



WWF proposals for:

- **The post-2020 global biodiversity framework** (taking into account the outcomes of OEWG2020-3)
- **The WG2020-4 meeting in Nairobi**

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) presents a unique opportunity to develop and successfully implement a global plan to reverse biodiversity loss and build a nature-positive world by 2030.

With biodiversity loss continuing unabated, and with the conclusion of the negotiations postponed several times, we urgently need a GBF that is up to the task of addressing our biodiversity crisis, to be adopted as soon as possible. This is also essential for climate action, the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the future of life on our planet. However, limited progress was made at WG2020-3 (Geneva, 14-29 March 2022) and much work remains to be done. The positions of Parties remain divergent on many issues that are critical for the success of the GBF. At WG2020-4, WWF calls upon Parties to step up on ambition and productively and constructively work towards a new deal for nature and people.

A SUCCESSFUL POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK MUST INCLUDE:

A MISSION TO REVERSE THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY TO ACHIEVE A NATURE-POSITIVE WORLD BY 2030

DELIVERED THROUGH RIGHTS-BASED AND WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY APPROACHES



CONSERVE HABITATS

TARGETS TO CONSERVE 30% OF LAND, FRESHWATER AND OCEANS AND RESTORE DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS GLOBALLY BY 2030



FOOTPRINT

A MILESTONE TO HALVE THE FOOTPRINT OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION BY 2030 AND TARGETS COVERING ALL SECTORS DRIVING NATURE LOSS



IMPLEMENTATION

A STRONG AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM, INCLUDING A RATCHETING UP OF ACTION OVER TIME



FINANCE

A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN RESOURCES, TOGETHER WITH MEASURES TO ALIGN FINANCIAL FLOWS TO BE NATURE POSITIVE AND TO REPURPOSE ALL HARMFUL SUBSIDIES BY 2030



NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS (NbS)

THE INCLUSION OF NbS, ALONGSIDE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACHES, TO DELIVER BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE, NATURE AND CLIMATE

The first draft of the GBF **falls far short of the ambition to which governments have already promised**, in major international commitments which explicitly cover the negotiation of the GBF. This includes halving the footprint of production and consumption by 2030 (IUCN Resolution 116) and the commitment to eliminate or repurpose subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to nature, biodiversity and climate (Leaders Pledge for Nature). The [gap between existing political commitments and the CBD negotiations](#) needs to be bridged by strengthening the GBF, particularly in the 'must-have' areas outlined above.

I. The GBF must define the level of ambition, specific outcomes and transformational actions required to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030

This includes:

1. A **mission statement** with a **clear global goal or mission for nature**, similar to the one we have for climate. This goal would commit governments to reverse biodiversity loss and be **Nature Positive by 2030**, so that there is more nature in 2030 than 2020.
2. A comprehensive and transformative approach to **tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss, and unsustainable production and consumption**. This requires:
 - a) *Articulating a 2030 outcome of halving the global footprint of production and consumption* (Goal B);
 - b) *Identifying and transforming key productive sectors, i.e.*
 - Ensuring that **all** areas under agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably by 2030 (Target 10);
 - **Transforming food systems and agriculture** (Target 10), by ensuring the adoption of agroecological principles and ecosystem approaches (Target 10) and sustainable and healthy diets (Target 16) and the restoration and enhancement of healthy and fertile soils and pollination (Target 11);
 - Addressing unsustainable **fisheries** by ensuring that **overexploitation of native wild species is prevented** and the **impact on non-target species is minimized** (Target 5);
 - Ensuring that **unavoidable impacts of infrastructure on biodiversity are minimized** (Target 1) and **natural and nature-based infrastructure is prioritized** (Target 12);
 - c) *Addressing the role of the private sector*
 - Substantially strengthening **mainstreaming** including through a **just and nature-positive transition of productive sectors** to achieve a **circular economy** (Target 15), ensuring that **decisions, public and private financial flows, procurement and investments contribute to a nature-positive world** (Target 14) and the development and implementation of **sector-specific plans of action** (new Target 14bis);
 - Ensuring that **businesses avoid negative impacts, halve their footprint on biodiversity, and become nature positive by 2030**. This includes immediately achieving **deforestation and conversion free supply chains** (Target 15);
 - d) *Addressing consumption and pollution*
 - By ensuring that the **net global consumption of all materials is reduced by at least 50 per cent** (Target 16), that all the global objectives on consumption and production are achieved in a **fair and equitable way** (Goal B and Target 16), that **plastic pollution** is eliminated and that ambitious targets are adopted on **pesticides** and **nutrients** lost to the environment (Target 7).
3. Strong and consistent integration of a human **rights-based approach** and operationalization of a whole of society approach across of the GBF, by:
 - a) Including in Goal B, the fulfilment of **human rights**, including the **right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment**;

