Te Ohu Kaimoana's response to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade on the Zero Draft of the new Global Biodiversity Targets

Te Ohu
Kaimoana

Contents

Introduction

1.   This paper provides Te Ohu Kaimoana's response to your request of 14 January 2020, for comments on key matters related to the negotiations for a new Global Framework to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity ("the Convention"). It builds on the responses we provided to:

   a.   the Secretariat of the Convention in April 2019 on matters to consider in a new Global Framework (see here)

   b.   the New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) on 10th January 2020 on area-based conservation measures (see here).

2.   In the first part, we identify key approaches and principles that should be built into Aoteaora's approach to the negotiations. In the second part we make comments on specific goals, action targets and measures where appropriate.

3.   Limited time means we have not been able provide you with more comprehensive comments and suggestions on alternative goals, targets, measures and indicators. However, if we find we have additional useful comments to make before the meeting in Rome, we will get in touch with you. Meantime if you have any questions or comments, please contact Kirsty Woods (kirsty.woods@teohu.maori.nz) or Te Taiawatea Moko-Mead (TeTaiawatea.Moko-Mead@teohu.maori.nz).

Our main concerns

4.   In our January response on area-based conservation measures, we made the following recommendations for the new global framework:

   a.   Focus on environmental outcomes as opposed to the application of specific management tools

   b.   Don't support use of fixed targets for the use of particular management tools such as MPAs. Instead, promote development of sustainable management regimes over 100% of the global oceans and retain flexibility on the use of area-based management measures as part of the management approach

   c.   Leave allocation decisions for individual countries to determine in light of the risks they are managing, the status of information on biodiversity in their jurisdictions, their commitments to their indigenous peoples and their economies and cultural and social values.

5.   The proposed goals contained in the Zero Draft state what outcomes the new Global Framework is intended to achieve. While we think there is more work to do to set measurable targets, this is a good start. However, we remained concerned about the inclusion of:

   a.   more and more detailed area-based targets within the action targets, such as 10% of land and sea areas under strict protection

   b.   promotion of particular values, which are at odds with the relationship indigenous peoples have with their environment (for example "wilderness").

6.   The Deed of Settlement, the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Fisheries Act 1996 provide a firm foundation for Aotearoa to build on, based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi. A Māori World View is consistent with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity which is at the heart of the Convention. Our rights-based approach to managing fisheries is consistent with statements made in the draft framework, which states "implementation will be done in partnership with many organisations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognising the principle of intergenerational equity".[1]

7.   This recognition of the need for partnerships, and promotion of a rights-based approach is highly appropriate. Indeed, Aotearoa could be a world leader through demonstrating the value of taking a partnership approach with indigenous peoples and the benefits of managing fisheries within a rights-based regime.   Thus, it is important that Aotearoa ensures the final framework does not:
    a.   prevent us from acting consistently with our own unique Treaty partnership
    b.   undermine the rights-based fisheries regime that underpins our Deed of Settlement.

8.   We explore these matters briefly below and provide more specific comments about the goals and action targets in Appendices 1 and 2.

Te Ohu Kaimoana's general approach is based on a Maori World View consistent with sustainable use of biological diversity

9.   In our comments to the Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity, we identified the matters that should be addressed in the negotiation of a new framework.

10.   We assessed several matters as being fundamental to ensuring the Convention on Biological Diversity (the Convention) supports Māori in the exercise of their fishing rights within Aotearoa's fisheries management system:
    a.   The obligations of the Convention in relation to indigenous peoples, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

    b.   Recognition of indigenous knowledge systems and world views. We note Te Hā o Tangaroa kia ora ai tāua[2] as an expression of a Māori World View to sustainable management of the marine environment. This approach is enshrined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Fisheries Settlement[3] and is reflected in the purpose and principles of Aotearoa's fisheries legislation.

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[1] CBD/WG2020/2/3, p7

[2] Translated to the breath of Tangaroa sustains us.

