



WWF Response

TO THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK • 20 JULY 2021

WWF overall messages and recommendations

WWF welcomes the publication of the first draft of the framework as a major step towards securing a crucial global biodiversity agreement.

The draft text contains many elements necessary to a successful agreement that will reverse nature loss by 2030. WWF welcomes the inclusion of area based conservation and restoration targets, including a target to protect 30% of land and oceans by 2030 (incorporating inland waters), which must be conditional to a rights-based approach that secures and protects the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to their lands and waters, and a 2030 milestone to achieve an increase in the area of natural systems. Targets that identify and address productive sectors are important, and need to become more comprehensive and ambitious in the framework. The recognition of the significant contribution that ecosystem-based approaches can make to climate change mitigation and the mention of language in some targets reflecting a rights-based approach, plus attention for customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge are welcome. Commitments to reduce pesticides use and nutrients run-off represent an important contribution. The draft provides a basis for discussions on resource mobilisation.

However, we are disappointed that, overall, the ambition and urgency contained in the draft framework are below what is necessary to secure a nature-positive world this decade. This is at odds with the increasing number of world leaders signalling they are stepping up ambition on nature. To date, 89 world leaders have endorsed the [Leaders' Pledge for Nature](#) committing to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, including through delivering a transformative post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. In June, G7 leaders signed the [G7 Nature Compact](#) committing to halt and reverse biodiversity loss this decade.

The framework needs to be a comprehensive package with ambition for all elements. We are concerned that insufficient ambition on one element may drag down or stall ambition of the entire 'package'. We believe that it is important for all Parties to actively explore ways to reach consensus on all elements, including on the means of implementation with resource mobilisation.

WWF's key proposals to improve the text are as follows:

- *The mission statement*
The text should include a clear and measurable global goal or mission for nature, similar to the one we have for climate. This goal would commit governments to be [Nature Positive](#) by 2030. The current mission is insufficiently ambitious and not measurable.
- *Addressing the drivers*
In order to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, a transformation of the drivers of biodiversity loss is necessary. Therefore, **unsustainable production and consumption** needs to be addressed at the goal level. A milestone to halve the footprint of production and consumption by 2030 and targets covering all drivers, including food systems, diets and infrastructure, absent from the current draft, are needed to guide actions.
- *Nature's contribution to societal challenges - strengthening the relevance of the framework*
We propose stronger actions to address two key societal challenges:
 1. *Inclusion of the One-health approach and actions to lower the risk of future pandemics*
The framework is largely inadequate in the area of **health and pandemics**, despite several mentions of human health. The framework should articulate clearly that it aims to address

drivers of zoonotic spillovers (that are also significant drivers of biodiversity loss) and apply the One Health approach, to reduce the risk of future pandemics.

2. *Inclusion of equitable and rights-based **Nature-based Solutions** (NbS) to complement the significant contribution of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation. We must address both the biodiversity and climate crises together¹.*

- *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 and adopted together with the framework. Therefore, the draft text on responsibility and transparency needs to be significantly strengthened, ensuring the inclusion of an effective implementation mechanism that holds countries to account and that allows for a ratcheting of actions over time. Enough negotiation time should be devoted to these critical elements.

- *Resource mobilisation*

The draft provides a basis for discussions on resource mobilisation, but lacks a holistic approach as recommended by the panel of experts. While private sources are included for the generation of additional resources, addressing public and private financial flows in the finance sector that are harmful to biodiversity is absent from the text. The numbers presented for a decrease in harmful subsidies and increase in resources are conservative estimates based on data that, although the most reliable that exists, is still fragmentary. Thus, the numbers for harmful subsidies are likely underestimated and do not represent all harmful subsidies. More clarity and transparency are needed.

- *A framework for all*

A rights-based approach (RBA) needs to be more consistently integrated across the document, since this is cross-cutting and consists of several elements. Each one of these elements needs to be integrated at the appropriate place at the goals, milestones and targets levels to ensure an effective RBA in the implementation of the framework.

We welcome the *whole-of-society approach* as an enabling condition. However, without further guidance about how this will be implemented, monitored and reported, it risks getting insufficient attention. Multi-stakeholder processes and sectoral plans of action need to be explicitly mentioned and included under the enabling conditions section and in the monitoring and reporting framework.

The gaps in ambition and comprehensiveness of the framework are also reflected in the inadequate level of ambition in **target 4 on species extinction** and in insufficient coverage of **marine and coastal biodiversity**, including fisheries, which is a key driver of biodiversity loss.

¹ See [CBD/SBSTTA/REC/23/2](#) Biodiversity and climate change.

Key Messages on Sections of the Framework

Elements in the draft that contribute to developing an ambitious framework

WWF believes that the following elements, while requiring some significant improvements in terms of language and ambition, are useful to build on for the development of an ambitious framework that aims to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030:

- Ecosystem focused actions: the inclusion of a target specifically dedicated to restoration and a target to conserve 30% of land and sea areas by 2030. However the exclusion of inland waters in the conservation target represents a major gap. In addition, this must be made conditional to the full application of a rights-based approach;
- Actions to address productive sectors, markets and the financial sector, including:
 - Four productive sectors are mentioned in the framework: agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and extraction;
 - The mention of aligning financial flows is a useful starting point to reduce the impact of the financial sector as an indirect driver. However, clarity is needed on specific measures, and on the intent for this target to be aimed at both public and private financial flows specifically in the finance sector;
 - A target on pollution with ambitious numerical targets on pesticides and nutrients;
- Some aspects of strengthening other sectoral policies and actions;
- The draft acknowledges the significant contribution that ecosystem-based approaches can make to climate change mitigation;
- Several targets contain language reflecting a rights-based approach;
- Finally, we believe that the draft provides a basis for discussions on resource mobilisation.

Proposals to strengthen the framework

However, overall, the ambition and urgency contained in the draft framework are below what is necessary to secure a nature-positive world this decade. This section presents proposals on how the framework can be strengthened. The table below this section translates these, and additional suggestions, into specific text proposals for the framework.

Name of the document

WWF proposes the following name for the plan: **Nature-Positive by 2030: the Kunming Plan for Nature and People 2021-2030**. This communicates the overall 2030 mission of the plan and its contribution to nature and people.

E. Mission

The mission is below the level of ambition that is required i.e to be commensurate with the current crisis of nature loss and be on course to achieve the 2050 Vision and the SDGs. The framework must include the aim to **reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030**. There are many international efforts and initiatives highlighting the need to reverse nature loss by 2030 for sustainable development, such as the Leaders' Pledge for Nature and the G7 2030 Nature Compact. Some CBD documents² also recognize the importance to bend the curve of nature loss by 2030. This growing momentum is still not translated into the 2030 mission for the framework.

² See for example [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2](#).

F. Goals and Milestones

Note: While we do provide suggestions for both 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones, WWF maintains that it would be preferable, given the urgency of the current biodiversity situation and the limited time for negotiations, to focus negotiations on defining all elements of the framework **for 2030**.