- b) Ensuring **IPLCs rights** to land, water and territories and their **right to free, prior and informed consent** are respected (Targets 1, 2 and 3) and their **customary sustainable use** is safeguarded (Targets 5 and 9);
 - c) Ensuring the full, equitable, effective and gender-responsive **participation in decision-making and access to justice** related to biodiversity of IPLCs and rights-holders (Target 21);
 - d) Ensuring equitable access to and benefits from biodiversity for **women and girls**, as well as their informed and effective participation at all levels (new Target 22);
 - e) Setting up or strengthening representative and inclusive **multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes** on biodiversity (new Target 14bis and/or Part I).
4. **The inclusion, with adequate details, of a strong implementation mechanism.** To avoid a repetition of the failure to meet the Aichi targets, it is essential that a strong implementation mechanism is fully integrated in the framework. Therefore, the draft text on responsibility and transparency (Section J) needs to be significantly strengthened, ensuring the inclusion of an effective implementation mechanism that allows for a ratcheting up of action over time.
5. **A comprehensive finance and resource mobilization strategy** to generate adequate **new, additional, effective, timely and easily accessible financial resources** for implementation, including:
- a) **Substantially increased resources from all sources** (including increased international biodiversity finance, e.g. through ODA, and domestic biodiversity finance, and public and private finance);
 - b) Commitments to **repurpose harmful incentives**;
 - c) Actions to **enhance the effectiveness of use**, including developing and implementing **National Biodiversity Finance Plans**;
 - d) Increased international financial resources **for IPLCs**.
6. **Strengthening the relevance of the framework to address societal challenges**, by including:
- a) The commitment to scale up implementation of the **One Health approach** and to undertake actions to **address the nature-related drivers and risks of epidemics and pandemics** (that are also significant drivers of biodiversity loss), ideally in a new target;
 - b) Equitable and rights-based **nature-based solutions** (NbS) alongside ecosystem-based approaches (EbA) (Targets 8 and 11). In addition, NbS are an important tool to address societal challenges, and the CBD, as the framework agreement on biological diversity, could establish the biodiversity related principles and social and environmental safeguards within which NbS can operate, guaranteeing NbS contribute to the realization of the CBD's objectives, while human rights and IPLCs' rights are respected. This will not only strengthen the application of NbS and potentially unlock significant financial resources for the nature agenda but also strengthen the linkages between the CBD and the other Rio conventions, and clarify the complementarity between NbS and EbA.
7. **More ambitious area-based and species conservation outcomes and actions**, by:
- a) Defining the right ambition for area-based conservation and species conservation (Goal A), i.e.:
 - **by 2030, increase the integrity, area and connectivity of natural ecosystems**;
 - **halt immediately the human-induced extinction of known threatened species**;

- b) Defining a **numerical target** for **areas of natural and semi-natural ecosystems under effective restoration** (Target 2) with the ambition to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and live in harmony with nature by 2050. This will require:
 - Increasing ambition beyond existing commitments made in several international fora;
 - adopting the **right metrics** to ensure **rapid implementation in all ecosystems** (land, rivers and other inland-water, coastal and marine);
 - Recognizing the role of **IPLC and women's** practices in restoration;
- c) **Adopting a global target to conserve 30% of the earth** (Target 3) while qualifying that:
 - **IPLCs' rights** on their land and territories and their right to free, prior and informed consent, including to withhold consent, are fully respected and upheld;
 - All Protected Areas and OECMs are **effectively managed and equitably governed**;
 - This target includes land areas, **inland-waters and** marine and coastal areas;
- d) Including comprehensive and ambitious **conservation actions on species**, i.e.:
 - a target to **avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict by at least 50%** (Target 4);
 - a commitment to **take urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products** (Target 5).

For **specific text proposals**, please see other documents in this package:

Table 1: WWF key messages and text proposals for mission, goals and targets

Table 2: WWF key messages and text proposals for Sections A-D and H-K (not negotiated at WG2020-3)

Note: WWF key messages and text proposals for Section B.bis and for the draft COP15 decision will be shared separately.

II. The process during WG2020-4 must enable convergence by Parties on the key elements of an ambitious and transformative GBF

This would require:

1. **Ahead of WG2020-4 / in general**
 - a) **Scaling up efforts to find convergence on difficult issues**, including finance and resource mobilization, and ABS/DSI, ahead of and during WG2020-4;
 - b) All Parties giving the GBF negotiations the **highest political priority**.
2. **At WG2020-4**
 - a) **Delegations being mandated and prepared to negotiate** and find common ground;
 - b) **An efficient negotiation process** with:
 - Use of **smaller representative groups of Parties** (e.g. Friends of the Co-Leads/Chairs) to prepare text for efficient Contact Group discussions;
 - A focus by all Parties and observers on negotiating **strategic issues**.
 - c) **Prioritize** the remaining time to negotiate elements of the framework that are essential for its ambition and its immediate implementation. Given the limited time that remains for negotiations, **WWF suggests that some sections of the draft GBF, despite their potential added value,**

may be deprioritised at this round of negotiations. Negotiating these parts, even if they prove to be non-contentious, will require a significant amount of time that we don't have at this stage.

These sections include:

Section A. Background, with the exception of the reference to the 2050 vision.

Section B.bis on principles and approaches for implementation. Some principles in this section partially overlap with principles in the Convention text. It also contains many elements already included in goals and targets. WWF is concerned that significant time will be required to negotiate this section and proposes that it be deprioritized for negotiations at WG2020-4.

Section D. Theory of change. This section has been useful to ensure convergence amongst Parties on a vision for a transformative GBF. However, removing it will not undermine the GBF ambition or implementation. In particular, WWF suggests removing figure 1 as negotiating it would be complex and may require significant time.

Section I. Enabling conditions: This section could also be considered to be removed if its critical components are integrated into relevant targets.

- d) Enough negotiation time should be devoted at WG2020-4 to define and agree on the critical elements of the framework that relate to **implementation: planning, monitoring, reporting, review and ratcheting.**
- e) **Language for the mission, goals and targets that is short, easy to communicate and understandable by the relevant stakeholders.**
This requires Parties to be strategic, focusing on the transformative elements and, despite the challenges related with a multilateral negotiation process, ensure that the agreed text is clear and conducive to collective action by relevant stakeholders.
- f) Ensuring that the **negotiation process remains open, transparent and fully inclusive;** enabling observers to attend the WG2020-4 meetings with **delegations of an adequate size,** to engage with Parties **and make statements.**



Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.

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