[3] The Fisheries Settlement was a settlement of Fisheries claims under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. It was enshrined in the Deed of Settlement, signed in 1992 and implemented through the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, the Fisheries Act 1996 and the Maori Fisheries Act 2004.

c. Māori rights in fisheries are an integral part of our fisheries management system. Our fisheries legislation contains obligations in relation to the Fisheries Settlement, and is guided by its purpose of sustainable utilisation, along with a set of environmental principles that include maintenance of aquatic biodiversity. In our view this is consistent with the objectives of the Convention and we would be concerned if the international framework – even if unintentionally – served to undermine this carefully constructed balance.

d. Marine protection initiatives agreed at the international level should support, and not undermine, the way our fisheries regime provides for protection of aquatic biodiversity from the undue adverse effects of fishing.   Management of fisheries effects is integrated through Aotearoa's fisheries management system. International agreements around marine protection should support rather than undermine this approach.

e. Aotearoa has a rights and responsibilities-based approach to fisheries management. This framework creates the incentive for rights holders to take responsibility for managing the effects of fishing on all aquatic biodiversity. As part of this Maori, in particular, have a share in production from marine biodiversity.

f. In Aotearoa we need to do a better job of ensuring the impacts of other activities – such as land use - on fisheries and aquatic biodiversity are more effectively managed. We support international initiatives that encourage greater integration between management of land, fresh water and the marine environment, in a way that is appropriate for each country.

11. These matters remain pertinent to the discussions to he held on the development of the Zero Draft and Global Framework.

Goals and action targets need to support our own unique approach to managing marine biodiversity

12. **Aotearoa could be a world leader through demonstrating the value of taking a partnership approach with indigenous peoples**
The Crown and iwi/Maori have a longstanding Treaty partnership based on the principles of partnership, active protection, redress[4] and the principle of potential. This partnership has had its challenges but nevertheless continues to grow and evolve over time. In a global context, we have a story to share and a precedent to set as world leaders. This story should provide Aotearoa with a secure basis for promoting the ideas we set out below.

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[4] https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/treaty-of-waitangi/principles-of-the-treaty/

13. **The relationship between goals and action targets needs to be clearer**

    While the proposed framework appears sound, the goals and action targets need to be amended to make them consistent with the overall framework – especially as proposed in the Theory of Change. The goals specify desired outcomes for 2030 and 2050, focusing on ecosystems, species, genetic diversity, benefits to people and sharing of benefits. The proposed framework states that the action targets are intended to contribute to these goals through appropriate management action, which the framework arranges under the categories: reducing threats to biodiversity, meeting people's needs through enhanced use and benefit-sharing and tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming. This seems appropriate.

14. However, we think there is some way to go to make the combination of goals and action targets clearer and simpler as many of the action targets mix up management action with additional environmental outcomes. For example, Target 1 mixes up a process/management outcome around coverage of "spatial planning" with outcomes including a net increase in area, connectivity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness. This target also strays into allocative decisions that should be left to countries to determine.

15. Peer reviewed literature[5] suggests that "long term sustainability requires locally specific rules and governance that responds to the unique conditions of that place, implemented by people who have a long-term commitment to that place". Goals and targets should be specified at the global level in such a way that individual countries can determine the appropriate mix of specific measures.

16. We refer to comments in our January response, where we suggested it is helpful to assess the current set of goals and action targets in light of the following matters:
    a. The quantitative aspect of the goals should be monitored and achieved globally
    b. Countries should be able to contribute to the global goals at different levels as appropriate, taking into account:
        i. the risks they are managing (this is consistent with the Theory of Change as proposed)
        ii. the management regimes they have in place
        iii. the status of information on biodiversity and ecosystems in their jurisdictions
        iv. their commitments to indigenous peoples and local communities
        v. their economies and cultural and social values.
    c. Baseline information is needed to determine a clear "starting point" to measure progress against
    d. Management actions proposed in the action targets should be specified in such a way that countries can design and implement them in a manner that is suitable for them.

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[5] Stephenson, J., Berkes, F., Turner, N. J., & Dick, J. (2014). Biocultural conservation of marine ecosystems: Examples from New Zealand and Canada, Ostrom, E. (2009). A general framework for analyzing sustainability of social-ecological systems. Science, 325(5939), 419-422.

17.   Ultimately, if these matters are factored into the design of the global framework, we should be more confident it will be effective at achieving the Convention's objectives at a global scale, while leaving Aotearoa to develop its management regime in a way that is appropriate for us.