- **Milestone A.2 on species extinction** is weak, since it does not aim to halt species extinction by 2030. This is significant since species extinction is irreversible.
- **Goal B on nature's contributions to people**, in order to address sustainable use in a comprehensive manner, should clearly state that i) a necessary condition to live in harmony with nature is to ensure that all production and consumption stays within planetary boundaries and that ii) rights related with nature are respected and protected.

To assess, in 2030, progress towards this more comprehensive approach to sustainable use in goal B we propose:

- To include an **additional 2030 Milestone under Goal B** to halve the footprint of production and consumption
- To rephrase **Milestone B.1 on accounting for nature's contributions** to clarify that all decisions, public and private, should contribute to a nature-positive world and to adhering to the Right to a Healthy Environment.

These are both crucial ingredients and need to be adequately included at the milestone level.

- **Goal D on means of implementation, and its milestones** should explicitly articulate that they present a holistic approach to resource mobilisation, addressing both an increase of nature positive resources and decrease of negative resources. The financial gap of USD 700 billion cannot be closed without reducing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.

G. Targets

Reducing threats to biodiversity

- **Target 1 on spatial planning:** Sustainable infrastructure and urban, marine and coastal development are not explicitly mentioned in the framework. Given their significant impacts and the massive amounts of investment which will go into these sectors over the next decade, a post-2020 global biodiversity framework cannot be credible and effective unless it addresses these issues. This can be done by strengthening target 1 to ensure that infrastructure, marine and coastal and urban development minimizes impact on areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, notably by applying strategic environmental impact assessment. Applying spatial planning as well as sea- and land-scapes approaches and equitable governance should ensure that both existing intact and wilderness areas and lands and territories are retained.
- **Target 2 on restoration:** The level of ambition should be increased to 'at least 50% degraded ecosystems under restoration' to ensure that we will halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve the proposed milestones, including milestone A.1.
- **Target 3 on protected and conserved areas:**
 - Freshwater and other inland water ecosystems should be explicitly included in this target,
 - The element of "equitably managed" is a welcome addition. However, the target should recognize IPLCs lands and waters as a separate and additional category (as also being advocated by other civil society groups) - since IPLC lands and waters are not necessarily included in OECMs. It is important to secure the rights of IPLCs to their lands and waters but not make it conditional to a system of PA and OECMs. This target should ensure that areas governed by IPLCs are appropriately recognized and secured by respecting their Free, Prior and Informed Consent.
- **Target 4 on species extinction** The proposed level of ambition is inadequate: species extinction is irreversible and human induced extinction should be halted immediately and this

target must promote action towards the species that will need it most. Furthermore, it is crucial that the language on Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) is improved to avoid potential unintended consequences.

- **Target 5 on legal and sustainable use:** we suggest adding the need to apply ecosystems approaches to fisheries and address demand and supply of illegally and/or unsustainably sourced wildlife products.
- **Target 8 on climate change** acknowledges the significant contribution that ecosystem-based approaches can make to climate change mitigation. However, it fails to mention nature-based solutions (NbS). The framework should include NbS together with ecosystem-based approaches, while ensuring alignment with a rights-based approach as well as global standards³ for NbS, so that they do not cause harm to biodiversity or people. As identified in the [IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change](#), we must address both the biodiversity and climate crises together, in complementary ways. Including NbS alongside ecosystem based approaches in the framework will provide an important mechanism to improve integration between solutions for climate change and biodiversity and build synergies between the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.

Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

- **Target 10 on food and agriculture:**
 - We welcome the new formulation of target 10. It is a major step forward compared to previous drafts and is now in line with the ambition of Aichi Target 7. However, it needs to be further strengthened by including the need to: 1) transform our food systems for the benefits of nature and people, 2) apply agroecology to agriculture, and the ecosystems approach to fisheries, 3) address post-harvest loss, 4) ensure pollinators and soils biodiversity recover.
 - The framework needs to include food systems transformation in a comprehensive manner. A specific target on food systems transformation would be the best way to bring together all elements required to make food systems nature-positive by 2030⁴.
 - However, working within the current draft targets structure and keeping in mind the Parties' intention to limit the number of targets, we are making text proposals to integrate critical elements for a food systems transformation, ranging from agroecology to sustainable and healthy diets, in target 10 and other relevant targets.
- **Target 12 on health and biodiversity:** This target should focus on different dimensions critical for the health and biodiversity interlinkages. Given the current situation, the framework should put forward the need to take action to prevent future pandemics that originate from zoonoses. This would require addressing the direct and indirect drivers of zoonoses spillover (clearly identified by science) and apply the One Health approach.

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

- **Target 13 on access and benefit sharing:** The target should clarify that the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent refers to traditional knowledge holders.
- **Target 15 on businesses reporting and reducing impact:** WWF welcomes a target focusing on business. However the level of ambition needs to be commensurate with what is needed to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. Halving the negative impacts will not be enough: i) all negative impacts should be avoided, ii) the footprint of all businesses should be halved and iii) all businesses need to be nature-positive by 2030. We suggest that this target also ensures that all supply chains are deforestation and conversion free, starting immediately.
- **Target 16 on sustainable consumption** is critical and should be strengthened by: i) ensuring we halve the footprint of diets and that planetary and human health are aligned; ii) providing

³ In accordance with the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#).

⁴ See our specific language proposal for target 10 in the table below.

specific guidance on the overall aim of the reduction of consumption of all materials and biomass; and iii) clarifying the important role of governments to support the nature positive transition of key economic sectors and to encourage the circular economy and demand for green products.

- **Target 21 on participation in decision-making** should recognize the right to environmental information, public participation and justice in environmental matters and include an explicit reference to the protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Coastal and marine issues throughout the targets

- While we welcome the references to marine and coastal elements in the draft targets, we are concerned about the insufficient focus on marine and coastal biodiversity, including the importance of addressing critical and vulnerable marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats and appropriately addressing fisheries, which is one of the main drivers adversely impacting marine and coastal biodiversity and therefore in need of special attention.

Section I. Enabling conditions

- The framework must clarify how the various sectors of the economy, particularly those with high impacts on biodiversity, can engage and take collective and coordinated action to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030. This can be achieved by including, in the enabling conditions, a clear commitment to develop and then implement inclusive national, regional and global **sectoral plans of action** for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, health and other relevant sectors.
- This section should also outline a clear commitment from Parties on how the **whole-of-society** and **whole-of-government** approaches can and should be implemented, including through the establishment or strengthening of **multi-stakeholder and multisectoral processes**.

Section J. Responsibility and transparency

Keeping the lessons from Aichi in mind, we know that not only goals and targets require strengthening, but also implementation. In this regards, we are concerned that the text of **paragraph 18** is vague, lacks details and appears not to be building on the documents that have already been produced on this topic, which helpfully outline some areas of progress and convergence among Parties⁵. We are concerned that this lack of detail risks 'marginalizing' the implementation mechanism in the negotiations and the framework, possibly even into a separate COP decision. The implementation mechanism needs to be a critical and inseparable component of the framework. Building on the previous discussions and documents already published, section J. of the document must include details of the main components of a strengthened implementation mechanism, including the different steps of the implementation cycle: planning, reporting, monitoring, reviewing and ratcheting. Adequate time should be devoted to the negotiation of this critical element of the framework.

