



Table 1: IUCN views on the Zero draft Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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<p>B. 2030 and 2050 Goals</p>	<p>We note that there is structural inconsistency within and between the Goals and Targets. In addition, there is redundancy (duplication) between Goals and Targets. This may need be addressed in subsequent revisions. <u>At this stage, IUCN has focused suggestions onto issues of substance.</u></p> <p>The goal of the Framework should be to make a positive change attributable to the conservation of biodiversity. Each goal should be framed as an outcome by 2030 and 2050.</p> <p>IUCN welcomes the BIP proposed indicators table.</p>	<p>Every target and goal should be accompanied by a one page rationale and a comprehensive glossary of terms</p> <p>Every target must deliver the action necessary to deliver the goals, such that in aggregate delivery of all 20 targets would result in the delivery of all 5 goals</p>	<p>IUCN strongly supports the structure of five high level 2030-2050 Goals, consistent with the objectives of the CBD and its definition of “biodiversity”.</p> <p>IUCN supports the structure of 2030 Targets, clustered into (a) “reducing threats”, (b) “sustainable use and benefit sharing”, and (c) “tools”.</p> <p>The baseline needs to be 2020 unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>The formulation of “no net loss” (by 2030) is appropriate but it is crucial to be clear on the limits to the compensation of losses with gains elsewhere (see, e.g. https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/46476)</p>
<p>(a) No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience</p>	<p>No net loss in area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems relative to 2020 levels by 2030 and no loss of irreplaceable sites essential for biodiversity, and increases of at least [20%] through restoration by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience</p>	<p>“No net loss” is an appropriate formulation for the goal for 2030, reflecting a very high level of ambition (because it requires abating threats).</p> <p>It is important to combine this “no net loss” formulation with “no loss of irreplaceable sites”.</p> <p>”Integrity” is a general concept encompassing intactness, resilience and connectivity</p>	<p>CEM, WCPA, SSC, KBA Partnership</p> <p>Good to have an ecosystem goal for 2030-2050, consistent with the objectives of the CBD and its definition of “biodiversity”.</p> <p>Depends on large scale restoration</p> <p>Note inconsistency between ecosystem goal and target 1.</p>

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<p>(b) The percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050</p>	<p>Net species extinction risk stabilised by 2030, extinctions halted from 2020, and average population abundance of native species increased by 20% by 2030 and 60% by 2050</p>	<p>Current formulation is weak and could be perverse: the target could be achieved by extinction of all currently threatened species, and by increases in abundance of widespread, common, and commensal species.</p> <p>The first clause (percentage of threatened species is reduced) is also insensitive, because it is binary –species are either threatened or not. Our proposed revised wording provides a more sensitive measure, as ‘net species extinction risk’ reflects movements between all the categories on The IUCN Red List.</p> <p>‘Stabilised’ means the Red List Index (which is currently declining) reaches a slope of zero, i.e. a flat line.</p> <p>Furthermore, the percentage of threatened species will change if more species are assessed from groups that are more or less threatened, without reflecting genuine success or failure in making progress.</p> <p>“Abundance of species” implies the number of species, whereas it is actually talking about “average population abundance”.</p> <p>Increasing average population abundance should also imply that species are on a trajectory towards recovery (i.e. being viable and ecologically functional across their range)</p>	<p>SSC</p> <p>We welcome a species goal for 2030-2050, consistent with the objectives of the CBD and its definition of “biodiversity”.</p> <p>However this Goal is much weaker than Aichi Target 12. There is no commitment to stop extinctions</p> <p><u>The 2030 action targets 1-6 on reducing threats to biodiversity need to (they do not in the zero draft) do not “add up” to what is required to deliver this goal.</u></p> <p>Net species extinction risk can be measured through the Red List Index (already used to measure progress to Aichi Target 12 and SDG 15).</p> <p>Population abundance can be measured using the existing Living Planet Index (should be to recover populations to their 1970 baseline (i.e. 60% by 2050), with 20% by 2030 being a possible milestone</p> <p>An additional indicator could be: ‘Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status’, which would encompass not only those downlisted to lower categories of extinction risk on the IUCN Red List since 2020 but also threatened species that have increasing population trends or expanding ranges. Moreover, species-level changes in Green Status of Species Recovery Score could</p>

