



WWF MESSAGES & RECOMMENDATIONS WG2020-4 • May 2022

Table 1: The post-2020 GBF: WWF key messages and text proposals for mission, goals and targets

Please note that **Table 2** contains WWF text proposals for Sections A-D and H-K (not negotiated at WG2020-3).

| Text from OEWG3 outcome document (on mission, goals, targets) ¹ | WWF key messages on elements to be included | WWF text proposals (New text in bold ; Deletions in strike through ; Critical text to be unbracketed and maintained <u>is underlined</u> ; Rephrased text <i>in italics and in bold the parts that represent significant changes</i> from the OEWG3 text) | Comments and explanations |
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| 2030 MISSION | | | |
| <p>“To [take][catalyze the necessary means of implementation to support] urgent[, ambitious] [and transformative] action across society to [halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a [biodiversity [net] gain for a nature-positive world][[net] gain for biodiversity][nature-positive world][[conserve and sustainably use biodiversity[, including restoration] and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources], [to put biodiversity on a path to recovery] [achieve a nature-positive world] by 2030] [contributing to</p> | <p>WWF supports any version of the mission that includes the commitment to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve a nature-positive world, by 2. Halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity by 2030 (or any other text formulation with the same meaning). | <p>Critical parts of the various proposals to be unbracketed and maintained are <u>underlined</u>.</p> <p>“To [take][catalyze the necessary means of implementation to support] urgent[, ambitious] [and transformative] action across society to <u>halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a [biodiversity [net] gain for a nature-positive world][[net] gain for biodiversity][nature-positive</u></p> | <p>WWF would like to see a concise and easy to communicate mission that can inspire public support and political momentum and serves as guiding light for the GBF and its implementation.</p> |

¹ From the document CBD/WG2020/3/L.2. The text for the mission, goals and targets 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.1, 19.2, reflects the results of discussions in the contact groups. The text for targets 2, 3, 7, 8, 20, 21, as well as new target proposals, which is presented with a gray shade, was developed by the Co-Leads of the contact groups following a first round of discussions but was not further considered by the contact groups due to time constraints.

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| <p>the Sustainable Development Goals] [for the benefit of planet and people], supporting sustainable development and addressing inequalities among and within societies] [by 2030]”.</p> <p><i>Alt 1.</i> Zero [net] loss of nature from 2020, [net] positive by 2030, and full recovery by 2050 – for the benefit of all people and life on Earth.</p> <p><i>Alt 2.</i> By [2030][2050] halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a [fair and equitable] path to recovery for the benefit of [present and future generations][all people and the planet].</p> <p><i>Alt 3.</i> Act now to [conserve][protect], restore, use sustainably, and fund for [reversing biodiversity loss][achieving a [net] gain for biodiversity and] for the benefit for planet and people.</p> | | <p>world][[conserve and sustainably use biodiversity[, including restoration] and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources], [to put biodiversity on a path to recovery] achieve a nature-positive world by 2030 [contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals] [for the benefit of planet and people], supporting sustainable development and addressing inequalities among and within societies] [by 2030]”</p> <p><i>Alt 2.</i> By [2030][2050] <u>halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity</u> and put nature on a [fair and equitable] path to recovery to achieve a nature-positive world for the benefit of [present and future generations][all people and the planet].</p> <p><i>Alt 3.</i> Act now to [conserve][protect], restore, use sustainably, and fund for [reversing biodiversity loss]achieving nature-positive world a [net] gain for biodiversity and] for the benefit for planet and people.</p> | |

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| GOAL A | | | |
| <p>The [[socio]-ecological [resilience]] integrity [, area] and connectivity of [all][both natural [and managed] terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems is [maintained or] enhanced [with no further loss of highly intact or threatened ecosystems], [preventing collapse of]] all ecosystems is maintained or enhanced, increasing[, ensuring] [increasing the area,] connectivity [and integrity of these ecosystems]] [and increasing] [by at least [5] per cent by 2030 [improve resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems] and [15][20] per cent by 2050⁽¹⁾] [the area and[, the ecological integrity] of a full range of natural ecosystems] [the protection of threatened or restoration of depleted ecosystems.]</p> <p>The [human-induced] extinction of all [known threatened] species [is [minimized]][halted] [overall]] extinction risk is reduced for at least 20% of threatened taxa by 2030 [having by 2030 halted or reversed the increase in the extinction rate]. The [average] abundance and distribution of depleted populations of [wild [and domesticated]][all]] [native] species is increased by at least 20 per cent by 2030 [maintained at or enhanced] to healthy and resilient levels] [, and their genetic diversity [and adaptive</p> | <p>Goal A should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that by 2030 connectivity, integrity and areas of natural ecosystems increase, 2. Include the concept of ecological connectivity, 3. Set the right ambition on species: halt human induced extinctions with immediate effect, 4. Maintain language on the 'abundance of native species'. | <p>Proposal based on the original version of the Goal with bracketed additions:</p> <p>The [[socio]-ecological [resilience]] integrity [-area] and connectivity of [all][both natural [and managed] terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems is [maintained or] enhanced are increased by 2030 and fully restored by 2050, [with no further loss of highly intact or threatened ecosystems]. [preventing collapse of]] all ecosystems is maintained or enhanced, increasing[, ensuring] [increasing the area,] connectivity [and integrity of these ecosystems]] [and increasing] [by at least [5] per cent by 2030 [improve resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems] and [15][20] per cent by 2050⁽¹⁾] [the area and[, the ecological integrity] of a full range of natural ecosystems] [the protection of threatened or restoration of depleted ecosystems.]</p> <p>The human-induced extinction of</p> | <p>Both Aichi Target 12 and SDG 15.5 commit governments to prevent extinction of threatened species by 2020. Thus any goal language that allows for extinction of threatened species (e.g. language that would 'minimize extinction of threatened species', or 'reduce extinction rate') will be a significant step back from previously agreed inter-governmental commitments, and make the post-2020 framework weaker than the existing SDGs.</p> <p>Ecological connectivity - both structural and functional - is of fundamental importance to the ability of ecosystems to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services, and ensure resilience to climate change. Thus connectivity must be maintained in this goal, across all aspects: reducing loss, enhancing and increasing.</p> <p>Measurability: alongside the extent of good quality habitat and species diversity, the abundance of species is an essential component of ecosystem integrity. However, the set of headline</p> |

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| <p>potential] is safeguarded[, to [maintain][ensure] their adaptive potential]] [with[.]</p> <p>[All genetically distinct populations and] [[[a] A]t least [90][95][X] per cent of] genetic diversity among and within [all] [known] [populations of] [wild and domesticated] species is [maintained][safeguarded, maintaining their adaptive potential].]</p> <p><i>Alt 7. Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] [human induced] extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [[to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].</i></p> <p>^[1] Pending the need for consideration of numerical aspects for all the goals (A to D). Furthermore, there is no hierarchy among the goals. Numbers are indicative and have not been discussed.</p> | | <p>all [known threatened] species [is [minimized][halted immediately,] [overall] extinction risk is reduced for at least 20% of threatened taxa by 2030] [having by 2030 halted or reversed the increase in the extinction rate]. T and the [average] abundance and distribution of depleted populations of {wild {and domesticated}{all]} [native] species is increased by at least 20 per cent by 2030 and is then {maintained at or enhanced} to healthy and resilient levels}{,} and their genetic diversity [and adaptive potential] is safeguarded. {,} to {maintain}[ensure] their adaptive potential}} [with{,}]</p> <p>[All genetically distinct populations and] [[[a] A]t least [90][95][X] per cent of] genetic diversity among and within [all] [known] [populations of] [wild and domesticated] species is [maintained][safeguarded, maintaining their adaptive potential].]</p> | <p>indicators proposed for the GBF does not currently include an indicator specifically for species population abundance. This is a significant gap.</p> <p>WWF proposes to include the Living Planet Index (LPI) as a headline indicator to fill this gap: it is an established indicator which measures population abundance and is compiled using national data.</p> |
| GOAL B | | | |

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| <p>Alt 1. Nature's contributions to people [, including ecosystem services] are valued, enhanced and maintained through conservation, restoration and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all [present and future generations] [and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment].</p> <p>Alt 2. Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed [ensuring the long-term integrity of ecosystems], and [nature's contributions to people][, including] ecosystem services are valued, maintained and enhanced, achieving sustainable development [with those ecosystem services currently in decline being restored by 2030] [[in an equitable manner] and achieving a reduction of ecological footprint [in an equitable manner] of [X%] by 2030 and of [Y%] [within planetary boundaries by 2050.^{[1]]] [and [the fulfilment of all human rights including] the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment].}</p> <p>_____</p> <p>^[1] Pending the need for consideration of numerical aspects for all the goals (A to D). Furthermore, there is no hierarchy among the goals. Numbers are indicative and have not</p> | <p>Goal B should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearly underline the need to halve the footprint by 2030 and then remain within planetary boundaries, 2. Integrate and make explicit a rights-based approach and mention the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, 3. Provide clarity on what progress should be achieved by 2030 [on sustainable use and management], 4. Make clear that Goal B objectives should be reached equitably and benefit all current and future generations. | <p>Our suggestion for rephrasing integrates elements from Alt 1 and 2:</p> <p><i>Biodiversity is sustainably and equitably used and managed, nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services, are valued, maintained and enhanced and the global footprint of production and consumption on biodiversity is halved by 2030 and remains within planetary boundaries afterwards, for the benefits of all current and future generations, while fulfilling human rights, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.</i></p> | <p>Halving the footprint is critical: In order to reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a nature-positive world by 2030, we need both increased conservation action as well as ambitious and transformative action to address unsustainable production and consumption. Therefore, the framework should set a clear overarching aim for 2030 to reduce the global footprint of production and consumption.</p> <p>Setting the right level of ambition and numerical value. No matter what footprint concept and methodology is used, we are living well beyond safe environmental limits. We must reduce our footprint as fast as possible and return to within safe limits. WWF suggests that the global footprint of production and consumption should be halved by 2030. Key footprint metrics show that this level of reduction is required: the global material footprint reduction required is 46% (2017 data), the global Ecological Footprint reduction required (2021) is 44.4% and reductions required for nitrogen and phosphorus (2020) are 54% and 57% respectively.</p> |