Appendix: DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE DECISION OPERATIONALIZING THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

- **The preambular paragraphs** should be strengthened to clarify that implementing the framework is the obligation of Parties under the Convention.

⁵ These documents include the report of OEWG 2, the report of the thematic consultation on the implementation mechanism ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/1/3](#)), and the options to enhance planning, reporting, and review laid out by SBI 3 ([CBD/SBI/3/CRP5](#)).

- We believe that all elements necessary for the implementation of the framework should be agreed at COP15 as part of a package with the rest of the framework. In this regard, it is unclear what “additional mechanisms or enhancements to existing mechanisms” in **Paragraph 5** are being referred to. Seeing that, in our view, section J. of the framework is underdeveloped, this paragraph may enable postponement to COP16 of a decision on (elements of) the implementation mechanism. We are worried that that would lead to a delay in the start of full implementation of the framework.
- Establishing concrete connections and synergies, between the implementation of the framework, other conventions and international processes, including multilateral environmental agreements, the other Rio conventions and UNGA, ECOSOC and the SDGs processes, is essential to address the biodiversity and climate crises in a coherent fashion and in support of the SDGs. Alignment in planning, implementation and review between the framework and the SDGs is needed to further ensure nature is mainstreamed in development policy-making. This will also promote policy coherence between sectors in areas such as the rights-based approach, finance sector reform, food systems transformation and the One Health approach for nature positive, and equitable outcomes.

The strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes is identified as a purpose of the framework (paragraph 3). However, this is not elaborated in the framework and the draft COP decision proposes to defer this issue to SBI and COP16. We propose that COP15 should decide on ways to strengthen these connections and synergies.

WWF'S DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS ON THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Original text	Proposed changes by WWF, including: new text: in bold; deletions: in bold and strikethrough	Rationale and comments
The post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Nature-Positive by 2030: the Kunming Plan for Nature and People 2021-2030	In lieu of the placeholder “post-2020 global biodiversity framework”, WWF suggests a title for the framework that clearly communicates the overall objective of the plan: achieving a nature-positive world by 2030. This same overarching goal should also be expressed within the 2030 Mission statement.
A. Background		
1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework[1] builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society’s relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.	1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. If not urgently stopped and reversed - through improved conservation measures and by addressing unsustainable production and consumption and other direct and indirect drivers - biodiversity loss will have major negative impacts on people, including through pandemics caused by zoonoses spillover, and on economies. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework[1] builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society’s relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.	A sense of urgency, magnitude of impacts on people, linkages with pandemics, as well as the solutions (addressing drivers and improved conservation measures) should be made clear from the first paragraph of the framework.
B. The purpose		
2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities,	2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments at all levels and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local	Addressing unsustainable production and consumption is absolutely critical to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. Therefore, engagement with and action by

<p>civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.</p>	<p>communities, civil society, women and youth, and businesses and all productive sectors, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals, milestones and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.</p>	<p>productive sectors should be a key element of this framework. Unfortunately, this dimension is very weak in the current draft. WWF makes specific proposals across the document to address this.</p> <p>Women and youth are important rights-holders and should be mentioned here.</p>
<p>3. The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.</p>	<p>3. The framework, recognizing the full involvement, at all levels, of right-holders, notably Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, youth, and women, aims to facilitate implementation of urgent action, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supported coordinated action by all relevant stakeholders and sectors at the subnational, regional and global levels, through multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes and mechanisms for sector-specific engagement and action. Specifically, it the framework provides a global, outcome-oriented and inclusive framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals, milestones and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes and international agreements.</p>	<p>A right-based approach should underpin the framework and it should be very clear from the start that rights-holders should be fully involved at all levels.</p> <p>The need to involve all stakeholders and sectors in implementation, through inclusive mechanisms should be made explicit and clearly integrated in the main part of the framework.</p>
	<p>3.bis The framework will provide special attention and deliver adequate action to address drivers of zoonotic diseases spillover to significantly reduce the risk of future pandemics.</p>	<p>It is critical that the framework make clear its relevance on addressing future pandemics risks. COP15 should provide a clear message on the need to prevent pandemics (linked to zoonoses) by addressing their drivers.</p>
<p>C. Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p>		

<p>4. The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.[2] At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework.</p>		
<p>D. Theory of change</p>		
<p>5. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention’s vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”. It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.</p>	<p>5. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally, and nationally and sub-nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be halted and reversed by 2030, marking it a major turning point toward the stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achievement of the Convention’s vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”. It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society and a rights-based approach is necessary to make the urgent and transformative changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping milestone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and equitably allocate financial and other resources to maximize biodiversity outcomes, internalize the values of nature and recognize the cost of inadequate action.</p>	<p>The level of ambition presented in this paragraph is not in line with what can and needs to be done in this decade.</p> <p>A rights-based approach is fundamental for the success of the framework and needs to be recognized at the same level as whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches when addressing implementation. It is also critical to ensure that resources are allocated equitably to maximize impact.</p> <p>Some of the best innovations in policy-making are happening at the sub-national level and this should be recognized by the framework.</p>
<p>6. The framework’s theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people’s needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is</p>	<p>6. The framework’s theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place suitable and relevant mechanisms, tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) address direct and indirect drivers of reduce the threats to biodiversity-loss and (c) ensure production and consumption are well within safe planetary boundaries and that (d) biodiversity is used sustainably and equitably in order to meet all people’s</p>	<p>Science is clear about the need to address direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and the need to address unsustainable production and consumption. This should be made explicit starting from the theory of change.</p> <p>The governance dimension plays a critical role to ensure transformative actions and should be underlined in the theory of change.</p>

<p>monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.[3]</p>	<p>needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, coordinated actions of all stakeholders, appropriate and inclusive governance institutions and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored and reviewed in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises and a ratcheting up of implementation to ensure that, by 2030, the world has reversed is-on-a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity loss. [3]</p>	
<p>7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women’s empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.</p>	<p>7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women’s empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation and review of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations and through multi-stakeholder processes at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.</p>	<p>We welcome the mention here of a right-based approach. However, the rights-based dimension should be integrated across the whole document and WWF makes specific language proposals to strengthen this in various parts of the framework.</p>
<p>8. The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.</p>	<p>8. The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its implementation and reporting processes. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets, and planning, implementation, review and reporting processes of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.</p>	<p>We propose to expand the text to clarify that synergies are achieved through a varied range of processes of the SDGs and multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions.</p> <p>In addition, we believe that the mechanisms to ensure synergistic delivery will need to be further specified through a COP15 decision. This decision should not be postponed to COP16, as proposed in the draft COP15 decision.</p>
<p>Footnotes</p>		