18.   **Fixed percentage targets for the implementation of management tools is unhelpful**
        As we have already proposed, prescribing a percentage coverage of specific management tools, as proposed in target 2 is unhelpful. In the case of the existing Aichi targets, it has already led to a kind of "race" to establish large MPAs that do not target biodiversity at highest risk with appropriate management measures. Action targets should retain sufficient flexibility on the use of different tools, including different effective area-based management measures – to ensure that risks and threats to biodiversity are identified and managed**.**

19.   For example, key elements of a new set of action targets could include an increase in area covered by marine management regimes that:
        a.   Manage risks to biodiversity/structure and function of marine ecosystems (through appropriately targeted area-based conservation measures)
        b.   Integrate specific area-based conservation measures across the seascape
        c.   Manage the cumulative effects of different activities in the marine environment
        d.   Recognise indigenous approaches to management
        e.   Are based on weaving the best available science and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities.
        f.   Provide for adaptive approaches as new information comes to hand

20.   **Article 8(j) of the Convention needs to be a central part of Aotearoa's negotiation approach**
        To be consistent with article 8(j), key elements that should also be included in the new framework include:
        a)   Statutory recognition of indigenous peoples in legislation
        b)   Acknowledgement of Indigenous developmental rights
        c)   Partnership approach with indigenous peoples with the implementation of CBD and the global biodiversity targets (as stated in our comments in the indicators in Appendix 2).

21.   **Replace references to "traditional knowledge" with "knowledge of indigenous peoples"**
        The framework makes reference to "traditional knowledge". These words convey a sense that indigenous knowledge is something frozen in time. Article 8(j) refers to "knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities" which conveys the idea that practices adapt in light of experience and new information, based on indigenous world views and principles. For example, Māori fiercely protect their world view but continually question how that world view informs modern management challenges.

22. A definition of Mātauranga Maori (Maori indigenous knowledge) by Professor Whatarangi Winiata provides a generative view of Mātauranga Māori, emphasising that it is much more than an archive, and allows for growth and development over time.

    A body of knowledge that seeks to explain phenomena by drawing on concepts handed from one generation to another. Accordingly, Mātauranga Māori has no beginning and is without end. It is constantly enhanced and refined. Each passing generation of Māori make their own contribution to Mātauranga Māori.[6]

23. We recommend Aotearoa ensures the dynamic nature of indigenous knowledge is recognised and provided for. This would be assisted by amending references to "traditional knowledge" to "indigenous knowledge" or "knowledge of indigenous peoples…".

24. **Use the Waitangi Tribunal's recommendations on WAI262[7] as a basis for indicators of progress towards the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples**
    The Tribunal's recommendations include:
    a. control by Māori of environmental management in respect of taonga, where it is found that the kaitiaki interest should be accorded priority;
    b. partnership models for environmental management in respect of taonga, where it is found that kaitiaki should have a say in decision-making but other voices should also be heard; and
    c. effective influence and appropriate priority to the kaitiaki interests in all areas of environmental management when the decisions are made by others.

25. **Analyse Post Treaty Settlement arrangements made between the Crown and iwi/Maori in relation to the sustainable use and conservation of biological diversity**
    Most Treaty settlements contain agreements around the sustainable use and conservation of biological diversity. This analysis should also identify attempts made by the government to meet the Akwe Kon Guidelines prepared to support implementation of the Convention. The findings in this analysis will provide a strong foundation for negotiators to recommend goals and indicators for monitoring progress consistent with the obligations of article 8(j).

26. For example, an appropriate monitoring element for Action Target 2 could include "*change in extent of areas managed by indigenous peoples according to their management principles and approaches.*"

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[6] Winiata, W (2001). Address given at Te Herenga Waka Marae, Victoria University of Wellington, 8 September 2001.

[7] Tribunal, W. (2011). Ko Aotearoa Tēnei: a report into claims concerning New Zealand law and policy affecting Māori culture and identity. Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal.

Specific goals and action targets

27.	We provide comments and questions on the detailed goals and action targets of most relevance to us in Appendices 1 and 2.

28.	We generally support the efforts made in the remaining goals and targets, in particular the target on pollution, which could be developed further to ensure countries have systems in place to manage the effects of land-use on marine biodiversity.