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| been discussed. | | | <p>The footprint concept. Parties have expressed concerns about the limitations of the Ecological Footprint methodology. Therefore WWF proposes to use the wording: “<i>global footprint of production and consumption on biodiversity</i>”, to clarify the type of footprint (production and consumption) and impacts (on biodiversity) that need to be addressed.</p> <p>Equitable transformation: The achievement of Goal B should be done equitably and benefit all current and future generations; keeping in mind that current and historical levels and patterns of consumption and production are highly unequal (see here for an assessment of the responsibility of different countries).</p> <p>Measurability: in the medium term a specific indicator for the footprint of production and consumption on biodiversity could be developed. In the meantime, the following headline indicators, that are already part of the proposed monitoring framework, can be used as proxies to measure progress from the start of the implementation of the GBF:</p> |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Material footprint (global, per capita, per GDP); ● Ecological Footprint (if Parties have the capacity to implement it); ● National environmental economic accounts of ecosystem services; and ● Indicators on specific sectors and impacts under targets 5, 7, 10, 15 and 16. <p>Human rights and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment need to be included at the goal level to integrate a rights-based approach in all relevant elements of the post-2020 framework and ensure accountability.</p> |
| GOAL C | | | |
| <p>[<i>Alt 1.</i> The benefits arising from the sustainable use of biodiversity, including biological and genetic resources, [and its derivatives,] digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, [in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities] with a substantial increase in monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, thereby contributing to the conservation and</p> | <p>WWF proposes that any formulation of goal C should include the following important components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources in any form or format, | | |

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| <p>sustainable use of biodiversity and alternative international ABS instruments.</p> <p><i>Alt 2.</i> Monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources [in any format] and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are [substantially increased and] shared fairly and equitably [, with an increase in open and appropriate access] [and contribute to] [for] the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the SDGs.</p> <p><i>Alt 3.</i> The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] are shared fairly and equitably and substantially increased [thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity].]</p> | <p>and associated traditional knowledge are enhanced.</p> <p>2. IPLCs, including women, should be prioritized as recipients of benefit sharing. since their traditional knowledge is contributing to deriving benefits from genetic resources.</p> | | |
| GOAL D | | | |
| <p>[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [Building on past investments,] [By 2050,] [Address] the [biodiversity finance] gap [between available financial resources [from all sources] and other means of implementation, and those necessary] to achieve the 2050 Vision and the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [is closed], [prioritizing a significant increase in public</p> | <p>Goal D should represent a holistic approach to closing the biodiversity finance gap, which includes:</p> <p>1. The alignment of public and private financial flows with the post-2020 GBF,</p> | <p>Our suggestion for rephrasing is based on Alt 1:</p> <p><i>By 2030, public and private financial flows are aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and financial and non-financial resources, from all sources, have been significantly increased and</i></p> | <p>Goal D should identify the two key elements that are necessary to close the biodiversity finance gap, while specific measures and actions should be spelled out in targets 14, 15, 18, and 19.</p> <p>These two elements are:</p> <p>1. the alignment of public and private financial flows with biodiversity,</p> |

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| <p>resources, and through direct access modalities] [and by 2030,] resources from all sources have been significantly increased [including non-financial means of implementation [by \$X by 2030 and \$Y by 2050][by % of GDP and used efficiently and effectively], [financing harmful to biodiversity is] [reduced by \$X by 2030][and [eliminated] by 2050]]] and enhance capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and [all financial resources][public and private financial flows] are aligned with [the 2050 Vision and the goals and targets of this framework [and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors [across all national levels] is achieved]]][biodiversity objectives][CBD objectives].[1]</p> <p><i>Alt 1.</i> [Building on past investments,] National and international public and private financial flows are aligned with the [post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the] Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature, [and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways] harmful flows have been [[identified,][reformed or [eliminated]] removed][reduced], resources from all sources [, including non-financial means of implementation] have been</p> | <p>2. A significant increase of financial and non-financial resources, from all sources.</p> | <p><i>efficiently deployed to close the biodiversity finance gap.</i></p> | <p>including the mainstreaming of biodiversity in all financial activities, the transformation of the financial sector, and reforming harmful incentives, and public budgets. These actions should be specified in targets 14, 15 and 18.</p> <p>2. the urgent increase in financial resources from all sources, including international, domestic and private, and the more efficient and effective use of those resources through national financial planning. This should be further specified in target 19.</p> <p>We believe it is not necessary to refer to specific Articles of the Convention or decisions in this Goal, in order to keep it simple, understandable and short. These elements could be added in respective targets or the Resource Mobilization Strategy.</p> |

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| <p>increased, and efficiently deployed, biodiversity values have been mainstreamed [across all policies and sectors] [enhance the capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technological transfer], and the necessary enabling policies, transparency requirements, and other means of implementation have been secured.</p> <p><i>Alt 2.</i> [Building on past investments,]The gap between available financial resources [from all sources] and other means of implementation necessary to achieve the [2050 Vision[and the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework]][post-2020 global biodiversity framework] is [closed][, in an efficient and effective way][national and international public and private financial flows are aligned with the 2050 Vision][and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways][[addressed] [, including by [significantly and progressively] increasing financial resources, capacity building, [technical assistance] and technology transfer [and the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies, sectors and national levels] provided for implementation in developing countries]].</p> <p><i>Alt 3.</i> Adequate [means of implementation and]</p> | | | |

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| <p>resources <i>[numerical values to be added]</i> to fully implement the GBF are secured [from all sources] and are accessible to all Parties [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision][and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways].</p> <p><i>Alt 4.</i> The 2050 Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature is achieved with the support of the [global biodiversity fund], [significantly and progressively] increasing multilateral financial resources, capacity- building and technology transfer provided for developing country Parties.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>^[1] Pending the need for consideration of numerical aspects for all the goals (A to D). Furthermore, there is no hierarchy among the goals. Numbers are indicative and have not been discussed.</p> | | | |
| TARGET 1 | | | |
| [Ensure that [all]/[at least X%] [[terrestrial, inland water,][and] freshwater, marine [and coastal]]/[land and [sea]/[ocean]] areas]/[ecosystems] globally are under | Target 1 should: 1. Cover all areas . | Our rephrasing aims to suggest a way forward by integrating various proposals and alternatives: | Ecological connectivity of protected areas, OECMs and core sites can only be achieved through effective and participatory spatial planning in the land- |

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| <p>[effective management processes, including] integrated biodiversity[-driven and]-inclusive [and participatory] [landscape-level] spatial planning [and/or effective management processes][, improving connectivity], [to minimize the impact of sectors responsible for]/[addressing] land- [freshwater-] and sea-use change, [and that unavoidable impacts from infrastructure is minimized] [retaining [existing] [intact [ecosystems and]/[and wilderness areas], including [primary forests] [threatened, primary ecosystems]]][, including [areas of high biodiversity [value]/[importance]] [and the places most important for delivering ecosystem [functions and] services]/[nature's contributions to people]]]/[enhancing the sustainable management of natural ecosystems and the capacity to [map, monitor and assess, on a regular basis, the provision of]/[provide] ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving connectivity,] [sustaining ecosystem [functions and] services, avoiding fragmentation, and reducing pressures on vulnerable ecosystems] [, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,]/[and taking into account]/[in line with] sovereign rights and][national circumstances] [and respecting the [customary] rights of Indigenous Peoples and</p> | <p>2. Ensure that unavoidable impacts of infrastructure and mining are minimized.</p> <p>3. Ensure that the land, waters and territories governed by IPLCs are recognized and protected.</p> <p>4. Include connectivity.</p> | <p><i>Ensure that all terrestrial, inland-water and marine areas are under effective management processes, including biodiversity-inclusive and participatory spatial planning, and ensure that unavoidable impacts of infrastructure and mining are minimized, halting, from 2022, further loss of intact ecosystems and areas of high biodiversity importance, avoiding to the extent possible the loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, and improving connectivity, while recognizing and protecting the land, waters and territories governed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p> | <p>and sea-scapes around them. Thus WWF strongly welcomes the inclusion of connectivity in this Target, and suggests it is maintained.</p> <p>'Areas of high biodiversity importance' is a term that would encompass all areas where further loss should be avoided from 2022, regardless of biome or level of intactness. Thus, WWF would prefer the use of this term over terms such as 'primary forests' or 'wilderness areas'. Given the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) standard provides a universally agreed definition for such areas, which is already widely used in spatial planning (including for the financial sector, through safeguards such as IFC PS6), and given the existence of a global database of KBAs, a reference to KBAs would be a highly tangible and measurable aspect to include in this target.</p> <p>WWF understands that some Parties would like to see mining being reflected into the GBF targets. We suggest that mining can be included in Target 1.</p> |