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			be used to track species along a trajectory towards recovery.
(c) Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050	Genetic diversity within species of wild and domesticated plants and animals is maintained for [X%] of species by 2030 and for all species by 2050.	Suggest deleting “or enhanced on average”. Increases in total genetic diversity within species result from gradual evolutionary processes; whether or not such “enhancements” would be beneficial or detrimental on short timescales needs evaluation case-by-case. The phrase ‘on average’, is also misleading as losses of diversity within some species will not be balanced by gains elsewhere.	SSC, WCPA IUCN welcomes a genetic diversity goal for 2030-2050, consistent with the objectives of the CBD and its definition of “biodiversity”. The scope of the target is both wild and domesticated plants and animals
(d) 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 Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050	(d) Sustainable use of nature and nature-based solutions provide benefits to people contributing to (i) Improvements in sustainable 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 sustainable resilience to natural disasters reduce the number of people affected by natural hazards globally by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (iv) At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050	To make explicit link to the second objective of the CBD, and ensure that all four sub-targets (not just ii) require explicit links to nature and sustainability.	Very good to have a sustainable use and nature-based solutions goal for 2030-2050, consistent with the objectives of the CBD.
(e) The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have			IUCN welcomes the inclusion of a benefits goal resulting from access and benefit sharing in the framework. The lack of data is a major challenge for most if not all of the proposed new

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increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050			<p>indicators for this Goal (and Target 11). Data is not being collected systematically on this issue across the board (some countries with more “advanced” ABS systems may have relevant information, but not others).</p> <p>There is also no clear baseline from which to start measuring benefits, or a clear methodology for doing this. In particular, non-monetary benefits would be very difficult to measure.</p> <p>A focus on the need to distribute benefits equally is warranted.</p>
C. 2030 Mission			
To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people	From 2020, take urgent action across society to halt net biodiversity loss by 2030 and begin restoration for the benefit of planet and people.	“path to recovery” is too passive and ambiguous.	Many inputs <i>WWF is pushing “Zero Net Loss of Nature from 2020, net positive by 2030, full recovery by 2050”</i>
D. 2030 Action Targets			It needs to be made even clearer that achieving the Action Targets is necessary <u>and sufficient</u> to achieve the 5 Goals
(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity	Are these objectives or only titles?		Are these objectives or only titles?
1. Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and	Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, through comprehensive spatial planning addressing threats to biodiversity caused by inland water/land/sea use change , achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and	Comprehensive = 100%	WCPA, CEM, KBA Partnership

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retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.	retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.		
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.	Protect the value of Key Biodiversity Areas and other sites of particular importance for biodiversity through effectively and equitably managed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, covering by 2030 at least [30%] of freshwater, land and sea areas.	It is very important to mention "...the value of..." to keep the focus on the outcomes of the site conservation, not just the sites themselves. Important to specify Key Biodiversity Areas explicitly; much the most comprehensive dataset available to address this target (http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/home) "Strict protection" implies exclusion / displacement of people. The important issue is not whether it is "strict", but rather whether it is effective.	WCPA, CEESP, KBA Partnership, many others The Green List of Protected Areas may be utilised as an important indicator of progress towards this target.
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.	Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a reduction in the rate of new introductions to the extent necessary for achieving the Goals , and eradicate or control priority invasive alien species to reduce their harmful impacts by 2030 including in at least those priority sites necessary for achieving the Goals .	Highlight "priority" invasive alien species and reduction of their "harmful" impacts. Set the level of ambition for the target at the extent necessary for delivering the Goals. The establishment of methods to support science-based targets for biodiversity provides the documentation of which actions to address invasive species are necessary and in which places.	SSC Very important to have this target in "reducing threats" (section (a)) on controlling invasive species. A possible alternative formulation to "necessary for achieving the Goals" (in two places) could be "by 50% or to the extent necessary for achieving the Goals, whichever is higher."
4. Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%].	Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste, noise, light and other sources to the extent necessary for achieving the Goals .	Set the level of ambition for the target at the extent necessary for delivering the Goals. The establishment of methods to support science-based targets for biodiversity provides the documentation of which pollution mitigation actions are necessary and in which places.	Various Important to have this target in "reducing threats" (section (a)) on controlling pollution.