<p>[1] The term “post-2020 global biodiversity framework” is used as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. Similarly, the word “framework” is used throughout the text as a placeholder.</p>		
<p>[2] General Assembly resolution 70/1.</p>		
<p>[3] The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.</p>	<p>[3] The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.</p>	<p>Given the urgency of the situation and its current and potential impacts on people, actions underlined in this framework need to be fully implemented as soon as possible and by no later than 2030.</p>
<p>E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission</p>		
<p>9. The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”</p>		
<p>10. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”. [1]</p>	<p>10. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “Reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world, to take urgent action across society [to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources], and put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and all people”. [1]</p>	<p>Note: A nature-positive world means that, by 2030, there is more nature than there is now.</p> <p>WWF suggests having a short and easily communicable 2030 mission focusing on reversing biodiversity loss and achieving a nature positive world by 2030 for the benefit of planet and all people.</p> <p>We believe that the mission need not explicitly mention the three objectives of the Convention (also because this would make it less communicable). In our proposal, achieving a nature-positive world for the benefit of all people and planet would implicitly require making progress on all three objectives.</p>
<p>F. 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones</p>		<p>WWF maintains that it would be preferable, given the urgency of the current biodiversity situation and the limited time for negotiations, to focus only on 2030 elements. However, in case 2050 Goals remain part of the framework, WWF is providing suggestions based</p>

		on lessons learned and, more importantly, on what is needed to live in harmony by 2050.
11. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.[2] Each 2050 goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals.		
Goal A		
The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.	The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all native species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold no human-induced extinctions of known threatened species , and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.	A critical condition of living in harmony with nature is to ensure that there are no human-induced extinctions. Aichi Target 12 committed parties to “ <i>prevent the extinction of known threatened species by 2020</i> ” so to move from preventing extinction to ‘reducing the rate of extinctions’ is a major decrease in ambition, and risks the framework being perceived as a step backwards, rather than forwards. In addition, measuring ‘extinction rate’ is very difficult to do, with different estimates varying widely. It is not an appropriate measurable element to include in a framework Goal.
Milestone A.1		
Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent..	Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent and reversal in the decline of highly intact or highly vulnerable ecosystems.	Achieving an increase by 2030 is critical and WWF supports this milestone. WWF is seeking an explanation on the reason behind the use of the term natural systems instead of ecosystems, which is the term used in Goal A. Aichi Target 10 previously addressed climate-vulnerable ecosystems, a concept that is not clear in the draft framework. While all ecosystems are important, goals and targets should help prioritize action projected to face significant decline due to globalized threats, such as coral reefs. An amendment

		to Milestone A.1, on ecosystem conservation, provides an opportunity to focus actions of CBD Parties and the financial mechanism on these ecosystems.
Milestone A.2		
The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.	From 2021, no known human induced extinctions occur, The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and and by 2030, the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of native species is enhanced or at least maintained, with the average population abundance of native species increased by 20%.	Whilst the maintenance or enhancement of abundance and distribution of native species populations is important, globally what can be tracked is the average population abundance trend, via the Living Planet Index, that should be included in the monitoring framework as a headline indicator. WWF concurs with IUCN and Williams et al. that this aspect is important to include and that an appropriate target would be an increase of 20% by 2030.
Milestone A.3		
Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.		WWF welcomes this milestone focusing on wild and domesticated species genetic diversity.
Goal B		
Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.	Nature's contributions to people are valued respected, recognized, and maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, ensuring all production and consumption is well within safe planetary boundaries , supporting the global development agenda and the fulfillment of the obligation to respect and protect all human rights related to nature.	At the goal level it is critical to underline the need to address unsustainable production and consumption. The framework's theory of change recognizes the need to adopt a rights-based approach. This implies, as a first step, the integration of human rights at all levels of the framework, including at the goals and milestones level. Finally, the language used should make clear that all values of biodiversity must be respected and recognized whilst efforts are made to increase nature's benefits to people. The need to avoid future epidemics or pandemics could also be underlined here by adding that no epidemics or pandemics caused by zoonotic disease spillover should occur.

	[New] Milestone B.1	
	The footprint of production and consumption has halved	Reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 will require not only improved conservation action but also addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, notably by taking ambitious action to reduce the footprint of production and consumption. The scientific basis on the need to have a production and consumption 2030 milestone and on why we need to halve the footprint by 2030 can be found here and here .
Milestone B.1	Milestone B.1bis	
Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.	Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform a All relevant public and private decisions are informed by and take fully into account nature and its contributions and support the achievement of a nature-positive world and the fulfillment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all.	Ensuring that all relevant decisions contribute to a nature-positive world should be at the center of this important milestone. This is the level of ambition we need for mainstreaming biodiversity and it needs to be clearly expressed. Recognition, respect and fulfillment of IPLC and environmental human rights defenders rights and the right to a healthy environment are a critical ingredient for the success of the framework and should be a key element to be taken into account and addressed in all relevant decisions.
Milestone B.2		
The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals..	The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, and all ecosystems are sustainably managed, including through equitable governance of natural resources , contributing to each of the relevant -Sustainable Development Goals.	Adding the governance dimension is critical to secure long-term sustainability.
Goal C		
The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase		

in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.		
Milestone C.1		
The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.	The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased and contributes to the preservation of that knowledge and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	The language is in the goal but could be added here as well, monetary benefits might actually trigger unsustainable and mis-use.
Milestone C.2		
Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.	Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation and capacity of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, are enhanced to engage effectively in research and development and management of their resources, has increased along with formal recognition of the rights of the custodians of genetic resources and holders of traditional knowledge.	Increasing participation is necessary but not sufficient. Strengthen capacities and rights recognition is required.
Goal D		
The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.	The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision is closed, including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework, and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.	The text of this goal needs to clarify more explicitly the holistic approach needed to close the finance gap, which includes not only generating more resources, but also the redirecting, etc of all incentives harmful to biodiversity, mainstreaming biodiversity in public budgets and incentives and a transformation of the private financial markets to be nature-positive.
Milestone D.1		
Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.	Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year, by significantly increasing finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework	The need for more resources from all sources for the framework is a common conclusion from relevant analyses, including that undertaken by the panel of experts.

	and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity by 2030.	However, the financing gap will not be closed unless there are significant efforts to scale up the reform of subsidies harmful to biodiversity and align financial flows in the finance sector. Thus, the milestone to close the finance gap will need to cover both increasing financing as well as reducing public and private financial flows harmful to biodiversity, i.e. public incentives and private sector flows. This is consistent with the recommendations of the panel of experts.
Milestone D.2		
Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.		
Milestone D.3		
Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.	Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned and or committed by 2030, based on the needs to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision.	The addition aims to clarify that the 2050 Goals and 2050 Vision will guide a needs assessment to inform the planning of financial and other resources
Footnotes		
<i>[1] In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that</i>		