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| <p>local communities][, in accordance with national legislation[and international obligations]]].</p> <p><i>Alt.1</i> [Address land- and sea-use change, retaining critical and vulnerable ecosystems and intact and wilderness areas, minimizing loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, as well as territories governed or managed by indigenous peoples and ensure that all land and marine areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, while safeguarding the interests and rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law.]</p> <p><i>Alt 2</i></p> <p>1a [Ensure that terrestrial freshwater marine and coastal areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning areas addressing land- and sea-use change]</p> <p>1b [Retain existing intact and wilderness areas, taking into account the customary rights of IPLCs]</p> <p><i>Alt 3</i>[Ensure that land and ocean ecosystems globally are under participatory and inclusive spatial planning, halting land- and sea -use</p> | | | |

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| <p>change, through integrated landscape management, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, including through customary sustainable practices of IPLCs and respecting their rights.]</p> <p><i>Alt 4</i> [The loss in area and ecological integrity [and connectivity] of highly intact terrestrial,[inland water] and marine ecosystems[, in particular the most vulnerable and threatened ecosystems, including intact ecosystems and primary forests] due to land- and sea-use change is halted from [2020/2022] through effective management processes, including integrated, equitable and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning]</p> | | | |
| TARGET 2 | | | |
| <p>Ensure that [at least [20][30] per cent [globally] of]/[at least 1 billion hectares of] [degraded] [[and]/[with a focus on] threatened] [freshwater, [coastal], marine and] terrestrial [and marine] ecosystems[, including agricultural soils] [and X billion hectares of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems] are under [active][effective][ecological] restoration [measures] [at the national level][at the landscape- and seascape-scale], [including a focus on restoration [including land and</p> | <p>Target 2 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on areas that are under effective restoration. 2. Be framed in a way to enable rapid implementation. 3. Ensure we cover terrestrial, inland waters (including rivers), marine | <p>Proposal based on the original version of the target with bracketed additions:</p> <p>Ensure that [at least [20][30] per cent [globally] of]/[at least 1 [X] billion hectares of] [degraded] [[and]/[with a focus on] threatened] [freshwater, [coastal], marine and] terrestrial [and marine] [and inland-water] ecosystems, covering both natural</p> | <p>Level of ambition The proposed 20% objective for restoration is not ambitious enough to ensure that by 2050 we live in harmony with nature (where all degraded ecosystems are restored). 1 billion hectares of land restoration as an objective is also inadequate as it represents already existing commitments. WWF will work with others in the next</p> |

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| <p>landscape restoration,] into natural and [semi-natural] ecosystems, and to support [climate change adaptation and mitigation]/[nature's contributions][, achieving land-degradation neutrality] and ecosystem connectivity [and integrity] / [enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] connectivity] [[among them and focusing]/[[with a focus] on priority ecosystems [through providing an atmosphere for fair mobilization of international resources and transfer of necessary technologies, among others]/[enhancing the ecological integrity of priority ecosystems] [and [bio-cultural] ecosystems managed by IPLCs], [[improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] connectivity] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline][, with the full and effective participation of IPLCs].</p> <p><i>Alt 1</i></p> <p>[Increase the ecological integrity of at least [20]% of degraded terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas globally from [2020/2022] through effective ecological restoration, focusing on areas of particular importance for biodiversity]</p> | <p>and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>4. Include the right metrics for each type of ecosystem.</p> <p>5. Include the right numerical values to set the necessary level of ambition to ensure enough ecosystems areas are under restoration to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and live in harmony with nature by 2050.</p> <p>6. Cover both natural and semi-natural ecosystems</p> <p>7. Emphasize the need to prioritize restoration of areas enhancing connectivity.</p> <p>8. Recognize restoration practiced by IPLCs and their critical contribution.</p> <p>Please note that WWF is committed to work with others to develop evidence based proposals on numerical values and</p> | <p>and semi-natural ecosystems, [Y km of rivers] and 30% of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems [including agricultural soils] [and X billion hectares of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems] <u>are under [active][effective][ecological] restoration [measures] [at the national level][[at the landscape- and seascape-scale] level, [including a focus on restoration [including land and landscape restoration,] into natural and [semi-natural] ecosystems, and to support [climate change adaptation and mitigation]/[nature's contributions][, achieving land-degradation neutrality] and ecosystem connectivity [and integrity] / [enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] the connectivity within and][[among ecosystems, them and focusing]/[[with a focus] on the ecological integrity of priority ecosystems [through providing an atmosphere for fair mobilization of international resources and transfer</u></p> | <p>months to come up with a suggestion regarding the right level of ambition.</p> <p>Area-based vs percentage objectives It will be difficult to turn a percentage target for restoring degraded ecosystems into an implementable target on the ground. Assessing how many hectares are degraded in each country risks causing a major delay in the implementation.</p> <p>Therefore, it is preferable to have area-based targets for land ecosystems, expressed in hectares. A metric covering rivers should be included. Ideally this would be measured in km. In addition, a solution needs to be found to address inland-water ecosystems beyond rivers.</p> <p>In the case of marine ecosystems a percentage target is still preferred, due to the lack of a common metrics for measuring restoration of coastal, coral reefs and seagrass ecosystems.</p> <p>WWF will further work to develop suggestions on numerical values for this target.</p> <p>In addition, WWF suggests that this target should focus on “areas under effective restoration” and not on “areas</p> |

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| <p><i>Alt 2</i></p> <p>[Bring under restoration at least 20% each of degraded freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems, improving ecosystem integrity and focusing on priority ecosystems]</p> | <p>metrics for various ecosystems.</p> | <p>of necessary technologies, among others, for enhancing the ecological integrity of priority ecosystems, and [bio-cultural] ecosystems governed or managed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, with their Free, Prior and Informed Consent, [[improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] ecosystem integrity and connectivity] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline]], with the full and effective participation of IPLCs.</p> | <p>restored” as this would create additional difficulties to measure progress.</p> <p>It is preferable to refer to ecosystems being under “effective” restoration rather than “active” restoration, as in some cases restoration requires avoiding active intervention.</p> <p>Emphasis on connectivity Restoration will have the greatest impact when focussed in areas of importance for ecological connectivity - thus not only benefiting the site of restoration, but also the natural areas that will be connected. Therefore, the target should identify that restoration should ‘increase’ or ‘enhance’ connectivity - also within protected areas- by including “ensuring connectivity within and among them”.</p> <p>WWF suggests the inclusion of a reference to natural and semi-natural ecosystems as restoring degraded agricultural soils is critical to avoiding further conversion of natural ecosystems for agricultural production.</p> <p>WWF suggests removing references to climate and LDN as the target needs to align with all the MEAs, which cannot all be listed.</p> |

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| TARGET 3 | | | |
| <p>[Ensure that][ecosystems, habitats and the biodiversity they contain are maintained and restored by conserving]]/[enable] at least [30 per cent] [globally][, at the national level,] of [terrestrial, [and] [freshwater]/[inland water] and marine [and coastal] areas] [land areas and of [[sea]/[marine]areas]/[the ocean][, respectively]], [inclusive of areas that are already protected and conserved,] especially areas[, at the national level,] of particular importance for biodiversity and [ecosystem [functions]/[services] and] [its contributions to people], are [effectively] conserved [and sustainably used] through [effectively]/[well-] managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected [systems]/[networks] of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures [that prohibit environmentally-damaging activities], [including indigenous territories, when applicable,] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [while ensuring that sustainable use of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of IPLCs to their management, and ensuring the rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights</p> | <p>Target 3 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set the level of global ambition to 30%, 2. Ensure that 30% of global areas are conserved. There are other targets that focus on sustainable use. 3. Ensure that the rights of IPLCs on their land and territories and their right to withhold their free, prior and informed consent are fully respected and upheld, in accordance with UNDRIP, 4. Ensure that the target covers inland waters, in addition to areas of land and marine and coastal areas, 5. Clarify that Protected | <p>{Ensure that}{ecosystems, habitats and the biodiversity they contain are maintained and restored by conserving}}/[enable] at least {30 per cent} <u>{globally}</u>[, at the national level,] of {terrestrial, [and] {freshwater}/[inland waters]} and marine {and coastal} areas} {land areas and of <u>{sea}/[marine]areas}/[the ocean][, respectively]</u>, [inclusive of areas that are already protected and conserved,] especially those areas, at the national level,] of particular importance for biodiversity, and <u>{ecosystem {functions}/[services] and}</u> {its nature's} contributions to people}, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), are [effectively] conserved [and sustainably used] through <u>[effectively]/[well-] managed and equitably governed</u>, ecologically representative and well-connected national and regional {systems}/[networks] of protected areas and other effective area-based</p> | <p>80% of remaining biodiversity is in the lands, waters and territories of IPLCs, hence this target can only be achieved with the contributions and active participation and involvement of IPLCs based on their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Safeguarding the territories and governance practices of land use and conservation of IPLCs enables more conservation, connectivity and integration into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>IPLCs' rights to their land and territories as well as to withhold their FPIC, are recognized rights under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), adopted by all UN Member States and the preamble and Article 1 of the Convention ("...taking into account all rights over those resources..."). Hence, WWF does not support the additional inclusion of wording referring to national circumstances or legislation, as this wording is not consistent with Article 46 of UNDRIP. Instead, WWF supports the inclusion of "in accordance with</p> |

