossary of the terms used in the questions. For example, the phrase “biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning” or “participatory processes” as well as the answers “No, but under development” and “yes, partially” would need to be defined in a way that allows Parties to answer the questions accurately.

Global indicators collated from binary responses and corresponding binary questions and answers

Goal B: Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with policies or action plans for [[promoting][implementing and monitoring] the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services [in a manner supportive of sustainable development][and processes to value biodiversity as well as policies to ensure the provision of ecosystem services for present and future generations]][promoting the achievement of Goal B].	
B.1 Does your country have [and implement] policies and/or action plans aiming to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature’s contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
B.2 Does your country have [and implement] policies and/or action plans aiming to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
Note: general agreement on B1 and B2, but divergent views on if there should be a B3 and what might be in the question on B3 and this might need further work in order to reflect the aspect of the goal related to the long-term nature of the goal.	
Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries using participatory, biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes to address land and sea use change, <u>and policy or legislation to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.</u>	
1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:	

⁷ The Expert Group has not developed the additional explanatory information yet; however, it will do so during the intersessional period, so that it may be made available for the Parties in advance, for consideration during the the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially <u>(d) Yes, covering all areas of high biodiversity importance</u> (e) Yes, fully
(a) Address land-use (inland water) change?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially <u>(d) Yes, covering all areas of high biodiversity importance</u> (e) Yes, fully
(b) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change (will be considered not applicable for landlocked states)?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially <u>(d) Yes, covering all areas of high biodiversity importance</u> (e) Yes, fully
1.2 If there are plans in question 1.1, were they created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, note that if your country is a land-locked state, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)	(a) For terrestrial spatial planning (b) For marine spatial planning (c) For inland water spatial planning (d) None
<u>1.3 Does your country have specific policy or legislation requiring the avoidance of, or imposing a moratorium on, the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity?</u>	<u>a) No</u> <u>(b) No, but under development</u> <u>(c) Yes, partially</u> <u>(d) Yes, fully</u>
Target 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries adopting relevant regulation, processes and measures and allocating resources to reduce the impact of invasive alien species significantly.	
6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction of the impact of invasive alien species?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species and for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species? (Select all that apply)	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully

Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with agreed policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and that minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	
8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following? (Select all that apply)	(a) Climate change [(b) Ocean acidification, if relevant] [(c) none]
8.2 Do your country's [policies] [national strategy on climate change (nationally determined contributions)] address the impacts of climate change and of ocean acidification[, where relevant,] on biodiversity [and employ nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches]? (Select all that apply.)	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
8.3 Are the of the impacts of climate change and/or ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and publicly reported on? (Select all that apply)	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, on climate change (d) Yes, on ocean acidification
8.4 Does your country's [policies] [national strategy on climate change (nationally determined contributions) or] [action plans] [on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification] contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience? (Select all that apply)	(a) Mitigation (b) Adaptation (c) Risk reduction
[8.4 bis Are measures in place to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, including in the nationally determined contributions?]	
[8.4ter Are measures in place to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity, including in nationally determined contributions?]	
Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with policies to sustainably manage, use [and trade] wild species, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and that protect and encourage customary sustainable use [of wild species] by indigenous peoples and local communities	
9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures that [address][seek to ensure] [that the management and sustainable use of] [the sustainable management and use of] wild species? (Select all that apply.)	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
9.2 Do your country's action plans [have] [include effective] monitoring [tools] related to the sustainable management and use of wild species?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, but not for all species or uses (d) Yes, for all species and uses

<p>9.3 Does your country have legal instruments to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)]</p> <p>[9.3 alt Does your country has legal instruments or other policy frameworks to map and promote biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity?]</p> <p>[9.3 bis Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits for people, in particular groups in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity?]</p>	<p>(a) No plans for any species</p> <p>(b) Yes, for terrestrial species</p> <p>(c) Yes, for freshwater species</p> <p>(d) Yes, for marine species</p> <p>(e) Yes, for international trade</p>
<p>9.4 [Is] [Does] your country [have legal instruments or [other] policy frameworks] [implementing a plan] to [protect and encourage][promote]customary sustainable use of [wild species] [biodiversity], [ensureing respect for the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities] [] for example, the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity [or other relevant initiatives]?</p>	<p>(a) No</p> <p>(b) No, but under development</p> <p>(c) Yes, partially</p> <p>(d) Yes, fully</p> <p>(e) Not applicable</p>
<p><u>Target 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</u></p>	
<p><u>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries that have operational legislative, administrative or policy measures, sectoral plans and public investment supporting the scaling up of agroecology and other biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification.</u></p>	
<p><u>10.1 Does your country have sectoral action plans, policies, legal frameworks, budget allocation or programmes supporting the scaling up of agroecological principles?</u></p>	<p><u>(a) No</u></p> <p><u>(b) No, but under development</u></p> <p><u>(c) Yes, partially</u></p> <p><u>(d) Yes, fully</u></p>
<p>Target 12: Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	
<p>Proposed indicator text: Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.</p>	
<p>12.1 Are there urban areas in your country under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</p>	<p>(a) No</p> <p>(b) No, but under development</p> <p>(c) Yes, for some urban areas</p> <p>(d) Yes, for all urban areas</p>
<p>12.2 Are there urban areas in your country under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?</p>	<p>(a) No</p> <p>(b) No, but under development</p> <p>(c) Yes, for some urban areas</p> <p>(d) Yes, for all urban areas</p>
<p>Target 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	