<p><i>this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.</i></p>		
<p>G. 2030 action targets</p>		
<p>12. The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.[1]</p>	<p>12. The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.[1]</p>	<p>It is of absolute importance to move forward on implementation of the framework as soon as it is agreed. For this reason, we strongly support the wording of this paragraph.</p>
<p>1. Reducing threats to biodiversity</p>		
<p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.</p>	<p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive driven spatial planning, land- and sea-scapes approaches and equitable governance addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas and the lands and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensure infrastructure, urban, marine and coastal development minimize impact on areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and applying strategic environmental assessment.</p>	<p>Infrastructure and urban, coastal and marine development are not explicitly mentioned in the framework, despite their large impacts on biodiversity and the massive amount of investments expected in those sectors over the next decade. The post-2020 framework cannot be credible and successful unless it clearly identifies the sectors driving biodiversity loss and proposes concrete actions to address them.</p> <p>In addition to spatial planning, it is critical that all areas are also under land- and sea-scapes approaches, and the governance dimension is addressed to ensure positive outcomes.</p> <p>WWF suggests the inclusion here of the need to protect IPLC lands and territories, given their importance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>

		<p>WWF also suggests strengthening the text by using biodiversity-driven instead of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The concept of biodiversity-driven spatial planning would need to be included, together with its definition, into the glossary of terms.</p>
<p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.</p>	<p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 50 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, including agricultural soils, are under restoration restored, ensuring connectivity within and among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.</p>	<p>Having only 20% degraded ecosystems under restoration is not adequate to ensure we will halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve the proposed milestones, including in milestone A.1. In addition it would be very far from the level of ambition of SDG 15.1 that underlines the need, by 2020, to “ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems”.</p> <p>Ecological connectivity is not only important <i>between</i> ecosystems (which is the implication of the ‘among’ term) but also <i>within</i> ecosystems, as each ecosystem itself will need ecological connectivity in order to be healthy and resilient. The need for connectivity both within and between ecosystems was recently enshrined in UN General Assembly resolution 75/271.</p> <p>In order to ensure that the transformation of food systems delivers positive results for both people and nature, it is critical to restore agricultural soils. This additional element, together with addressing food waste and loss and moving toward sustainable and healthy diets, are necessary to ensure that there will be enough nutritious food for all, now and in the future, while ensuring that food and agriculture systems contribute to a nature-positive world.</p> <p>This target is crucial for the success of the framework, however it should be underlined that action on restoration is complementary and not a substitute of the urgent need to also retain intact, functional ecosystems.</p>

		<p>This target lacks any reference to natural regeneration. It would be important to include that enabling natural regeneration is always favourable. A 'restoration hierarchy' (similar to the concept of the mitigation hierarchy) could make sense in this context.</p>
<p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land, inland waters, marine and coastal areas and of sea areas, especially areas those of particular importance for biodiversity, ecosystem functions and natures' -its contributions to people, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, as well as ensure that the areas traditionally and collectively governed by indigenous peoples and local communities are appropriately recognized and secured and their right to Free Prior and Informed Consent is respected.</p>	<p>Freshwater and other inland waters ecosystems need to be explicitly included in this target.</p> <p>Given their significant role in the conservation of biodiversity, it is paramount that in the process of protecting and conserving 30% of areas, that IPLC rights to land territories and resources are at the same time recognized and secured. This element is included in target 21 but, given its importance and linkages with area-based conservation measures, we strongly believe it needs to be included here. Furthermore, it is critical that the framework: a) explicitly mention the need not only to secure IPLCs tenure rights but also to recognize them; and b) remind the obligation to respect their Free, Prior and Informed consent also in relation with tenure rights (in addition to traditional knowledge as underlined in target 20).</p> <p>WWF welcomes the inclusion in this target of the need for equitably managed protected and conserved areas (in line with Aichi Target 11), and the integration of protected and conserved areas into wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>
<p>Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict</p>	<p>Target 4. Implement effective and intensive recovery actions, in situ and ex situ where required, for species whose survival depends on such actions, or whose recovery cannot otherwise be enabled or sustained, ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-</p>	<p>To achieve the species elements of Goal A, dedicated actions will need to be taken to recover species. In fact, recent analysis indicates that, without such actions, extinction risk for over one third of threatened species would not be reduced sufficiently. Therefore it is crucial that this target includes strong wording which promotes such actions towards the species that will need it most.</p>

	<p>wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce and reduce human-wildlife conflict including human deaths by 50%, whilst maintaining viable wildlife populations</p>	<p>Regarding Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), it is crucial to reflect on potential unintended consequences of this language, and note that one of the perceived 'easiest' ways to avoid or reduce HWC is to simply kill or remove wildlife, an approach regularly employed today. We would strongly encourage clarification in this target that conflict should only be reduced 'whilst maintaining viable wildlife populations'.</p> <p>We would recommend 50% as the amount that HWC should be reduced by 2030. Whilst its clear that in many countries baselines still need to be established, once those baselines are available, given the acute impacts of HWC on humans and wildlife, and the crucial importance of human wildlife coexistence to achieve both Goal A and B of the post-2020 framework, we would suggest a 50% reduction is the minimum bar to aim for by 2030.</p> <p>We also propose that the target include specific reference to the reduction of human deaths by 50%. Human deaths are a particularly acute and tragic aspect of conflict which deserves a dedicated focus, and whilst many Parties have yet to establish holistic monitoring systems for measuring HWC, human deaths due to conflict are routinely monitored, thus this particular aspect of conflict should be already measurable by Parties.</p>
<p>Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.</p>	<p>Target 5. Ensure that the direct and indirect harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health, including by applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries, and urgently address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.</p>	<p>The issue of bycatch and other causes of indirect mortality need to be addressed given their significance for many species.</p> <p>The target should provide more concrete guidance on what is needed to ensure that harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health. We suggest adding specific mention on the need to apply ecosystems approaches to fisheries</p>

		<p>and address demand and supply of illegally and unsustainably sourced wildlife products.</p> <p>Please note that the need to ‘urgently address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products’ is already internationally agreed text, enshrined within SDG 15.7. Failure to include this language here will make Target 5 a step backwards, rather than a step forward.</p>
<p>Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.</p>	<p>Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, prioritising preventing as far as possible, or and otherwise reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.</p>	
<p>Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.</p>	<p>Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic pollution waste.</p>	<p>The level of ambition included in this target on pesticides and nutrients is adequate to achieve the goals and mission.</p> <p>Eliminating the discharge of plastic waste is welcome. However, it will not be enough. Plastic pollution already present in nature, notably in the oceans, would need to be removed to build a nature-positive world by 2030.</p> <p>Other types of pollution, such as noise and light, should be addressed at the indicator level.</p>
<p>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to increase mitigation, and adaptation and resilience through equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and strive to deliver co-benefits for climate, nature and people.</p>	<p>The framework should include nature-based solutions (NbS) together with ecosystem-based approaches, while ensuring alignment with a rights-based approach and global standards for NbS, so that they do not cause harm to biodiversity or people.</p> <p>As identified in the IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change, we must address both the biodiversity and climate crises together, in complementary ways. Including NbS</p>