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| <p>law][[bearing in mind]/[recognizing] that national contributions to this global target will be decided according to national priorities and capabilities, in accordance with the principles of the Rio Declaration, with adequate safeguards for the rights of IPLCs and the rights to development, will not affect the rights or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole GBF] [giving effect to]/[respecting]/[ensuring]/[with full respect for human rights, including]/[fully respecting and upholding] the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, [including their land and territories][, including the right to prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent and approval][, in light of national circumstances and with respect for national legislation]</p> | <p>Areas and OECMs will only deliver if they are effectively and equitably managed,</p> <p>6. Underline that “areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and nature’s contributions to people” include Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs). This will allow Parties to build on the work already done on KBAs and EBSAs and speed up the implementation of this target.</p> | <p>conservation measures [that prohibit environmentally damaging activities], [including indigenous territories, when applicable,] and integrated into the wider land[]/[scapes] and seascapes, [and national and regional ecological networks], [while ensuring that sustainable use of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation.] [recognizing the contribution of IPLCs to their management, and ensuring the rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law]<i>[bearing in mind]/[recognizing] that national contributions to this global target will be decided according to national priorities and capabilities, in accordance with the principles of the Rio Declaration, with adequate safeguards for the rights of IPLCs and the rights to development, will not affect the rights or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole GBF] [giving effect to]/[respecting]/[ensuring]/[with full respect for human rights,</i></p> | <p>UNDRIP”.</p> <p>Protected Areas and OECMs will only deliver biodiversity conservation if they are ‘effectively and equitably managed’. The existence of a multitude of paper parks and a recent scientific article published in Nature demonstrate this. Therefore, WWF is concerned that every mention of ‘effective’ management is in square brackets. Effective management of Protected Areas and OECMs must be a prominent aspect of this target, and one that is closely measured for progress.</p> <p>It is crucial to highlight that the 30% is not about government Protected and Conserved Areas only. The target includes areas managed and governed by others such as privately governed and community governed conserved areas, where people including IPLCs maintain control of their areas. Achieving this target will depend on the recognition and securing of the rights of IPLCs to their land and territories (while their right to withhold their free, prior and informed consent is upheld). In this regard, it is essential that the reference</p> |

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| | | including <u>fully respecting and upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including on their land, waters and territories</u> , including their right to prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent and approval , in light of national circumstances and with respect for national legislation] in accordance with UNDRIP and human rights obligations. | <p>to OECMs is maintained in the Target, which may be governed and managed by non-state actors, including individuals, private entities, non-government organizations, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p> <p>See WWF position on target 3 (30x30) for more details.</p> |
| TARGET 4 | | | |
| <p>[Ensure active][Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [on a scale sufficient] [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened] species[, and the population abundance of native species and maintain the genetic diversity of all species][in particular threatened species], and the genetic diversity of [[native] wild and domesticated] [cultivated] [all] [native] [and domesticated] species [populations], [to maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ [conservation, supported by] [and] ex situ conservation [and restoration of genetically depleted populations] [[reducing] [preventing] [the risk of] human induced extinctions of known threatened species by X per cent][reducing human induced species</p> | <p>Target 4 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include an objective to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict by 50% 2. Include language requiring an improvement on the conservation status of threatened wild species. 3. Both in situ and ex situ conservation should be mentioned. | <p>Proposal based on the original version of the target with bracketed additions:</p> <p>Ensure active Undertake urgent] and sustained able management actions [on a scale sufficient] [to] enable [achieve] the recovery and conservation of threatened wild species[, and the population abundance of native species and to maintain the genetic diversity of all species][in particular threatened species], and the genetic diversity of [[native] wild and domesticated] [cultivated] [all] [native] [and</p> | <p>We agree with the Co-Chairs that this is the best target for reference to human-wildlife conflict, which is a crucial issue for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.</p> <p>Regarding <i>ex situ</i> conservation, it can play a role, especially with regard to plants, but we should not arrive at a situation where species only survive in zoos and botanic gardens: the suggestion of <i>in situ</i> conservation supported by <i>ex situ</i> is the best. The conservation of domestic species and their wild relatives is an important issue but it could be covered as a</p> |

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| <p>extinctions risk][, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions [to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict][, by preventing activities that damage ecosystems and habitats and ensuring the customary rights of, and access and use by, indigenous peoples and local communities]. [to enhance human-wildlife co-existence.] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife] [minimizing harm to native wildlife from human-wildlife interactions]</p> <p><i>Alt.1</i> [Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by X per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by X per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]</p> | | <p>domesticated] species [populations], [to maintain their adaptive potential], including through in situ [conservation, supported by] [and] ex situ conservation, [and restoration of genetically depleted populations] [[reducing] [preventing] [the risk of] human induced extinctions of known threatened species by X per cent][reducing human induced species extinctions risk][, and while effectively managing human-wildlife interactions [to avoid or reduce <u>human-wildlife conflict</u>] by 50 per cent through effective, equitable, inclusive and shared governance schemes that benefit both people and wildlife. [, by preventing activities that damage ecosystems and habitats and ensuring the customary rights of, and access and use by, indigenous peoples and local communities]. [to enhance human-wildlife co-existence.] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife] [minimizing harm to native wildlife from human-wildlife interactions]</p> | <p>headline indicator related to target 10. Its inclusion here could weaken the focus of the target.</p> <p>Customary <i>sustainable</i> use by IPLCs belongs in target 5.</p> |
| TARGET 5 | | | |

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| <p>[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] [harvesting]/[exploitation], [[captive] breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivates], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] customary [rights and] sustainable use [of IPLCs] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for IPLCs] [and take urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products].</p> <p><i>Alt.1</i> [Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe, while</p> | <p>Target 5 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain the need to minimize impacts on non-target species (currently in brackets) 2. Ensure customary sustainable use of IPLCs is safeguarded (currently included in Alt.1). 3. Include the commitment to take urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products (currently in brackets). | <p>Proposal based on the original version of the target with bracketed additions:</p> <p>{Prevent overexploitation of native wild species by ensuring}/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] {harvesting}/[exploitation], [[captive] breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] of such species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivates], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and on the wider ecosystems,] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]}[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals], while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities [and for all living beings on mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate</p> | <p>The mention of non-target species must be retained, given that bycatch is the predominant driver of the decline of a significant number of marine and freshwater fauna .</p> <p>It should be made clear in this target that customary sustainable use by IPLCs should be safeguarded as proposed in the Alt.1 version of this target. This is necessary to ensure that the implementation of this target will not infringe IPLCs’ rights. This is also consistent with Article 10c of the Convention.</p> <p>WWF supports the inclusion of the wording around “taking urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products”. This language is non contentious as already included in SDG 15.7.</p> <p>Given that Target 4 is about pro-active species conservation measures, <i>per se</i>, there is a slight preference for phrasing this target more “negatively” (eliminating detrimental use of species, which is a driver of depletion).</p> |

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| safeguarding the customary sustainable use by IPLCs.] | | biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] customary [rights and] sustainable use [of IPLCs] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for IPLCs] [and taking urgent action to <u>address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</u>]. | Regarding the safety of wildlife trade, the most precise language offered is “and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals”, but we can be content with “unsafe” (or “safe”, depending on the formulation of the final version). While acknowledging that biopiracy is an issue, it does not belong here; if it warrants mention this should be in Target 13. |
| TARGET 6 | | | |
| [[Ensure that the]/[Identify[, prioritize] and manage]/[Address the drivers and, where possible, manage all] [the] pathways for the introduction of [invasive] alien species [are identified and managed], preventing, [or]/[and] [significantly] reducing their [the] [[rate of] [introduction [by at least 50 per cent] and] establishment [by at least 50 per cent], and [detect and] [eradicate]/[effectively manage] or control [priority] invasive alien species to eliminate[, minimize] or [reduce]/[mitigate] their [coverage and] impacts[, supporting innovation | Target 6 should: 1. Aim to manage pathways for invasive alien species , especially with climate change, as we cannot always predict the impact species will have in the future. 2. Aim for the eradication of invasive alien species | Proposal based on Alt.1: {Eliminate or reduce the impacts caused by invasive alien species on native biodiversity, with special attention to vulnerable places, such as islands and areas of importance for biodiversity , by managing pathways for the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive | The merit of identifying priority species, either at the national or the global level, is debatable, as the behavior of newly-introduced species is unpredictable. It’s a good idea to focus on drivers and pathways, as it reduces the risk of an introduced species becoming invasive where that was not foreseen. Innovation and the use of new tools (proposed for addition to the original |