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5. Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels	Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, exploitation, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels, and does not threaten biodiversity	Edits ensure that Target 5 addresses pressure from non-selective and destructive fishing (the proposed Target 5 seems to presume that all fisheries are selective, targeted and operate in countries with high capacity and strong management protocols).	Important to have this target in “reducing threats” (section (a)) on sustainable harvest, trade, and use. This is in line with IUCN’s position, filling a critical gap in Aichi by dealing with all species in trade. <u>Commend the link between this target and goals.</u>
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.	By 2030, reduce climate change risk to species and ecosystems through incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation and other resilience-building measures in all conservation and other land-use planning and implementation processes.	A climate change target under this heading needs to address climate change risk to biodiversity, including but also beyond the context of nature-based solutions	SSC, CEM IUCN welcomes a target on climate change being included in the framework.
New Target suggestion	NEW: Implement intensive management (emergency) actions, both in situ and ex situ as required, for species whose continued survival depends on such actions, and whose recovery cannot be enabled through the implementation of Targets 1-6 above.	These management actions are “emergency actions” for species about to go extinct “right now”. Such actions are essential to get species to the situation whereby Targets 1-6 are sufficient. Such species require a full range of ex situ measures and in situ intensive management measures. For example, reintroductions, or translocations between fragmented populations to maintain genetic diversity, or manipulating pH in coral reefs, or supplemental feeding, etc.	SSC This target should include, but not be restricted to CR species, as many species will require such measures including those not yet in threatened categories. Almost certain that new forms of intensive management will need to be developed in the coming years, so this list of options should not be restricted.

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(b) Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use, <u>nature-based solutions</u> and benefit-sharing	Explicit mention of nature-based solutions useful here.	Are these objectives or only titles?
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%].	By 2030, the use of wild species is ecologically, economically, and socially sustainable and enhanced to provide benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict to the extent necessary for achieving the Goals	<p>Achieving sustainable use of the resource is the primary challenge. Depending on the location, enhancing the sustainable use of wild species may actually require a reduction in the number of people who use the species for nutrition, food security, and livelihoods. Once recovered and sustainably used, the resource can benefit the maximum number of people.</p> <p>Set the level of ambition for the target at the extent necessary for delivering the Goals. The establishment of methods to support science-based targets for biodiversity provides the documentation of which actions in support of sustainable use are necessary and in which places.</p>	Many inputs
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%].	Ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural, aquacultural , and other managed ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, reducing losses in the production and consumption chain by 2030 to the extent necessary for achieving the Goals.	<p>“productivity gaps” is dangerous – many approaches could close “productivity gaps” while reducing biodiversity; recommend instead focusing on reducing losses in the production and consumption chain.</p> <p>Add mention of aquaculture.</p> <p>Set the <u>level of ambition for the target at the extent necessary for delivering the Goals.</u> The establishment of methods to support science-based targets for biodiversity provides the documentation of which actions</p>	Many inputs

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		in support of sustainable use are necessary and in which places.	
9. Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people.	By 2030, nature-based solutions are enhanced and integrated in national development plans and policies, and contribute significantly [X%] to the provision of clean water, food security, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.	Nature-based solutions contribute to far more than water provision	CEM, SSC and others
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%].	Enhance the benefits of green and blue spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing to at least 50% by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces.	Increase the level of ambition. A 100% increase from a baseline of almost no access to green spaces in many places can be negligible. An absolute minimum goal (e.g. 50%) would be advantageous. An issue of equity and fairness. Green space should include “blue space” (freshwater and marine areas)	There is a need to enhance biodiversity values of all public open space
11. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.	Ensure that benefits from access to genetic resources and their utilization, as well as of related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an absolute increase in benefits at all levels, including those directed to conservation.	Increasing benefits (alone) is flawed – the focus should also be on more equitable sharing of benefits and more benefits directed to conservation	Focusing first on the need to distribute benefits more equally and then on increasing such benefits is warranted.
(c) Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming			Are these objectives or only titles?
12. Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and	Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most -harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and	Should apply to <u>all subsidies harmful to biodiversity</u> , not just the “most” harmful ones.	Commend this target on reforming incentives with its focus on negative and perverse incentives that undercut biodiversity.