Appendix 1. Preliminary draft monitoring framework for the 2030 and 2050 Goals

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2050 Goals	**Suggested elements of the goals for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators**[8]	**Our comments**
1	No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems	Change, and rate of change, in extent of natural ecosystems and biomes (overall, for each biome/ecosystem type, and for intact areas, e.g. primary forests).	Forest area as a proportion of total land area.	A: The goal assumes we know the starting point to measure a 20% increase. If we do, there must also
	By 2050, area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems is stable or increasing, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience.		Trends in forest extent and/or tree cover.	be some sense of where around the globe the highest priorities for action are. Suggest some countries
			Trends in primary forest extent.*	may need to do more than others. If X% is required suggest making it
			Continuous Global Mangrove Forest Cover	clear it's a global target, perhaps by "increases of at least 20% globally
			Live coral cover.	by 2050". The action targets should support this by specifying
			Species Habitat Index.	the need for management regimes that can achieve this goal (with
			Wetland Extent Trends Index.	relevant measures). Countries should then report on how the
			Biodiversity Habitat Index.	measures they are putting in place contribute to the target.
			Red List for Ecosystems.*	
				B: Change and rate needed will vary depending on location; does the

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[8] Except where identified with an asterisk (*), the indicators used in this table have been identified by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and/or are used to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2050 Goals	**Suggested elements of the goals for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators**[8]	**Our comments**
				definition of "natural" ecosystems allow for sustainable use of those systems? If should do so

C: assume level of trends for each country will be set depending on existing situation – but overall trends globally should be positive. |
| | | Change in ecosystem connectivity and fragmentation. | *To be identified* | |
| | | Change in ecosystem integrity resilience and degradation and rate of ecosystem restoration. | Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Global Ecosystem Restoration Index.
Cumulative human impacts on marine ecosystems.
Ocean Health Index.
Vegetation health index*
Human footprint* | |
| 2 | The percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced by [X%] and the | Number of extinctions. | Number of species extinctions (birds and mammals).
Number of extinctions prevented. | A : Is there a clear starting point/baseline to measure against? |

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2050 Goals	**Suggested elements of the goals for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators**[8]	**Our comments**
	abundance of species at risk of extinction has increased to ensure their viability, on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050.	Change in conservation status.	Red List Index.	The second part of the goal suggests there should be an increase in abundance across the board, whereas the goal is about species threatened with extinction. The goal needs to be clearly targeted at species at risk to extinction. B : re the Red List – are there other classification systems? We understand there is some debate about how the degree of threat to species is classified.
		Change in species abundance.	Living Planet Index. Biodiversity Intactness Index.	
3	Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050.	Change in genetic diversity of crops and breeds, in situ and ex situ.	Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG Indicator 2.5.1a). Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction. Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species.	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2050 Goals	**Suggested elements of the goals for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators**[8]	**Our comments**
		Change in the genetic diversity of wild relatives.	Red List Index (species used for food and medicine and wild relatives of domesticated animals).	
4	Nature provides benefits to people contributing to: (i) Improvements in nutrition for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (ii) Improvements in sustainable access to safe and drinkable water for at least [X million] people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (iii) Improvements in resilience to natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (iv) At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the	Change in nutrition.	Change in nutrient availability from biological resources, especially for vulnerable populations.*	A Accept that monitoring trends may be the only practical approach but what is the baseline of the number of people who can be said to benefit now?
		Change in access to water.	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services). Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (SDG Indicator 6.4.2).	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2050 Goals	**Suggested elements of the goals for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators**[8]	**Our comments**
	Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050 .	Change in trends in natural based disasters.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG indicator 11.5.1).	
		Trends in the carbon sequestered in natural systems.	IPPC data*	
5	The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated ~~traditional~~ knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050.	Change in the amount of monetary benefits shared.	Number of countries with indigenous peoples and local communities that received monetary or non-monetary benefits from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources for its utilization* Amount of monetary benefits (in United States dollars) received from the utilization of the ~~traditional~~ knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities associated with genetic resources* Disaggregated information for the indicators reflecting benefits shared under relevant international ABS agreements and instruments*	A : assume that where the benefits of the use of knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities are shared, use of the knowledge has been consented to by indigenous peoples etc Again – issue of baselines – otherwise the numerical parts of the targets aren't that meaningful.