		alongside ecosystem-based approaches in the framework will provide an important mechanism to improve integration between solutions for climate change and biodiversity and build synergies between the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.
2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing		
Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through rights of access, use and sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	WWF welcomes target 9 that represents a step forward on customary sustainable use from previous drafts. Rights of access or and secure tenure rights are the best way to ensure these benefits will flow sustainably and can be enjoyed by the most vulnerable.
Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.	Target 10. Transform food systems, ensuring they contribute to biodiversity, human and planetary health and food security and nutrition, for current and future generations, and Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems, notably by applying agroecology and ecosystem approach to fisheries, halving post-harvest losses as well as protecting and promoting the recovery of pollinators and organisms critical for soils fertility.	A specific target on food systems would be the best way to integrate in one place all the elements that need to be addressed to ensure that food systems become nature-positive by 2030. This could be phrased as follows: "By 2030, transform food systems to ensure they contribute to biodiversity, human and planetary health and provide enough nutritious and culturally appropriate food for all people today and in the future, and, in particular: a) Ensure agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture production are fully sustainable and contribute to biodiversity by applying agroecological approaches to agriculture and the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture; b) Protect and support the recovery of agrobiodiversity, pollinators and organisms critical for soil fertility and soil health, and invest in large scale soil restoration and rehabilitation; c) Reduce by 50% food waste and post-harvest loss;

		<p>d) Reduce by 50% the global footprint of diets and align human and planetary health.”</p> <p>However, in our current proposal we aim to follow the Co-Chairs proposal in terms of targets structure so we suggest integrating the different elements above in different parts of the draft 1 framework.</p> <p>We welcome this formulation that is a major step forward compared to previous drafts and is now building on Aichi Target 7. However, it needs to be further strengthened by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making clear the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to transform our food systems and that this transformation should focus not only to ensure that food and agriculture not only avoid harming biodiversity but can and should also provide a major contribution in reversing biodiversity loss (e.g. by contributing to strengthen natural ecosystems connectivity). • Clearly calling for the application of agroecology that is widely recognized as delivering on all elements included in the target (sustainable management, biodiversity, resilience and long term productivity). This would also help to build bridges and synergies with millions of farmers and key stakeholders of the food and agriculture sector that are actively working in scaling up agroecology. • Addressing post-harvest loss, critical to increase efficiency and reduce land needed for agriculture while increasing farmers incomes, especially in developing countries. • Ensuring the protection and supporting the recovery of pollinators and organisms critical for soils fertility. • Addressing fisheries in addition to aquaculture.
<p>Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water,</p>	<p>Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water,</p>	

and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.	and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.	
Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.	Target 12. Address drivers of zoonotic diseases spillover (high-risk trade and consumption of wildlife, and unsustainable food production systems, such as large-scale livestock farming, including of species still found in the wild, and habitat fragmentation through conversion of land for agriculture) and apply, at all levels, a strengthened One Health approach, uniting human, animal and environmental health, to prevent future pandemics as well as increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being for all in urban areas and other densely populated areas.	This target should focus on different dimensions critical for the health and biodiversity interlinkages. Given the current situation, the framework should absolutely put forward the need to take action to prevent future epidemics and pandemics that originated from zoonoses. This would require clearly identifying and addressing the direct and indirect drivers of zoonoses spillover (that have been identified by science) and applying the One Health approach.
Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.	Target 13. Establish and implement legal measures at global level and, at national level in all countries, to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and with the free, prior and informed consent of traditional knowledge holders and through mutually agreed terms.	It is important to establish legal measures at national level so that access can be facilitated and mechanisms for equitable benefit sharing are implemented. The target should clarify to whom Free, Prior and Informed Consent applies i.e. traditional knowledge holders.
3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming		
Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.	Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and public and private financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values, requiring financial institutions to measure, assess, disclose, and account for risks, dependencies and impacts associated with biodiversity loss,	The finance sector plays the central role in allocating capital for all economic sectors, including those with the most harmful effects for biodiversity. Thus, the financial sector has a profound influence on investment decisions that harm biodiversity. For too long, the sector has discounted and even ignored the risk inherent in the ongoing degradation of nature. These risks need to be (re)assessed. Although financial institutions have little direct impact on

	<p>addressing their impacts on biodiversity by reflecting assessed risks and opportunities in their investment decisions.</p>	<p>biodiversity, they are funding harmful activities in many sectors, such as unsustainable agricultural practices and fisheries, extractives, and infrastructure, not to mention the harmful effects on biodiversity of human induced climate change, making the finance sector a significant indirect driver of biodiversity loss. A first step towards this capital reallocation in line with biodiversity conservation would be for financial institutions to carry out accurate assessments of the risks and opportunities involved and disclose the findings to regulators and shareholders.</p> <p>In order to assess progress, it would be critical that Parties report on whether sector-specific and inclusive national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, health and other relevant sectors have been developed and implemented.</p>
<p>Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.</p>	<p>Target 15. Adopt regulatory measures ensuring aAll businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess, disclose and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce avoid their negative impacts by at least half, halve their footprint and increase nature positive, impacts, contributing to reduce biodiversity-related risks to businesses, and moving ing towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, use and disposal, sourcing and supply chains, including by immediately implementing deforestation and conversion free supply chains, and use and disposal,</p>	<p>WWF welcomes a target focusing on business. However, the level of ambition needs to be commensurate with what is needed to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. Halving the negative impacts will not be enough: <i>all</i> negative impacts should be avoided. In addition, all businesses should ensure that their footprint is halved and they need to be nature-positive by 2030. This would make the target stronger and more effective in addressing both the direct (negative impacts) and indirect (footprint) impacts of businesses.</p> <p>The framework should explicitly mention the necessity that supply chains are deforestation and conversion free. Ensuring that all supply chains are deforestation and conversion free would provide a major contribution toward achieving the framework mission and goals. For example, there is general consensus that the Brazil's Amazon Soy Moratorium (ASM), a sectoral agreement under which commodities traders agreed to avoid the purchase of soybeans from areas that were</p>

		<p>deforested after 2008, has been successful, as less than 2% of the total soy area in the 2018/19 crop year was non-compliant with the ASM.</p> <p>Most of the current commitments from companies and the finance sector have 2020 as the cut-off date. 2020 is also a key threshold date for The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) and those that endorsed the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF). The momentum around deforestation and conversion free supply chains is also illustrated by the Cerrado Manifesto, a call to action signed by 163 companies asking them to stop sourcing soy, directly or indirectly, from areas cleared in the Cerrado after 2020.</p>
<p>Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.</p>	<p>Target 16. Support the nature-positive and just transition of relevant productive sectors, stimulate the large-scale adoption of circular economy business models, ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices are promoted and people have access to relevant information and alternatives, and adopt policies and measures to encourage demand for green and fair products and services to: a) Halve the global footprint of diets, while aligning human and planetary health and taking into account cultural preferences; b) to Reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials; c) Reduce net consumption of all materials (minerals, metals & non-metals) by 40%, and make global material consumption patterns more equitable; and d) Reduce the use of primary biomass sources (wood and crops) for energy production by 50%, bringing the overall biomass demand down by 15.5%.</p>	<p>This is an essential target. In order to reverse biodiversity loss we need to address unsustainable consumption practices. Consumers play a critical role. However, also given the nature of the framework (a legal instrument negotiated by Parties), it should focus on what governments can and should do in this area. WWF suggests that the target clearly underlines the need for governments to ensure that the nature-positive transition of key economic sectors is supported and that circular economy and demand for green and fair products are encouraged. These are the major levers for governments to address unsustainable consumption and its impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>The target should identify priority actions. The footprint of diets can and should be halved in the next decade. Unsustainable and unhealthy diets are a major indirect driver of biodiversity loss. 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 the reduce wildlife loss by at least 46%. Including this in the post-2020 GBF would contribute to building bridges and synergies with the health and food sectors.</p>