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| <p>and the use of new tools] [by at least by 75 per cent], [focusing on [those that pose significant risk for threatened species or ecosystem services]/[nationally identified priority [invasive] alien species[, in particular those with a higher invasive potential.] and priority [sites[, such as islands] [for biodiversity]]/[ecosystems]]].</p> <p><i>Alt. 1</i> [Eliminate or reduce the impacts caused by invasive alien species on native biodiversity, by managing pathways for the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive species, reducing the rate of introduction of other known or potential invasive species by at least 50 per cent and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species]</p> | <p>wherever possible.</p> <p>3. Focus efforts on vulnerable places, such as islands and areas of importance for biodiversity.</p> | <p>species, reducing the rate of introduction of other known or potential invasive species by at least 50 per cent and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species}</p> | <p>original proposal) will help to achieve all the targets and is more appropriate in the chapeau of the framework.</p> |
| <p>TARGET 7</p> | | | |
| <p>Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by [significantly] reducing nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half], and chemicals, in particular pesticides, harmful to biodiversity [by at least two thirds] and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.</p> | <p>Target 7 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain numerical objectives for pesticides and nutrients. 2. Focus on reducing pesticides impacts on biodiversity rather than reducing quantity. | <p>Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and human health, including by [significantly] reducing nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half], and reducing the negative impacts of chemicals, in particular pesticides and other chemicals on, harmful to biodiversity [by at least two thirds]</p> | <p>Pesticides: Reducing pesticides is critical, however reducing quantities may have limited impact if at the same time average toxicity of pesticides increases significantly (as has happened in the last decades). Taking into account challenges and concerns expressed by Parties as well as the need to address this driver of biodiversity loss, we suggest focusing on</p> |

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| | 3. Focus on eliminating plastic pollution (i.e. also remove plastic already in nature). | and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste . pollution | <p>reducing pesticides' negative impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Given their dramatic and dangerous impacts on pollinators, agricultural soils and biodiversity, reducing their negative impacts by two thirds represents an adequate level of ambition.</p> <p>Measurability: The FAO indicator on pesticide use per area of cropland can be used as a proxy from the beginning of the implementation. However, to assess progress adequately, a global indicator to measure toxicity/risks of pesticide use could also be developed (various methodologies exist but an international indicator needs to be developed). Alternatively, an indicator measuring abundance and diversity of insects in and around agricultural land could be developed/used as a proxy.</p> <p>Plastic: As several Parties rightly underlined, it is necessary not only to avoid further plastic pollution but to remove plastic that is already in nature.</p> <p>Progress to address other pollutants,</p> |

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| | | | including noise and light, should be measured with appropriate indicators in the monitoring framework. |
| TARGET 8 | | | |
| Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation, adaptation and resilience including through [nature-based solutions] and [ecosystem-based approaches], and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity. | Target 8 should: 1. Include both nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches (remove brackets). 2. Clearly mention that NbS should be equitable and rights-based . | Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation, adaptation and resilience including through equitable and rights-based [nature-based solutions] and [ecosystem-based approaches] , and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity. | WWF suggests that this target focuses on mitigation, adaptation and resilience, avoiding as possible the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, considering the trade-offs. nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches are key tools that complement each other; that can minimize the impacts whilst enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| TARGET 9 | | | |
| [[Ensure all management and uses] [Significantly increase the contribution of sustainable bioeconomy including through the use] of wild [terrestrial, freshwater and marine] species are sustainable, [Ensure benefits such as food security, water, livelihoods, for those most dependent on biodiversity through sustainable management and use of wider landscapes and seascapes], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, | Target 9 should: 1. Ensure wild species and ecosystems sustainably provide benefits, X 2) To those dependent on biodiversity, in particular IPLCs, women and girls. | [[Ensure all management and uses] [Significantly increase the contribution of sustainable bioeconomy including through the use] of wild [terrestrial, freshwater and marine] species are sustainable, [Ensure wild species and natural ecosystems sustainably provide benefits, such as food security and nutrition, access to safe water, and | Overlap with Target 5 and use of similar language should be avoided. This target should have a clear focus on ensuring that wild species and ecosystems sustainably provide benefits to those dependent on biodiversity, in particular IPLCs, women and girls. The scope of this target should be expanded beyond wild species to also |

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| especially those in vulnerable situations, while safeguarding customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.] | | sustainable livelihoods, for those most dependent on biodiversity through sustainable management and use of wider landscapes and seascapes , thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, while safeguarding customary sustainable use by, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls .} | include benefits provided by ecosystems. Language that could be interpreted as either increasing the use of biodiversity at unsustainable level or language that could imply to undermine IPLCs customary sustainable use should be avoided. A specific reference to customary sustainable use of IPLCs should be included in Target 5 (as suggested in the Contact Group). WWF opposes the reference to sustainable bioeconomy, as that is something of a “black box” in terms of what it means or how it is measured, and is potentially relevant to a number of targets. |
| TARGET 10 [4] | | | |
| [Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity; contributing to [the long term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these | Target 10 should ensure that: 1. All areas under agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry | {Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], and forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity ; and food | The target should at least match the level of ambition of Aichi Target 7. In addition it should: 1. Explicitly mention the need to |

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| <p>systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services]].</p> <p>[4] This proposal was prepared by a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as basis for further deliberations on Target 10 and requested that the co-leads in their report recognise that there are still some elements Parties would like to include that were not addressed, including how to make the target more measurable.</p> | <p>are managed sustainably;</p> <p>2. Food systems are transformed; and</p> <p>3. Agroecological principles are applied and ecosystem approaches adopted.</p> <p>4. Actions listed contribute positively to biodiversity, sustainable livelihoods and food security for all.</p> | <p>systems are transformed, by applying agroecological principles and adopting ecosystem approaches that contribute positively to biodiversity, to [the long term] [efficiency, productivity] and, resilience of these systems, and ensure sustainable livelihoods and food security for all conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services]].</p> | <p>transform food systems. Unsustainable food systems are a major driver of biodiversity loss. IPBES and GBO5 recognized the necessity to transform them. A focus on food systems transformation will enable synergies with the food and agriculture sectors and the outcomes of the UN Food Systems Summit and its coalitions.</p> <p>2. Clearly mention the need to apply agroecological principles and adopt ecosystem approaches. WWF agrees with Parties who underlined the need to provide clarity on how all productive ecosystems will be managed sustainably and on how to measure progress. However, we also heard Parties wanting to avoid the inclusion of a long list of good practices. Therefore, we suggest to focus instead on key principles (agroecological) and approaches (ecosystem).</p> <p>Ecosystem approaches are agreed within the CBD. Agroecological principles were adopted by FAO member states in 2019 (see here). The principles are agreed multilaterally, are non-contentious and include the critical</p> |

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| | | | <p>elements required for truly sustainable agriculture. Principles of agroecology are also well established in the scientific literature and were underlined by a report of the High Level Panel of Experts on food security and nutrition.</p> <p>Two other language options could potentially be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) “Agroecological and/or other ecosystem approaches”. This phrase focuses on approaches instead of principles and uses language that resonates both with the CBD (ecosystem approaches) and the agriculture sector (agroecology). b) “Agroecology and other innovative approaches”. This phrase is agreed language within the UN Committee on World Food Security. “Other innovative approaches” may require an additional phrase to clarify that it only covers nature positive approaches. <p>If long term productivity and resilience are included into this target, it would be necessary to underline their overarching objectives (in line with the SDGs): food security and sustainable livelihoods</p> |

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| | | | <p>as well as, obviously, outcomes positive for biodiversity.</p> <p>Measurability: The proposed headline indicators for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries will ensure we can measure progress. Having a clear reference to agroecological principles and ecosystems' approaches will also enable Parties to measure progress achieved through national legislation, initiatives and programmes. Food systems transformation will be measured by indicators related with food production as well as the suggested indicators for the transition toward sustainable and healthy diets, and food waste (and loss).</p> |
| TARGET 11 | | | |
| <p>[Restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem functions and services [nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services,] such as regulation of air and water, soil health, [pollination], [climate], as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through [nature-based solutions^[1] and ecosystem-based approaches^[2]], [rights-based approaches and mother earth centered actions] [through payment for environmental services] for</p> | <p>Target 11 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on ecosystems functions and services. 2. Specifically underline healthy and fertile soils and pollination (given their critical importance for food security and | <p>{Restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem functions and services [nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services,] such as regulation of the provision of clean air and water, healthy and fertile soils health, <u>[pollination]</u>, [climate] regulation, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, including</p> | <p>WWF suggests that this target focuses on ecosystems functions and services as other elements of the framework focus on broader nature's contributions to people.</p> <p>Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches play a critical role to restore, maintain and enhance ecosystems functions and services,</p> |