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2050 Goals	**Suggested elements of the goals for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators**[8]	**Our comments**
			Number of countries that have received monetary or non-monetary benefits from granting access to genetic resources for their utilization* Amount of monetary benefits (in United States dollars) received from utilization of genetic resources*	
		Change in the amount of non-monetary benefits shared.	Number of research and development results shared* Number of collaborations in scientific research* Number of participations in product development* Number of transfers of technology* Number of people trained* Number of jobs created* Number of joint ownerships of relevant intellectual property rights*	

Appendix 2. Preliminary draft monitoring framework for the 2030 action targets

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators[9]**	**Our Comments**
	Reducing threats to biodiversity			
1	Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive ~~spatial planning~~ and integrated management regimes addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity ~~and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness~~ ~~.~~	Change in extent and rate of change of natural ecosystems and biomes. Land-use change for agriculture* Forest area as a proportion of total land area. Trends in forest extent (tree cover). Change in cropland extent. Change in extent of biodiversity managed by indigenous peoples	Continuous Global Mangrove Forest Cover. Live coral cover. Species Habitat Index. Wetland Extent Trends Index. Biodiversity Habitat Index.	A : We have concerns about what constitutes « spatial planning » and recommend use of the term « integrated management régimes » instead. This is more flexible and would avoid the prospect that New Zealand signs up to spatial planning exercises such as in the Hauraki Gulf, where there is no principled basis for recognising existing Treaty rights. Use of the term « wildnerness » risks imposing a western view of the environment on indigenous peoples.

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[9] Except where identified with an asterisk (*), the indicators used in this table have been identified by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and/or are used to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
				The last part of the target is inconsistent with Goal 1 which refers to no net loss of these aspect by 2030. The goals and action targets should line up as the focus here is on management to achieve the goals.
		~~Spatial planning.~~ Integrated management regimes	Proportion of land and sea area under ~~spatial planning~~ management regimes that adequately integrate management of biodiversity. Change in the number of countries implementing integrated management regimes (see some of the indicators under Target 3 as an approach) Change in the number of countries enabling indigenous peoples to manage indigenous biodiversity	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		Change in ecosystem connectivity.	To be identified	B&C: aren't these changes in outcome more relevant to the outcome/goals statements?
		Change in rate of habitat degradation.	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. Cumulative human impacts on marine ecosystems. Vegetation health index.* Ocean Health Index.	B: should these outcome statements be better in Appendix 1?
		Habitat restoration.	Area of land restored, by ecosystem* (and resulting benefits)* Global Ecosystem Restoration Index.	As above?

| 2 | Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through ~~protected areas and other~~ effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas ~~with at least [10%] under strict protection.~~ | Change in extent of ~~protected~~ areas at risk, which are under effective area-based conservation measures~~and other area-based conservation measures~~.

Change in extent of areas managed according to indigenous management principles and approaches

Additional options:

Change in number of countries with systems in place to manage risks to terrestrial/marine biodiversity

Number of countries with processes in place to assess risks to terrestrial/marine biodiversity | ~~Protected area c~~Coverage of area-based conservation measures, relative to areas at risk.

~~OECM coverage.~~ | A: How is a "site of particular importance...etc to be understood?". Areas subject to these measures need to be understood for their contribution to the systems that support biodiversity. The level of protection should depend upon the particular circumstances, risks to be managed and management objectives.

The second part of the target appears broader than "sites" – consistent with much of the push for large areas under "no-take protection". We have no issue with large areas being covered by effective management systems, where there are risk that need to be managed, but do not support prescription of X% of no-take areas. |

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
				Refer our January comments on Area Based Management Measures. We don't think the specific type of measures should be dictated here – especially % strict protection. This target should complement the one above in that it should be seen to be part of promoting integrated management regimes that manage risks to biodiversity.
		Coverage and representativity of protected areas and other area-based subject to conservation measures (ecosystems, and key areas).	Protected Area Management Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas. Protected area cCoverage of ecoregions. Protected Area Representativeness Index. Species Protection Index.	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		Connectivity of ~~protected~~ areas subject to area-based management measures	Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-Connectedness).	
		~~Protected area m~~Management effectiveness	~~Protected Areas~~ Management Effectiveness of areas subject to area-based management measures Governance of ~~protected areas and OECMs~~ areas under area-based conservation measures (public, private, community, IPLC	C: agree involvement of indigenous peoples is an important measure
3	Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions~~,~~ and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.	Change in the number of countries Measures put in place to control introduction pathways, by pathway, distinguishing intentional (release) and unintentional (escape, stowaway, contaminants and corridors)	Legislation for prevention and control of invasive alien species (IAS), encompassing "Trends in policy responses, legislation and management plans to control and prevent spread of invasive alien species" and "Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive	This type of approach is more aligned with what we propose for target 2 above