Proposed indicator text: Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.	
13.1 Does your country have an operational [legislative][legal instruments], administrative and policy framework or measures [or capacity-building] to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [and/or from digital sequence information on genetic resources]? (Select all that apply)	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, concerning access (d) Yes, concerning benefit sharing (e) Yes, concerning compliance rules [(f) yes, concerning on DSI]
13.2 Does the framework or measures mentioned in question 13.1 include the utilization of the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and/or from digital sequence information on genetic resources]?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully (e) Not applicable [(f) on DSI]
13.3 Does your country monitor [compliance with] the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and/or from digital sequence information on genetic resources]? [That were accessed in your country: That were accessed in another country:]	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully [(e) on DSI] [Monetary benefits Non-monetary benefits]
13.4 [Does your country have a [legislative][legal instruments], administrative and policy framework or measures [under development] to address [the fair and equitable benefit sharing of] digital sequence information on genetic resources?] [Question on digital sequence information to be developed in the light of ongoing process to develop a multilateral mechanism on benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources]	
Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.	
Proposed indicator text: Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty [reduction][eradication] strategies and accounts at all levels, [ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed] [and] across all sectors [and fiscal and financial flows are aligned with it].	
14.1 Does your country [integrate] [have [integrated] policies,[regulations, plans or strategies for integrating [biodiversity and its multiple] [the multiple biodiversity] values into [sector] policies, regulations, planning, development processes, and poverty [reduction][eradication] strategies at all [levels] [of government]?	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully
14.2 {Does your country have implement use regular environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?}	(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, , non monetary (d) Yes, monetary (e) Yes, monetary and non-monetary] (f) Yes, SEEA

<p>14.3 Does [Has] your country [have][integrated the multiple values of biodiversity into] [mechanisms] [guidelines] [policies, regulations, plans or strategies] [to ensure that the] [multiple values of] biodiversity [and its multiple values]] are [mainstreamed across all sectors and] integrated into[assessments of] environmental impacts [assessment] [on biodiversity] [at all levels of government]? [Of the following sectors relevant to biodiversity: Infrastructure Fisheries, etc.]</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but under development (c) Yes, partially (d) Yes, fully</p>
<p>14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, plans or strategies in place to progressively align, [where relevant], activities with all the goals and targets of the Framework?</p>	<p>(a) No (b) No, but plans are under development (c) Yes, for the public sector (d) Yes for the private sector (e) Yes, for the public and private sectors</p>
<p>[14.4 bis Are the necessary policies, regulations, plans or strategies in place to [progressively] align all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework?]</p>	

[...]

B. ADDITIONAL WWF PROPOSALS FOR HEADLINE INDICATORS

Goal A

- *A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems* needs to be disaggregated by component ecosystems (i.e. terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine) to be meaningful, i.e. by terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine.
- *A.3 Red List Index* should be disaggregated by migratory species, to provide an indication of the connectivity of ecosystems and species.

Goal C

- The two indicators C.1 and C.2 needs be disaggregated by different demographic groups, in order to begin to reflect the level of equitable and fair sharing.
- *C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits* should be an index of different non-monetary, tangible and intangible benefits.

Goal D

- *Funding* (in indicators D.1, D.2 and D.3) should be disaggregated by ecosystem type and spatially explicit as much as possible in order to provide a better idea of the distribution of funding.

Target 3

- WWF suggests that the indicator *Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)* be moved from ‘component’ to ‘headline’ indicator.
- We suggest that *3.1 Coverage of protected areas and OECMs* be disaggregated by:
 - Ecological connectivity of Protected Areas and OECMs (more on connectivity indicators [here](#))
 - Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)
 - IUCN Governance type
 - Ecosystem type.

Target 4

- WWF suggests moving the component indicator “*Trends in effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence*” to headline indicator (more information on this indicator can be found [here](#)).
- *A.3 Red List Index* should be disaggregated by migratory species, to provide an indication of the connectivity of ecosystems and species.

Target 20

- No indicators for this target have yet been identified. WWF recommends considering adopting an indicator along the lines of “*Percentage of GEF projects, or national budgets, spent on scientific cooperation and capacity sharing*”.

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For more information

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