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| <p>the benefit of all peoples and nature.]</p> <p>[¹ Nature-based solutions refers to “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits” (UNEP/EA5/L9/REV.1).</p> <p>[² The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way (decision V/6).</p> | <p>livelihoods).</p> <p>3. Provide a clear indication of the actions that Parties should undertake.</p> <p>4. Include language on equitable and right-based nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches.</p> | <p>through equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions^[1] and ecosystem-based approaches^[2], rights-based approaches and mother earth-centered actions and adequate legislation, policies, regulations and incentives, such as through payments for environmental services for the benefit of all peoples and nature.</p> | <p>however regulations and incentives are required to address the drivers of their loss and encourage nature-positive practices.</p> |
| <p>TARGET 12</p> | | | |
| <p>[Significantly increase the area and quality of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces [and infrastructure] in urban and densely populated areas [and ensure connectivity by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity][and ensure biodiversity inclusive urban planning], enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity [and integrity], [connection to nature] and improving human health and wellbeing [while safeguarding</p> | <p>Target 12 should:</p> <p>2. Prioritize natural and nature-based infrastructure, to clarify that the objective is not to increase the area occupied by (all types of) infrastructure.</p> | <p>Parts in italics represent rephrasing to suggest how to integrate key elements raised during OEWG3.2:</p> <p><i>[Significantly increase the area, and quality of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces [and prioritize natural and nature-based infrastructure] in urban and densely populated areas, including through</i></p> | <p>Natural and nature-based infrastructure</p> <p>WWF welcomes the inclusion of infrastructure in this target. However, the target currently calls for an increase in the area covered by infrastructure without specifying the types of infrastructure and without ensuring that negative impacts are avoided or, at least, minimized. Therefore, WWF</p> |

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| livelihoods of rural communities] and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.] | The need to address drivers of infectious diseases and to strengthen the One Health approach should be included in the Framework, ideally in a new standalone target. | <i>biodiversity inclusive urban planning, to improve human health, wellbeing and connection with nature for all, while increasing ecosystems connectivity and integrity, enhancing native biodiversity, safeguarding livelihoods of rural communities and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization.</i> | proposes to use the concept of concept of ' natural and nature-based infrastructure ', as described by scientists: 1. Natural infrastructure (or “green” infrastructure) can be defined as “a network of natural or semi-natural features that has the same objectives as gray [built] infrastructure” ² . 2. Nature-based infrastructure mimics characteristics of natural infrastructure but “is created by human design, engineering, and construction to provide specific services such as coastal risk reduction” ³ . IISD defines nature-based infrastructure as a subset of NBS. The term describes ecosystems that deliver infrastructure services (like water filtration) as well as additional benefits (such as improved human health) ⁴ . |

² See: [Palmer, M.A.; Liu, J.; Matthews, J.H.; Mumba, M.; D’Odorico, P. Manage water in a green way. Science 2015, 349, 584–585](#)).

³ See: [Bridges, T.S.; Wagner, P.W.; Burks-Copes, K.A.; Bates, M.E.; Collier, Z.A.; Fischenich, J.C.; Gailani, J.Z.; Leuck, L.D.; Piercy, C.D.; Rosati, J.D.; et al. Use of Natural and Nature-Based Features \(NNBF\) for Coastal Resilience; The US Army Engineer Research and Development Center \(ERDC\): Vicksburg, MS, USA, 2015; pp. 1–479](#).

⁴ [Sutton-Grier AE, Gittman RK, Arkema KK, Bennett RO, Benoit J, Blitch S, Burks-Copes KA, Colden A, Dausman A, DeAngelis BM, Hughes AR, Scyphers SB, Grabowski JH. Investing in Natural and Nature-Based Infrastructure: Building Better Along Our Coasts. Sustainability. 2018; 10\(2\):523](#).

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| | | | <p>One Health approach and addressing epidemics and pandemics drivers</p> <p>A post-2020 GBF cannot be credible and relevant, unless it addresses the interlinkages between biodiversity loss and pandemics. The GBF should clearly articulate its centrality in preventing future epidemics and pandemics, in particular those that originate from zoonoses. WWF agrees with many Parties that the Framework should adequately address the importance of the One Health approach and we suggest the following language: “Address drivers of infectious diseases (including unsafe trade and consumption of wildlife, and unsustainable food production systems, such as large-scale livestock farming of domesticated and wild species, and habitat fragmentation) and apply, at all levels, a strengthened One Health approach, connecting human, animal and environmental health, to prevent future pandemics”</p> <p>The best option is to have an additional target for this. However, this language may also fit in target 12.</p> |

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| TARGET 13 | | | |
| <p>[[Adopt and implement effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at the [global], regional, [subregional], national, and local levels to [facilitate environmentally sound uses by other contracting Parties] [support the development and appropriate] [facilitate the appropriate] access to genetic [and biological] resources [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [including free and prior informed consent], [prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent or approval and involvement] to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of all of the above [including DSI] [in any form] in accordance with [international access and benefit sharing instruments [obligations]] [the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant access and benefit sharing multilateral agreements and instruments] [while encouraging all Parties to ratify the Nagoya Protocol and other relevant international access and benefit- sharing agreements].]</p> <p>[13bis¹]. Facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources by increasing capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation, and</p> | <p>WWF proposes that any formulation of target 13 should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify that the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent refers to traditional knowledge holders. • Aim to enhance benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources in any form or format, and associated traditional knowledge. • Prioritise IPLCs, including women, as recipients of benefit sharing, since their traditional knowledge is contributing to deriving benefits from genetic resources. | | |

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| <p>technology transfer, [on mutually agreed terms] to develop and implement access and benefit measures/mechanisms at the national [and local] level].</p> <p>[13<i>bis.alt</i> Substantially increase the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources in any form, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, ensuring that resources from benefit-sharing reach, by 2030, an amount equal to at least X per cent of the total amount of international public biodiversity finance for developing countries, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity]</p> <p>[13<i>ter</i>. By 2023 establish a Global Multilateral Benefit- Sharing Mechanism that is fully operational by 2025.]]</p> <p>^[1] The contact group did not have time to discuss the 13<i>bis</i> proposed by the co-leads in their non-paper, however, some proposals including some textual additions were made to the 13<i>bis</i> while a 13<i>bis.alt</i> and 13<i>ter</i> were collected but not discussed. These proposals have been included here for reference.</p> | | | |
| TARGET 14 | | | |
| [Ensure the full integration of] [Fully integrate] biodiversity and its [multiple] values into policies, | Target 14 should: | Proposal based on the original version of the target with bracketed | The target should be easy to understand outside the CBD by making clear that the |

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| <p>regulations, planning and development processes, poverty reduction strategies, [accounts,] and environmental impact assessments, across all levels of government and [across all] sectors of the economy, [progressively] aligning all public and private activities, [fiscal]and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sectoral mainstreaming ● biodiversity objectives ● multiple biodiversity values and commitments in accordance with the different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development ● budgeting ● list of sectors + deep sea mining ● changing order of the target ● to support sustainable development ● recognize biodiversity as a strategic asset for the economy ● strategic environmental assessments ● investment and public procurement | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain that public and private financial flows should be aligned . 2. Include that all decisions, procurement and investments should be aligned. 3. Refer to alignment being made with the overarching biodiversity objective: achieving a nature-positive world. 4. List all relevant sectors that biodiversity needs to be mainstreamed into. | <p>additions, while trying to integrate key bullets:</p> <p>{Ensure the full integration of } {Fully integrate} biodiversity and its {multiple} values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty reduction strategies, {accounts,} and environmental-impact assessments, across all levels of government and {across all} sectors of the economy (food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, the finance sector, health and other relevant sectors), {progressively} <u>aligning all public and private decisions, activities, procurement, investments</u> {fiscal-} and <u>financial flows</u> with the achievement of a nature-positive world goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].</p> | <p>different elements listed should be aligned with the overarching biodiversity objective: nature positive by 2030.</p> <p>Milestone B.1 addresses the need to ensure all decisions are positive for biodiversity. This element can be included here.</p> <p>The inclusions, proposed by Parties, of all sectors (to make them more visible and facilitate outreach to those sectors), of procurement (an important tool to create transformative change) and investments are very important and greatly contribute to strengthening the target.</p> <p>We suggest that all types of impact assessments should be aligned with biodiversity objectives.</p> |
| TARGET 15 | | | |