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
			alien species (also, SDG indicator 15.8.1). Number of species assessed for risk. Number of Parties to, and countries applying, relevant international legal instruments that for controlling pathways (BWM Convention; IPPC, OIE, Biofouling guidelines; World Customs Organization Safe Framework of Standards)* Number of countries monitoring priority invasive alien species*	
		Change in the rate of invasive alien species introductions	Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events. Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events compared to BAU trends*	
		Change in the rate of invasive species eradications or controlled	Trends in invasive alien species vertebrate eradications.	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
			Trends in invasive alien species control* Use of biocontrol*	
		Change in the impact of invasive alien species	Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species) Economic impacts of invasive alien species* Cost of control of invasive alien species population* Loss of cultural value associated with native biodiversity*	
4	Reduce by 2030, pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%].	Change in the trends in nitrogen waste	Nitrogen Use Efficiency. Nitrogen + Phosphate Fertilizers (N+P205 total nutrients). Trends in Loss of Reactive Nitrogen to the Environment. Trends in Nitrogen Deposition.	A: support general direction of this but do we have a baseline to measure from? How do we know when we have achieved 50%?
		Change in the rate of pesticide use.	Amount of pesticide use*	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		Change in the rate of plastic pollution.	Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) and Floating Plastic debris Density. Proportion of reusable, recyclable or where viable alternatives do not exist recoverable.	
		Change in amount of other pollutants (including light and noise).	*To be identified*	
		Change in the impact of pollution on biodiversity.	Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) and Floating Plastic debris Density Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality. Red List Index (impacts of pollution).	
		Change in the number of countries with effective waste and pollution management programmes and policies.	Number of countries with effective waste management plans*	B&C: this is more the approach we are suggesting to monitor management within countries – rather than

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
				agree to implementation of specific tools.
5	Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels.	Number of countries with regulations in place to address illegal and/or unsustainable harvest.	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of the international code of conduct for responsible fisheries (FAO stats)* Percentage of Parties with legislation in Category 1 under CITES NLP. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (SDG Indicator 15.7.1).	A, B&C: we support this approach.
		Change in the conservation status of socioeconomically important species. Red List Index (species used for food and medicine and wild relatives of domesticated animals).	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not–at–risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction. Comprehensiveness of conservation of	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
			socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species.	
		Change in the area of forests under sustainable management certification.	Area of forest under sustainable management: total FSC and PEFC forest management certification.	C: we are not up to date with certification schemes but care should be taken to ensure that other processes also contribute to the target. For example note New Zealand has a regime for the sustainable harvest of indigenous forest. It could be argued compliance with that regime is sufficient to meet the target as far as indigenous forests are concerned.
		Change in the health of fisheries.	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels Inland fishery production. Marine Trophic Index.	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators[9]**	**Our Comments**
		Change in percentage of fisheries under sustainable management certification.	MSC Certified Catch.	B – see comment re forests. Compliance with New Zealand's fisheries management regime should be sufficient to meet the target. We shouldn't tie ourselves to an expensive certification process where there is no benefit.
		Change in the impacts of the harvest, trade and use of biological resources on biodiversity.	Red List Index (impacts of fisheries, forest specialist species, impacts of utilisation and impacts of internationally traded species). Living Planet Index (forest specialists, farmland specialists and trends in target and bycatch species). Wild Bird Index (forest & farmland specialist birds). Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
6	Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO2=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security.	Trends in the amount of carbon stored in ecosystems and emissions avoided.	Indicators related to REDD+	
		Trends in the restoration of degraded ecosystems.	Soil Carbon*	
		Trends in use of nature-based solutions.	Percentage of countries with NBS included in NDCs amount of GHG Mt reduction coming from NBS in national plans*	
		Trends in disaster risk reduction.	Number of people with reduced vulnerability due to NBS (e.g. coastal protection from mangroves, coral reefs).	
		Trends in the resiliency of biodiversity to the impacts of climate change	Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI). Reef Fish Thermal Index. Red List Index (reef-building corals).	

