



## GBF Proposed Indicators

	Target	Current headline or binary indicator	Proposed Indicator	Type of indicator	Rationale
<b>Wildlife conservation, use and trade</b>	Target 5: Ensure <b>Sustainable, Safe and Legal</b> Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels  <i>Problems: no indicator on terrestrial species (therefore not fulfilling the definition of a headline indicator), need for the indicators to reflect all the target's elements (not just 'legality'), need for a comprehensive methodology for assessing the use of wild species (in particular its commercial exploitation), concept of sustainability defined as</i>	The proportion of wildlife that is used, traded or exploited illegally (headline)	Headline supplemented by binary	This indicator could build on Parties' experience with SDG Indicator 15.7.1, which deals with the proportion of wildlife that is poached. However, rather than draw conclusions based on proportionality, it would examine documented trends in exploiting species protected under national and international law. It should also be noted that the proportion of traded wildlife that is "legal and sustainable" does not account for

		<i>exploitation to its upper limit, just before it becomes unsustainable.</i>			<p>fluctuations in supply and demand, the effects of which can be dramatic on the total trade volume.</p> <p>Seizure data and CITES trade data could help but are incomplete, so would need to be complemented e.g. building on existing databases (e.g. CITES illegal trade reports), compliance mechanisms (under CITES and CMS), and intergovernmentally organized assessments (UNODC wildlife crime report).</p>
			National recognition of wildlife trafficking as a serious and predicate crime and implementation of associated enforcement activities and penalties	Binary	This could measure the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat wildlife crime (e.g. using the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, ICCWC indicator framework, or the Financial Action Task Force, FATF national risk assessments etc.), or

					adoption of legislation recognising wildlife crime as a serious crime, or the number of successful prosecutions.
			Extent to which any trade or use of wildlife is ecologically sustainable	Headline/component/complementary	<p>There are currently no comprehensive measurements on the extent of wildlife use, and data on population is lacking for many species. Additional component and complementary indicators are needed to reduce knowledge gaps before a robust indicator is developed.</p> <p>Component indicators should also assess the impact on nontarget species and ecosystems, and assess the application of ecosystem approaches and customary sustainable use.</p>
			Elimination of any use, exploitation and trade that presents a risk to human health	Binary	Trade and use could be legal but not sustainable, or legal and sustainable but still pose

			through pathogen spillover		<p>a safety risk of zoonotic infection. We therefore recommend that Parties report on the adoption of legislation or regulation to prohibit or tightly restrict domestic and international use, trade and markets in certain taxa, particularly birds and mammals, that present known risks for pathogen spillover, or those recognised to present other threats to ecosystems.</p> <p>There are some interesting risk assessment tools being developed, looking at species in trade that are known to be hosts of zoonotic pathogens. While such assessments are currently in development, only cover certain taxa, and do not account for novel pathogens, they do represent potentially useful risk assessment tools which should be considered for use in a One Health approach.</p>
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	Target 6: Reduce the Introduction of <b>Invasive Alien Species</b> by 50% and Minimize Their Impact	Rate of invasive alien species establishment  <i>Problems: no indicator on the impact of IAS on conservation or animal welfare, no consideration for human animal management, lack of focus on measuring preventative actions despite prevention being a far more cost-effective approach than attempting to eradicate alien species once they become established.</i>	Regulatory measures to decrease demand of exotic pets, including adoption of positive lists of animals to be kept as pets	Binary	The trade in wild animals to be kept as pets is one of the main pathways for invasive alien species introduction so it is crucial to monitor efforts aiming at regulating this trade.
			Red list assessment of species and trends of species threatened by IAS	Binary	We suggest using the standard Environmental Impact Classification of Alien taxa that scores the damaging impacts of invasive species, since measuring the spread of number of invasive species in and of itself is not necessarily a reflection of the impact on biodiversity.  Further, Dubois et al., (2017) set out seven principles for ethical wildlife control, which should be considered when establishing measures for managing invasive species.
	Target 9: Manage Wild Species	Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species	National environmental-economic	Headline	Sustainable use should not be considered in a way that

	<p>Sustainably To Benefit People</p>	<p>Percentage of the population in traditional occupations</p> <p><i>Problems: benefits from wildlife use are not defined in relation to their availability, and indicators must reflect the fact that overexploitation is a leading driver of biodiversity loss.</i></p>	<p>accounts of benefits and negative impacts affecting different sectors of society, especially the most vulnerable, and indigenous peoples and local communities, as a result of changes in the stocks and flows of wild species</p>	<p>focuses on whether current levels of exploitation can be maintained. This thinking often leads to the accumulation of localized benefits at the cost of increasing over-exploitation, which threatens wildlife, disrupts the functioning of ecosystems, harms food security and health (both human and animal), and eventually erodes any benefits for people.</p> <p>As currently developed, National Systems of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) do not include an Extent Account for wildlife. SEEA does not currently differentiate wildlife uses by type of users. To protect indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), the distinction by type of user should be included in wildlife extent accounts.</p>
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Climate	Target 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience	-	<p>Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications that reflect biodiversity</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Number of countries with robust climate adaptive disaster preparedness programmes that utilizes Nature-based Solutions and proactive resilience programmes that include protected habitats.</p>	Binary	While many ecosystem-based approaches have co-benefits for biodiversity, this is not always the case, and careful assessment of synergies and trade-offs is required.
	Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People	<p>Services provided by ecosystems</p> <p><i>Problems: absence of specific indicator on the provisions of services by living free roaming wild animals.</i></p>	<p>Carbon sequestration potential and other services provided by wild animals (instrument to be developed) included in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</p> <p>and/or</p>	Binary	Animals also play a crucial role in the capture and storage of carbon from the atmosphere. The use of carbon offsets to provide alternative and innovative solutions for biodiversity, such as through initiatives like rebalance.earth (recognising the value of wild species in terms of carbon

			Government initiatives for enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity		<p>sequestration activities), should be considered, albeit in the context of prioritizing reduced carbon emissions rather than offsetting.</p> <p>Methodologies for measuring other regulating services alongside carbon should be developed. Other services include pollination, pest species control, supporting services like nutrient cycling, seed dispersal, provisioning services like food and cultural services like ecotourism, religious/existence/ethical value.</p>
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