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| <p>[[Increase significantly the number or percentage of] [Take legal, administrative and policy measures to] [Ensure through mandatory requirements that [all]] businesses and financial institutions [, especially [large and economically significant businesses] [those with significant impacts on biodiversity,]] [assess, monitor, [disclose]] [regular evaluations] and [transparently report] [and accept responsibility for their] on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, human rights [and the rights of mother earth] [across operations, value chains and portfolios,] reduce [and manage] negative impacts [by at least half], [ensuring ABS compliance and reporting,] and increase positive impacts[, ensuring legal responsibility and accountability, through regulation of their activities, imposing penalties for infractions, ensuring liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest] reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and financial institutions and supporting the circular economy, [moving towards [sustainable patterns of production and extraction] the full sustainability] [of extraction and production practices], sourcing, supply chains, use and [disposal], [providing information needed to consumers to enable public to make responsible consumption choices that are biodiversity positive] [following a rights-based approach]</p> | <p>Target 15 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on the role of governments to achieve a nature-positive transition of productive sectors and a circular economy. 2. Set an adequate level of ambition for businesses. Halving negative impacts will not be enough. The target should ensure that: a) all negative impacts of business are avoided (not just reduced); b) the footprint of all businesses is halved; and c) all businesses become nature positive by 2030. 3. Ensure that all supply chains are deforestation and conversion free, starting immediately. 4. Ensure that all businesses are | <p>WWF's proposal is rephrased text based on the original version of the target with bracketed additions:</p> <p><i>Achieve a circular economy and productive sectors' just and nature-positive transition and take legal, administrative and policy measures ensuring businesses are legally accountable, respect human rights, avoid negative impacts, halve their footprint on biodiversity and become nature positive, including by assessing, disclosing, transparently reporting on and fully accounting for their dependencies, related risks and impacts on biodiversity conservation, use and access and benefit sharing and setting science-based biodiversity-related targets, as appropriate, as well as by immediately ensuring supply chains are deforestation and conversion free and achieving the full sustainability of extraction and production practices.</i></p> | <p>Unfortunately, due to a lack of time for observer interventions, WWF was not able to make suggestions for this target neither during the virtual sessions nor during the OEWG 3.2.</p> <p>WWF suggests to focus this target on the role of government (as many Parties underlined) and that it describes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The overarching objective for governments to pursue: a just and nature-positive transition of relevant productive sectors and a circular economy. 2. The adequate level of ambition for businesses: avoid negative impacts, halve their footprint and become nature-positive by 2030. 3. Guidance on what business should do to start their journey building on existing initiatives such as TNFD and Science Based Targets for Nature as well as key commitments, such as those around deforestation and conversion free supply chains. <p>In addition, building on Parties proposals</p> |

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| <p>consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, together with Government regulation.]</p> <p><i>Alt:</i> [Encourage business and financial institutions to adopt [sustainable practices resulting on benefits to biodiversity] [biodiversity positive practice] and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.]</p> | <p>accountable and respect human rights as well as assess and disclose their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.</p> | | <p>to integrate a right-based approach, WWF suggests reiterating the responsibility of businesses to respect human rights (as underlined by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights).</p> <p>In order to maintain the level of ambition of the target on business , while addressing the fact that not all businesses have the same impacts and may therefore not be submitted to the same requirements in terms of reporting, etc., we suggest to reorganize the target by separating:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The responsibilities and achievements required of all businesses' and (respecting human rights, avoiding negative impacts, becoming nature positive, etc.); and 2. The actions they should undertake, noting that actions may not be applicable to small companies with low impact on biodiversity, through the inclusion of "as appropriate". <p>Measurability: Progress on productive sectors'</p> |

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| | | | <p>transition and circular economy can be measured by the indicators of Goal B and the indicators for the targets measuring progress in specific sectors (e.g. target 10) and target 16 on sustainable consumption.</p> <p>Progress by businesses can be measured with an indicator (to be developed) on the proportion, per total revenue, of businesses: a) assessing and disclosing material biodiversity impacts and dependencies of their operations and supply chains through quantitative metrics; and b) having set science-based targets for nature.</p> <p>Progress towards deforestation and conversion free supply chains can be measured through the proposed additional headline indicator (supported by Parties at SBSSTA24.2) on: the extent of natural vegetation in terrestrial ecosystems (forest, savannahs and grasslands, wetlands, woodlands, mangroves, peatlands, saltmarshes), converted due to soft commodity production, measured in ha per year (to be developed).</p> |

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| TARGET 16 | | | |
| <p>Ensure that [all consumers] [people] are encouraged and enabled to make [sustainable][and] [responsible] [consumption] choices [including] by [establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks], improving [environmental] education, and access to relevant [accurate and verified] information and alternatives, [and promote sustainable consumption of products and services] [in accordance with fairness and equity,] [taking into account [historical patterns of production and consumption, and] cultural [, economic and social] [preferences] [to halve the global footprint of diets, aligning human and planetary health, halve per capita global food waste, substantially reduce waste generation and reduce the net global consumption of all materials by 40 per cent while making consumption patterns more equitable] [and socio economic conditions][context]], [to move towards more sustainable pattern s of consumption], to [and progressively] reduce [by at least half] [the] [food] waste [including food waste] [and significantly reduce all waste], and where relevant, [eliminate of the</p> | <p>Target 16 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on what governments can and should do to address unsustainable consumption driving biodiversity loss. 2. Ensure we transition towards sustainable and healthy diets. 3. Include the necessity to reduce the net global consumption of all materials by at least 50 per cent, to ensure we are able to track progress and we know where we need to be in 2030. 4. Ensure changes of consumption patterns and the reduction of consumption are done in a | <p>WWF proposes a rephrasing of the original text of the target with bracketed additions:</p> <p><i>Ensure, through legislation, policy and regulatory measures, incentives, improved environmental education and accurate information, that all consumers are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable and responsible consumption choices and have access to and adopt culturally-appropriate, sustainable and healthy diets and that, per capita global food waste is halved, waste generation is substantially reduced and the net global consumption of all materials is reduced by at least 50 per cent, while making consumption patterns more equitable.</i></p> | <p>WWF agrees with many Parties on the need to focus on the role of governments and provide a clear indication of what governments should do.</p> <p>Sustainable and healthy diets: Unsustainable and unhealthy diets are a major indirect driver of biodiversity loss. Biodiversity loss cannot be reversed unless we address diets⁵.</p> <p>Parties emphasised the need to align the GBF with the SDGs and to avoid focusing on overconsumption, in particular of food. Therefore, WWF suggests focusing on access to and adoption of sustainable and healthy diets. This is in line with SDGs target 2.1 (ensuring access to sufficient and nutritious food) and target 2.2 (ending malnutrition). The different elements of this alignment should resonate with all countries no matter their food security and nutrition situation, and contribute to mobilizing actors working on food</p> |

⁵ IPBES and GBO5 as well as the [expert input](#) published just before OEWG3.2 underline the importance of shifting diets. [WWF research](#) shows that the adoption of more sustainable, healthier and culturally appropriate diets could reduce land use for agriculture by at least 41% and reduce wildlife loss by up to 46%.

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| <p>overconsumption of natural resources] [overconsumption of food] [and other materials][and products][, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth] [to halve global per capita food waste and substantially reduce waste generation].</p> | <p>fair and equitable manner.</p> | | <p>security and nutrition and the outcomes of the UN Food System Summit and its Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children & All.</p> <p>Using the concept of sustainable and healthy diets would also make implementation easier as Parties can use e.g. the guiding principles on sustainable healthy diets that FAO and WHO developed, following a request from Member States.</p> <p>Measurability: WWF has suggested the following options for an additional headline indicator to measure progress on diets (supported by Parties at SBSSTA24.2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The sample food consumption survey data per country; or ● The global volume of animal feed per capita (already collected by FAO); or ● The land footprint per kg protein. <p>Net reduction of the consumption of all materials This target should provide a clear indication to consumers, business and</p> |

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| | | | <p>governments of where we need to be in 2030 and what level of ambition is required to ensure we reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.</p> <p>Focusing on net global consumption is critical as it would take into account efforts to achieve a circular economy.</p> <p>A numerical target is needed to ensure progress can be tracked. The estimated planetary boundary for the global resources use is estimated at 50 billions tonnes per year. In 2017, the global resource use was 92 billion tonnes. This means that, with a 2017 baseline, the reduction required is 46%. If we use a baseline year of 2020/22, it is more than credible to set a reduction of “at least 50%”.</p> <p>Measurability: Progress can be measured using the global material footprint and the global per capita material footprint.</p> |
| TARGET 17 | | | |
| Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] [environmental risk | - | - | WWF is not in the position to provide suggestions on the content of this target. |

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| assessment] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach] to [prevent,] manage [or control] potential [adverse] impacts of [living modified organisms [resulting from]] [biotechnology] [including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques] on biodiversity [and] ,[taking also into account the risks to] human health [following risk assessment procedures], [taking also into account socio economic considerations] [reducing] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts] [through implementing of horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment, ensuring liability and redress from damage], [while recognizing [and encouraging] the potential benefits of [the application of modern] biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention [and for meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population]]. | | | |
| TARGET 18 | | | |
| [Identify,] [redirect, repurpose to nature-positive activities, domestically and internationally,] [Eliminate,] [substantially] phase out or reform incentives harmful for biodiversity, [including all harmful subsidies] [in a just, effective and equitable way,] [in a manner consistent with WTO rules,] [taking into account national socio-economic conditions,] [while substantially and | Target 18 should: 1. Reflect the urgency of the need to address all harmful incentives, by including an intermediary deadline of identifying them by 2025, | WWF proposes a rephrasing of the text building on Alt 1: <i>Identify by 2025 and eliminate or repurpose all direct and indirect incentives, including subsidies harmful for biodiversity by 2030, taking into account national socio-</i> | The elimination and/or repurposing of harmful incentives is a major component of closing the biodiversity finance gap through the reduction of the need for additional resources. If less biodiversity-harmful economic activities are subsidized, less resources will be required in the future to counteract and |