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
			Climatic impacts on European and North American birds. Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations. Large Reef Fish. Species range shifts*	
Meeting people's needs through enhanced use and benefit-sharing				
7	Enhance the sustainable use of wild species providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].	Change in benefits	Estimates of numbers of people benefiting from wild harvest of fish, wildlife, medicinal plants etc* Estimates of value of wild harvest of fish, wildlife, medicinal plants etc* Change in nutrient availability from biological resources, especially for vulnerable populations*	B&C: suggest including partnerships with indigenous peoples
		Change in incidence of human-wildlife conflict.	Incidence of human-wildlife conflict*	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
8	Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%].	Change in trends in pollinators and benefits.	Red List Index (pollinator species). Pollination yield-gap*	
		Change in soil health.	Soil carbon* Soil organic matter. Soil rooting depth.	
		Change in trends in the use of natural pest controls.	Application of integrated pest management.	
		Change in the use of biological friendly agricultural processes.	Indicators used to assess progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals maintained by FAO.	
		Change in the agricultural area under sustainable management.	Areas of agricultural land under conservation agriculture. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		Change in trends in the genetic diversity of crops and domesticated animals protected.	Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities (SDG Indicator 2.5.1a).	
9	Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people. [are these intended to match the goals...so that the numbers or percentages are the same?]	Change in the number of people with access to sufficient amounts or quality freshwater.	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services). Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services. Total renewable water resources.* Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (SDG Indicator 6.3.2).	
		Change in the number protected forested watershed, and inland water ecosystems essential for the provision of water.	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
			protected areas, by ecosystem type.	
		Change in water use intensity.	Human appropriation of fresh water (water footprint). Change in water use efficiency over time. Change in water use efficiency over time (SDG Indicator 6.4.1). Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (SDG Indicator 6.4.2).	
10	Enhance the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%].	Change in the extent of urban green space.	To be identified	
		Change in the number of people with easy access to natural environments.	To be identified	
11	Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related ~~traditional~~ knowledge	Change in the amount of monetary benefits shared.	Number of countries with indigenous peoples and local communities that received	A : assume indigenous people have prior free and informed

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
	of indigenous peoples and local communities, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.		monetary or non-monetary benefits from granting access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources for its utilization.* Amount of monetary benefits (in United States dollars) received from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.* Disaggregated information for the indicators reflecting benefits shared under relevant international ABS agreements and instruments.* Number of countries that have received monetary or non-monetary benefits from granting access to genetic resources for their utilization.* Amount of monetary benefits (in United States dollars) received	consent re the use of their knowledge. B&C : perhaps there is benefit in a measure of satisfaction that indigenous peoples consented to the use of their knowledge and recieved the benefits they sought.

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators[9]**	**Our Comments**
			from utilization of genetic resources*	
		Change in the amount of non-monetary benefits shared	Number of research and development results shared* Number of collaborations in scientific research* Number of participations in product development* Number of transfers of technology* Number of people trained* Number of jobs created* Number of joint ownerships of relevant intellectual property rights*	
		Change in the number of countries participating in relevant international agreements and with legislative, administrative and policy frameworks	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and	

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		or measures on access and benefit sharing	equitable sharing of benefits (SDG indicator 15.6.1). Number of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that have deposited the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Nagoya Protocol. Number of Contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Number of countries that have reported legislative, administrative and policy frameworks or measures to implement the Convention's provisions on access and benefit-sharing. Number of countries that have reported legislative, administrative and policy frameworks or measures to	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
			implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture received in a country.	
	Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming			
12	Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030, that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	Change in the value of subsidies harmful to biodiversity	Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to agriculture (producer support estimate). Fuel subsidies for fisheries. Subsidies for pesticide use and fertilizer use.	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		Change in the value of positive incentives for biodiversity.	Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees. Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes. Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant tradable permit schemes.	C: support biodiversity relevant tradable permit schemes as an indicator – ref our QMS.
13	Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030, that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental	biodiversity values integrated into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies.	To be identified	
		biodiversity values integrated into national accounts.	To be identified	
		Application of biodiversity-inclusive strategic environment assessments and environmental impact assessments.	Number of countries systematically applying environmental impact	