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private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.(HE)		Must include incentives to burn wood as a so-called renewable energy source.
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 impact assessments are comprehensively applied.	13. Integrate biodiversity values through cross-sector coordination into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounting systems , ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and environmental economics accounts are comprehensively applied.	Cross sector coordination is essential for success. Change “accounts” to “accounting systems” to match how other objectives (national and local planning and development, poverty reduction) are referenced. Propose “and environmental-economic accounts are comprehensively applied” to address all the items appearing in the first part of the target).	Explain in a glossary the meaning of “biodiversity values” Mention the mitigation hierarchy (avoid; minimize; restore; offset) It is worth addressing implementation of this target in incremental terms – with milestones in terms of timelines and for different regions.
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.	Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 cessation of all negative impacts on biodiversity.	Reduction of impacts by 50% is insufficient to deliver level of ambition of goals – should be 100%	Important to have this target in “tools” (section (c)) on sectoral reform including through supply chains.
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 ambition of the targets of the framework.	Financial flows to investments that generate measurable and auditable increases in the status of biodiversity increase to close national funding gaps by 2030, and public finance support to blended finance and capacity building to develop these investments commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework	Important to have this target in “tools” (section (c)) on resourcing. However, propose complete reformulation of this target, to include <u>increased investment in conservation.</u>	Various

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16. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.	Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts and advance potential beneficial impacts of biotechnology and other new technologies on biodiversity and to promote access on a fair and equitable basis to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources	Target should be framed as maximising the benefits and minimising the risks.	Important to have this target in “tools” (section (c)) on biotechnology. Important to ensure that effects of new technologies are duly assessed before being deployed
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.	People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles through changing consumption patterns , taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.		Important to have this target in “tools” (section (c)) on consumption. What’s the baseline? To operationalize, we need specific targets to determine “just” and “sustainable”
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 peoples 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.	Promote communication education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, and in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples 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.		Very important to have this target in “tools” (section (c)) on knowledge. What is the Baseline?
19. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of	Ensure the full and effective participation and leadership of indigenous peoples and local		CEESP, CEM Very important to have this target in “tools” (section (c)) on participation.

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<p>women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.</p>	<p>communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.</p>		<p>IPLCs have more to offer than “participation”; this needs to be recognised in the target.</p> <p>This target addresses full and effective (and equitable) participation as well as the issue of rights. Rights vary widely from country to country and are bound by national laws.</p> <p>Suggest sub-targets for IPLCs; women and girls; youth. The challenges faced by these groups are not the same.</p>
<p>20. Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.</p>			<p>Unclear what such a target would mean in practice.</p> <p>Changing consumption patterns and reducing consumption? Needs to be explicit.</p> <p>Link with biodiversity should be made in the target formulation.</p> <p>New social norms for sustainability needs to be defined and commonly understood. The intent of this target is essential – i.e. the need to recognize different visions vis-à-vis people’s relation to nature and the meaning of a good life – but wording is vague and is very difficult to measure globally.</p>
<p>E. Implementation support mechanisms</p>			

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F. Enabling conditions		Add text calling for protection of those people in the frontline of implementing the post-2020 biodiversity framework on the ground (indigenous peoples and others).	i) Frameworks for transformational change and regenerative economies; ii) transformation and shift in financial, economic and governance incentives; iii) education and communication; iv) effective and efficient financial flows to support action.
G. Responsibility and transparency		Add text emphasising the importance of strengthening environmental law, ensuring prosecution for environmental crimes, and fighting corruption.	Responsibility of every person is critical.
H. Outreach, awareness and uptake			
Appendix 1: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the Goals of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework	The proposed list of indicators has omitted Global Ecosystem Restoration Index (already approved by the BIP) to measure reversing degradation on agricultural lands and other managed ecosystems.		IUCN welcomes the preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the Goals of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework
Appendix 2: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the targets of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Suggest add Target 1 and 2 indicators for “% coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas by protected areas and OECMs”, “% of Key Biodiversity Areas in favourable conservation status”, and “% countries comprehensively assessing KBAs”		IUCN welcomes the preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the targets of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework Possibilities of developing indicators from the Green List of Species and Green List of Protected & Conserved Areas should be explored under the post-2020 framework.