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| <p>progressively] reducing them [by at least US\$ 500 billion per year], including all of the most harmful subsidies, [and ensure that financial savings are channeled to support biodiversity prioritizing the stewardship of IPLCs, smallholder producers, and women]] and ensure that positive incentives[, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives.] are scaled up, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.</p> <p><i>Alt 1</i> [Identify by 2025 and] [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect][subsidies] [incentives] harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socio-economic conditions,] [in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, [in a manner consistent with WTO rules,] [while substantially and progressively] reducing them [at an absolute minimum] [annual spend] [by at least US\$ 500 billion per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,]] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and[, as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities[, domestically and internationally,]] and ensure that [all] [positive] incentives [, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives.] are [either positive or neutral for biodiversity, including payments for environmental services] [scaled</p> | <p>then eliminating or repurposing them by 2030.</p> <p>2. Refer to all incentives harmful to biodiversity.</p> <p>3. Include the up-scaling of biodiversity-positive incentives.</p> | <p><i>economic conditions, in a just, effective and equitable way, reducing them [at an absolute minimum] [by at least US\$ 500 billion per year], and ensure that positive incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or at least neutral for biodiversity, while positive incentives are significantly scaled up.</i></p> | <p>repair the damage done otherwise.</p> <p>To respond to the urgency required, after the adoption of the post-2020 GBF, Parties should immediately begin the identification of incentives that are harmful to biodiversity. This should be done as a part of or in synergy with National Biodiversity Finance Plans, be completed by 2025, and link with the Global Biodiversity Stocktake (see WWF position on the implementation mechanism).</p> <p>Reforming national subsidy regimes, in particular in agriculture and fisheries, has proven politically difficult and time-intensive. While efforts are being made to achieve reforms, upfront and easily accessible additional resources, including through international financing to implement the Framework right after its adoption, will be urgently required.</p> <p>It should be noted that the reform of harmful subsidies is not a means to mobilize additional resources required for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, including in particular for biodiversity-hotspots in</p> |

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| <p>up][, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations].</p> <p><i>Alt 2</i> [Identify] and eliminate[, redirect or repurpose to nature-positive activities,] incentives harmful for biodiversity including all harmful subsidies and ensure that positive incentives are scaled up[, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations].</p> | | | <p>the global south. This will require additional resources that are independent from the implementation of target 18. The approach in target 18 does, however, contribute to improving efficiency and effectiveness of the use of financial resources.</p> |
| TARGET 19.1 | | | |
| <p>[[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Progressively] Increase [annual] financial resources [from all [public and private] sources] [by] [reaching] [at least] [US\$ 200 billion per year] [by X% global GDP, in accordance with the OECD Outlook to 2030,] [by 1% GDP] by 2030,] including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by (a) [progressively] increasing [new and additional] international [public financial resources from [developed countries][countries with capacity to do so]] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their NBSAPs in light of their capacities] [and IPLCs] [through direct access modalities] [reaching] [by] at least</p> | <p>Target 19 should include the following critical elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generation of resources from all sources. 2. International, private, and domestic resources increase. 3. New, additional, effective, timely and easily accessible financial resources. | <p>WWF proposes a rephrasing based on merging the three proposals:</p> <p><i>Increase financial resources from all sources by at least [US\$ 200 billion per year], including new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible financial resources by 2030 by (a) increasing international financial resources to developing countries and IPLCs by at least [US\$ 10 billion per year] primarily in form of grants, (b) leveraging private finance, (c) increasing domestic resource mobilization, while enhancing the</i></p> | <p>In order to ensure accurate reflection of the various funding sources and critical elements, this target could be broken down into several components.</p> <p>National biodiversity finance plans need to be required to ensure efficient and effective use of resources, synergies with reform of harmful subsidies in target 18, identifying optimal application of funding opportunities, including from international financing, and overall policy coherence. An interim target for developing the national biodiversity finance plans and integrating them in NBSAPs should be specified and we</p> |

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| <p>[US\$ 10 billion per year [at an increasing percentage]] by 2030 [in form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] (b) leveraging private finance, (c) [progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [by 1% GDP] [by 2030][, and [(d) establishing a new international financing instrument,] [(e) building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments] [the instrument developed to measure the dimension of the local biodiversity financial gap] [and/or the cost of implementation of NBSAPs].]</p> <p><i>Alt 1</i> [In accordance with Article 20, developed country Parties shall provide X USD bn [per year] in new and additional financial resources to developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementation of the post-2020 GBF, [including through increased funding for the Global Biodiversity Fund,] avoiding double counting, enhancing transparency and predictability, and stimulating payments for environmental services.]</p> <p><i>Alt 2</i></p> | <p>4. Effectiveness of use.</p> <p>5. Developing and implementing National Biodiversity Finance Plans.</p> <p>6. Increased international financial resources for IPLCs.</p> | <p><i>effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource use by developing national biodiversity finance plans and including them in NBSAPs by [2025] and implementing them by 2030.</i></p> | <p>suggest 2025, to link this with the first Global Biodiversity Stocktake (see WWF's position on the implementation mechanism). These plans should set the context for national policies and targets around domestic resource mobilization, private sector financial flows, and use of international funding.</p> <p>The methodologies for developing national biodiversity finance plans should be anchored in the Resource Mobilization Strategy. In addition, ODA funds should be made available to support their development and optimum implementation, as currently envisioned within the GEF 8 replenishment document.</p> |

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| [Increase financial resources for biodiversity from all sources, including domestic, international, public and private sources, aligning them with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of such resources use[, through the use of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments].] | | | |
| TARGET 19.2 | | | |
| Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development and access to innovation, [technology horizon scanning, monitoring, and assessment,] and technical and scientific cooperation, including through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries[, achieving a substantial increase in joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research capacities,] commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework. | WWF supports the inclusion of target 19.2 and the current language. | Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development and access to innovation, {technology horizon scanning, monitoring, and assessment,} and technical and scientific cooperation, including through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries[, achieving a substantial increase in joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research capacities,] commensurate with the ambition of | |

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| | | the goals and targets of the framework | |
| TARGET 20 | | | |
| Ensure that quality information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide decision-making for effective governance, management and monitoring of biodiversity, and by strengthening communication, awareness-raising, education, research and knowledge management. | Target 20 should include: 1. The critical role of women's knowledge, practices and innovation. 2. A mention of life long education. | Ensure that quality information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women , with their free, prior, and informed consent, are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide decision-making for effective governance, management and monitoring of biodiversity, and by strengthening communication, awareness-raising, life long education, research and knowledge management. | Women's knowledge, practices and innovations, especially Indigenous and rural women, are critical to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (and restoration), hence explicit mention should be made here and enhance alignment and accountability with the Gender Plan of Action. Life-long education is SDGs language but also a key advocacy ask of the Youth constituency. |
| TARGET 21 | | | |
| Ensure the full, equitable, effective and gender-responsive participation in decision-making [and access to justice] related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and | arget 21 should: 1. Focus on rights-holders . 2. Include a mention on | Ensure the full, equitable, effective and gender-responsive participation in decision-making [<u>and access to justice</u>] related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their rights | If a stand-alone target on gender is supported, then there is a need to edit language (as requested by the Co-Leads of Contact Group 4) to avoid overlap between the two targets. This includes replacing women and girls with other |

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| youth, [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders]. | access to justice (remove brackets around this). | over lands, territories and resources, as well as by other rights-holders women and girls , and youth, [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders]. | rights-holders and also deleting the additional reference to stakeholders. It is important to introduce the term rights-holders to use rights-based language and include all other marginal and vulnerable groups. Brackets around ' access to justice ' should be removed as this is one way to guarantee protection of environmental human rights defenders among others and realize international and regional agreements like the Escazu Agreement. |
| NEW TARGET PROPOSAL | | | |
| [Target 22: Ensure women and girls equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their informed and effective participation at all levels of policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.] | WWF supports a stand-alone target on gender. Target 22 should be adopted as it is (unbracket it) | {Target 22: Ensure women and girls equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their informed and effective participation at all levels of policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.} | |
| NEW TARGET PROPOSAL | | | |
| [<i>Alt.</i> Target 14 <i>bis</i> : By 2030, determine cross-sectoral goals and sector-specific goals for sustainable use, and put in place effective legal | WWF supports the inclusion of an additional target focusing on sector- | {By 2030, determine develop and implement inclusive national, regional and global cross-sectoral | Inclusive sectoral plans of action will provide a critical mechanism to mobilize stakeholders of the main productive |

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| <p>and policy measures to achieve them, based on ecosystem approaches, environmental principles and close cooperation with users of biodiversity in order to produce gains for biodiversity and human health and well-being.]</p> | <p>specific action. The target should focus on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieving a nature-positive, just transformation of the related sectors. 2. Developing and implementing inclusive, national, regional and global, sector-specific plans. 3. Setting up or strengthening representative and inclusive multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes on biodiversity. | <p>goals and sector-specific goals plans of action for sustainable use and a nature-positive and just transformation, set up or strengthen representative and inclusive multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes on biodiversity, and put in place effective legal and policy measures to achieve them based on ecosystem approaches, environmental principles and close cooperation with users of biodiversity in order to produce gains for biodiversity and human health and well-being.}]</p> | <p>sectors and ensure they take coordinated and coherent action to achieve a nature-positive and just transformation of their respective sectors by 2030.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes would help to ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination, transparency and effectiveness for the implementation of the post-2020 GBF, and 2. The full and effective participation of all rights-holders in biodiversity-related policy and decision-making and implementation that affects their livelihoods and resources. |



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