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
	impact assessments are comprehensively applied.		assessments that integrate biodiversity considerations.* Number of countries systematically applying strategic environmental assessments that integrate biodiversity considerations.*	
14	Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.	To be identified		
		Change in the number of private-sector organizations which reflect biodiversity in their planning, valuation, and impact assessment processes.	To be identified	A: baseline to measure 50% reduction against?
15	Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the	Change in the size of flows of financial resources for biodiversity.	Official development assistance for biodiversity.	
		Change in expenditure on biodiversity.	Information provided through the through the financial reporting framework*	

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
	ambition of the targets of the framework.	Change in the number of Parties which have developed national financial plans for biodiversity and have this plan fully resourced.	Information provided through the through the financial reporting framework*	
16	Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.	Change in the number of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have adopted and implemented necessary biosafety legal, administrative and other measures.	Percentage of Parties that have the necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place* Percentage of Parties that implement their biosafety measures* Percentage of Parties that have the necessary measures and means for detection and identification of products of biotechnology* Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol*	
		Change in the number of Parties to the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol	Percentage of Parties that carry out scientifically sound risk	

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		that have carried out scientifically sound risk assessments and manage the identified risks.	assessments to support biosafety decision-making* Percentage of Parties that establish and, as applicable, implement risk management measures* Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol*	
		Change in the number of Parties to the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol that have shared and have access to biosafety-related information for the safe use of the products of biotechnology.	Percentage of Parties with mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to information on biosafety* Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol*	
		Change in the number of Parties to the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol that have systems in place for restoration and compensation for	Percentage of Parties with legal and technical measures for restoration and compensation*	

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		damage to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Percentage of Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur* Supplementary Protocol implementing the relevant provisions of the Supplementary Protocol*	
17	People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030, just and sustainable consumption levels.	Change in the trends in the use of resources.	Ecological Footprint. Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANPP). Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (SDG indicator 12.2.2). Food loss index and food waste index (SDG Indicator 12.3.1).	
		Change in the number of countries with policies in place to promote sustainable consumption.	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a	

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
			priority or target into national policies (SDG Indicator 12.1.1)	
18	Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up to date information for the effective management of biodiversity.	Change in the rate of generation and access of biodiversity information available.	Growth in Species Occurrence Records Accessible through GBIF. Proportion of known species assessed through the IUCN Red List. Species Status Information Index.	C: can the indicators in C really be tied directly to achievement of this target?
19	Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision making related to the conservation and	Change in the number of countries with legislation supporting involvement of ing indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes.	Suggest indicators recommended by UNPFII: number of financial mechanisms developed, statutory recognition, land and water rights returned to indigenous peoples.	B: suggest strengthening this measure

	A	B	C	D
	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
	sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030, equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.		<u>Percentage representation of indigenous peoples in sector-specific environmental governance bodies (including communal land governance bodies, forest groups, water governance bodies and fisheries management bodies).</u>	
		Change in the number of countries recognising ~~traditional~~ <u>indigenous</u> knowledge, practices and innovations, traditional occupations and customary use. <u>Change in the number of countries supporting indigenous peoples in the exercise of their authority over their resources</u>	Index of Linguistic Diversity <u>Number of countries with laws and policies supporting indigenous rights, knowledge and practices</u>.	
		Change in the number of countries with legislation or policies to ensure women's access to land, forests, protected areas, coastal areas and other	Percentage of NBSAPs that include actions on ensuring women's leadership and representation in decision-making bodies at all levels*	

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	Draft 2030 targets	**Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring**	**Suggested indicators9**	**Our Comments**
		key biological resources, and their associated benefits.	Number of Parties that have developed and implemented national gender action plans or strategies for biodiversity* Number of Parties that have guidance or instructions to integrate gender considerations in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use programmes/projects*	
		Change in the participation of women in environmental governance.	Percentage representation of women in sector-specific environmental governance bodies (including communal land governance bodies, forest groups, water governance bodies and fisheries management bodies)*	
20	Foster diverse visions of a good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.	Change in the number of people aware of the importance of biodiversity.	Biodiversity Barometer.	
		Change in the number of people taking action for biodiversity.	Global Biodiversity Engagement Indicator.	

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