		In addition, this target should also specify the need to reduce net consumption of materials and, in particular, the use of primary biomass. This would provide guidance and encourage the mining and manufacturing sectors to become nature-positive.
Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.		
Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them with an absolute minimum of by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies , and ensure that all incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	The OECD estimates that governments spend approximately USD 500 billion per year in support that is harmful to biodiversity. The OECD also highlights data gaps and inconsistencies in these numbers, and that the total volume of finance flows that are harmful to biodiversity (including all public and private expenditure) is likely to be many times larger. Therefore, it is important that this target takes the number of 500 billion as an absolute minimum and concentrates on redirecting, etc. all harmful incentives including subsidies, (not only those that are currently reliably measured), as data will become more accurate over time. WWF supports the inclusion of the need to ensure that reforms and elimination of incentives are made in a just and equitable way.
Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet	Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional, and -effective and easily accessible financial resources and funding for equitable and rights based nature-based solutions , increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, effectively and consistently leveraging and scaling up private finance, and increasing significantly domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national	The inclusion of NbS related funding in the target recognises the importance of funding and NbS related funding in particular, to create synergies and cohesion in addressing climate and nature crises. According to OECD data, the figures used in the target represent roughly a doubling of financial flows for biodiversity. Given the time expected to be required to make substantial reforms to align public and private financial flows, including public incentives and in the finance sector, a doubling of existing financing is rather

<p>the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>conservative, considering the immediate needs to close the vast financing gap and the urgency required to halt and reverse biodiversity loss.</p>
<p>Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.</p>	<p>Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including traditional and women's knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides, decision-making for the effective and equitable management of biodiversity, enabling inclusive monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.</p>	<p>WWF welcomes this target but suggests further strengthening it by adding qualitative attributes for management of biodiversity and monitoring.</p> <p>Specific reference to women is important as it is often not recognized.</p>
<p>Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.</p>	<p>Target 21. Ensure full, equitable and effective participation of women and girls, youth, indigenous people and local communities in decision-making related to biodiversity, at all levels, by indigenous peoples and local communities, and recognize and secure respect their rights over lands, territories and resources and their right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent, as well as by women and girls, and youth recognize the right to environmental information, public participation and justice in environmental matters and protect environmental human rights defenders.</p>	<p>The recognition and respect of IPLCs' rights to lands, territories and resources, together with the respect of their Free, Prior and Informed Consent related with tenure rights, is critical. This would be better placed under target 3 in the section where area-based actions are underlined. In any case, language should be strengthened to ensure that their rights are both recognized and secured and FPIC should be clearly mentioned in relation to tenure rights.</p> <p>Justice in environmental matters is critical to the achievement of the framework goals and should be explicitly mentioned.</p> <p>Targets on gender and human environmental defenders were proposed. Unfortunately, they are not included in the draft 1. It is critical that those elements are at least reflected under this target.</p>
<p>footnote</p>		
<p>⁽¹⁾ Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (see CBD/SBSTTA/24/3 and Add.1) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.</p>		

H. Implementation support mechanisms		
13. Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.[1]		
I. Enabling conditions		
14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.	14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at all levels of government.	
15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration),[2] intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.		
	15bis. This would require Parties, at the very beginning of the implementation of the framework, to: i. Set up or strengthen representative and inclusive multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes on biodiversity, and other such mechanisms that bring together the public and private sectors and	It is critical that the framework provides clear guidance to Parties on how the whole of society and whole of government approach can and should be implemented. Furthermore, the framework should provide clarity on how relevant productive sectors can engage and take

	<p>civil society and and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women and youth, at all levels to ensure a) Coordination, transparency and effectiveness for the implementation of the the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and b) The full and effective participation of all right holders in biodiversity-related decision-making and implementation that affects their livelihoods and resources;</p> <p>ii. Develop and then implement sector-specific and inclusive national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, the finance sector, health and other relevant sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains to transition to a sustainable, just and nature-positive circular economy that incorporates the value of biodiversity.</p>	<p>collective action to implement the post-2020 framework. Sectoral plans of action would create the necessary mechanism to make it happen.</p>
<p>16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.</p>		
<p>17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,[3] including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,[3] including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda</p>	<p>WWF suggests, given its important contribution to reverse biodiversity loss, to include here the concept of Conservation-enabling hierarchy, that has been endorsed by IUCN members in a motion.</p>

	for Sustainable Development as well as applying the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy.	
J. Responsibility and transparency		
18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.[4] These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:	18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement inclusive mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.[4] These mechanisms allow for an alignment of national ambitions with the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework , transparent communication-review of progress in relation to the global goals and targets to all, timely course correction, ratcheting up of implementation , and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:	The first step of the successful implementation of the framework should be that Parties align their national goals and targets with the goals and targets of the framework. The implementation mechanism should also allow for periodic reviews of progress towards achieving the goals and targets of the framework. It should eventually allow for a ratcheting up of implementation, to strengthen the delivery of the framework at the national level over time.
(a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;	(a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans aligned with and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;	National ambitions and national targets should be aligned with the global targets, rather than contributing to them.
(b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;	(b) Reporting on the implementation of national targets to review progress enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets as well as reporting progress on the application of right-based, whole of government and whole of society approaches;	The focus of sub-section (b) should be on the reporting of actions, rather than on the adjustment of national targets to match the global targets, which is already part of sub-section (a) above. Reporting on implementation will allow for a review of progress. In addition, WWF recommends Parties report and monitor the setting up or strengthening of representative, inclusive and effective multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms on biodiversity, including in the monitoring framework and through harmonised guidance to support NBSAPs and national reports for immediate implementation after the adoption of the framework.

