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Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Agenda item 3)

IUCN commends the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting, the Working Group on Article 8(j) and the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation on their work in further operationalising the monitoring framework and in identifying and providing technical advice to fill critical gaps in order to improve it.

IUCN particularly welcomes the gap analysis, and the guidance on using the indicators, including on monitoring section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) as presented in documents CBD/SBSTTA/26/2 and CBD/SBSTTA/INF/14.

Recognising the short time remaining until 2030, stressing the importance of assessing progress in the implementation of the KMGBF, while acknowledging the remaining gaps of the monitoring framework at this stage, IUCN:

Urges SBSTTA to recommend the COP the adoption of a robust and comprehensive monitoring framework that maximises the guidance and options available to Parties when assessing progress in the implementation of the KMGBF.

Suggests retaining complementary indicators for live coral cover, hard coral cover and composition, and global coral reef extent, under Goal A¹, and as endorsed by the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). While supporting the efforts by the AHTEG to make the list of component and complementary indicators a useful resource, IUCN notes that the coral indicators in question are derived through local measurements, and are not disaggregations of headline indicator A2, and therefore should remain in the monitoring framework.

Strongly supports the recommendation to use national disaggregations of the Red List Index, derived from the IUCN Red List of Threatened

Species, to generate Indicator A3, in synergy with SDG Indicator 15.5.1, complementary to Red List Indices derived from repeat national red list assessments for those countries for which such data are available, and accessible via the IBAT Country Profiles².

Welcomes and supports the recommendation to use of the Global Ecosystem Typology level 3 to ensure a consistent approach to monitoring ecosystems across the framework.

Further supports the approach proposed to generate five disaggregations of Indicator 3.1, which are essential for tracking progress towards the diverse elements of this target.

Supports maintaining the framework under development and review to fill gaps among headline methodologies and a continuing role for the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.

Emphasizes that consistency with indicators used in other international processes, especially the SDG monitoring framework³, remains extremely important in order to reduce

¹ [IUCN Resolution 7.105](#): Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

associated with the headline indicators for Target 6.

Concurs with the gap analysis in that for Target 4 the headline indicator (the Red List Index) measures an outcome and as such is appropriate as a headline indicator for Goal A

Regarding the potential new work areas under the Convention:

IUCN supports the proposal for further work on pollution and biodiversity. IUCN is advancing a proposal to include a specific article on “Biodiversity aspects” in Part IV.8ter of the International Legally Binding Instrument (ILBI) on plastic pollution⁵. The proposed article would, among others, facilitate the coordination of obligations under existing Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to reflect the alignment with the Goals Biodiversity Framework

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Marine and coastal biodiversity (Agenda item 8)

(a) *Further work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas*

IUCN welcomes the progress achieved during the technical and legal expert workshops for modifying and describing new Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) in November 2023, and accordingly, welcomes SBSTTA recommendation to adopt the modalities included in Annex 1.

IUCN supports efforts to ensure the EBSA process continues based on the most up-to-date science, with the full participation of relevant experts and knowledge holders. In this regard, IUCN:

Considers the distinction between the EBSA repository and the information sharing mechanism a use TD[mec]-8.ydm a (e,)-1 .(t)-13.o (e,)-1[exi]3.1[r]-6.3 (s)-8.s.5 (a (e,)-1 .(t)-1.1 (he,)-1 .(t)-1.w)-8

implementation of the KMGBF. In particular, IUCN highlights the need to:

Consider health from all perspectives –