<p>(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.</p>	<p>(c) Enabling the ratcheting up of implementation evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.</p>	<p>Sub-section (c) should focus on what happens after the review of progress: after Parties have reviewed how much progress has been made towards achieving the global goals and targets of the framework, they should use the information obtained on what remains to be done to ramp up the delivery of their biodiversity plans and actions.</p>
<p>19. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by national reporting under the Protocols and integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>19. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by sub-national, national, regional and global reporting under the Protocols and integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>It is important to promote greater coherence between SDGs and the framework, including in key review processes to strengthen accountability for integrated action on biodiversity.</p>
<p>20. The development of additional and complimentary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the framework and report on commitments and actions.</p>		
<p>K. Outreach, awareness and uptake</p>		
<p>21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:</p>		
<p>(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;</p>		
<p>(b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;</p>		
<p>(c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share</p>		

information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.		
footnotes		
<i>[1] This list will be updated when the elements are agreed.</i>		
<i>[2] CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.</i>		
<i>[3] IPBES (2019): Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673.</i>		
<i>[4] Parties to the Convention would have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as set out in decision 15/--. This will be developed on the basis of discussions under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as reflected in CBD/SBI/5/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
Appendix		
Draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework		
The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be contained in an annex to a decision of the Conference of the Parties. The present annex, which has been prepared by the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in cooperation with the Executive Secretary, contains possible elements of such a decision for the information of the Working Group at its third meeting. These elements will be revised in the light of the discussions during the third meeting of the Working Group, the resumed sessions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the		

Subsidiary Body on Implementation and submitted to an appropriate body.		
The post-2020 global biodiversity framework		
The Conference of the Parties,		
Recalling its decision 14/34, in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,		
Noting the outcomes of the first, ⁽¹⁾ second ⁽²⁾ and third meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,		
Also noting the outcomes of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body in Implementation,		
Expressing its gratitude to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada), for supporting the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,		
Also expressing its gratitude to the Governments of (to be completed) for their financial and in kind support to the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,		
Welcoming the submissions by Parties and observers providing views on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,		

	Recognizing that the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is a necessary step required from Parties in order to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	It is important that the COP decision is clear that the framework is the essential tool for Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.
	Recognizing that each Party must take appropriate measures within its competence, including the adoption of laws and regulations, administrative actions and enforcement measures as well as legally binding and enforceable national and, where relevant, regional targets to ensure compliance with the framework provisions and the achievement of its mission, goals and targets	
<i>Recognizing</i> that the post-2020 global biodiversity represents a useful and flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes,	<p><i>Recognizing</i> that the post-2020 global biodiversity represents a useful and flexible-framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes and to many sectoral multilateral agreements, institutions and frameworks,</p> <p>Recognizing the critical contribution of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals,</p> <p>Recalling UNGA/RES/74/4 and its commitment “to maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda, including by ensuring ambitious and continuous action on the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals with a 2020 timeline”,</p>	<p>The phrase ‘a useful and flexible framework’ does not provide relevant information.</p> <p>The framework is very relevant well beyond the biodiversity community as testified by the Leaders engagement and commitments at UNGA75.</p>
Recalling the conclusions of the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, ^[3] the second edition of the Local Biodiversity Outlooks ^[4] and the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ^[5] that, despite some progress, none of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets ^[6] has been fully achieved and that this undermines the		

attainment of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and other international goals and objectives,		
Alarmed by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to human well-being and the prospects for reaching the three objectives of the Convention,		
1. Adopts the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as contained in the annex to the present decision, as a global framework for action by all Parties and stakeholders to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and achieve the objectives of the Convention;		
2. Notes that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be monitored through its monitoring framework;[7]		
3. Also notes that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity will be supported through other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and, in particular, those addressing the following:		
(a) The enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;[8]		<p>WWF considers the implementation mechanism to be a critical part of the framework. The elements of a strengthened implementation mechanism should be fully integrated in the annex to the COP decision that will contain the framework.</p> <p>It is important to clarify as soon as possible which elements of a strengthened implementation mechanism will be part of the framework, and which details will be left to this decision on the “enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review”.</p>
(b) The updated plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity;[9]		

(c) The strategy for resource mobilization;[10]		
(d)The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;[11]		
(e)The gender plan of action for the post-2020 period;[12]		
(f) The communications strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,[13] which will support and contribute to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;		
	(g) The strategy to enhance coherence and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, Rio Conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals	Decision COP14/34 includes the means of enhancing coherence and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, Rio conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals as an important theme for the negotiations of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Subsequently, several consultations have been organised and documents produced to formulate proposals. However, while we welcome the recognition of enhancing synergies in the framework, specific proposals to enable this need to be discussed and adopted. We are proposing to do this in a separate COP15 decision to complement and support the relevant (strengthened) text in the framework.
4. Reiterates the fact that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, and decides that, at each of its future meetings, the Conference of the Parties will review progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, share experiences that are relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address any obstacles encountered;		

<p>5. <i>Decides</i> to consider at its sixteenth meeting the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms or enhancements to existing mechanisms to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>5. Decides to consider at its sixteenth meeting the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms or enhancements to existing mechanisms to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>It is critical that all the necessary mechanisms should be agreed by COP15 and contribute to the immediate implementation of the framework.</p>
<p>6. Urges Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and invites other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enable the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and reiterates the view that the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under this Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under this Convention in connection with financial resources and transfer of technology;</p>		
<p>7. Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial support to eligible countries with a view to enabling the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>		
<p>8. Emphasizes the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities,</p>		

<p>in the implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>		
<p>9. Urges Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and, in particular, to enable participation at all levels, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors, in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;</p>	<p>9. Urges Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and, in particular, to enable participation at all levels, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors, including through the establishment or strengthening of effective multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms as well as the development and implementation of sectoral plans of action, in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;</p>	
<p>10. Urges relevant agreements, processes and organizations to consider the development or updating of relevant strategies and frameworks, as appropriate, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>		
	<p><i>Urges Parties to immediately embark on the implementation of the global biodiversity framework and ensure synergies with other related agreements and frameworks and the Sustainable Development Goals when planning, implementing, reporting and reviewing progress.</i></p> <p><i>Invites the [ECOSOC] UN General Assembly to acknowledge the adoption of the global biodiversity framework by the Conference of Parties to the CBD as the main basis for the</i></p>	

	<p>continuation of the biodiversity related SDG targets with an end date of 2020.</p> <p><i>Invites the UN General Assembly to hold, as part of its 80th session in 2025, a summit on Biodiversity at the level of heads of State and Government to review progress in halting and reversing biodiversity loss, address barriers and scale up efforts in light of latest evidence, and invites the High Level Political Forums of the SDGs under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2023 and 2027 to be an opportunity to review progress of biodiversity related SDG targets as part of a review of all SDGs.</i></p>	
<p>11. Invites Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>		
<p>12. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working at the country level, to facilitate activities designed to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;</p>	<p>12. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, working at the country level, to facilitate activities designed to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;</p>	
<p>13. Invites the Environment Management Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system and to submit a report on their work to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;</p>		
<p>14. Requests the Executive Secretary:</p>		

<p>(a) To promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant international organizations, including indigenous peoples' and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>		
<p>(b) To develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes:</p>	<p>(b) To develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes:</p>	<p>Seeing the importance of enhancing synergies, we propose that COP15 will adopt a decision. See also our proposal for such a COP15 decision in (new) paragraph 3 (g).</p>
<p>(c) To develop guidance materials, including the identification of possible actions, for the goals, targets and other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>		

For more information

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