This document presents WWF’s response to the 1st draft post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It updates WWF’s response published in July 2021, and is based on discussions that have occurred since then.

The document contains two sections:

- WWF overall messages and recommendations, and
- A table including:
  o WWF’s specific key messages and text proposals for each section of the GBF, and
  o Notes and observations, including an indication where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.¹

**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 on recognizing and securing the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to their lands, and waters and equitable governance, and a 2030 milestone to achieve an increase in the area of natural systems. Targets that identify and address productive sectors and consumption 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 some elements related to rights, 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, the overall 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. For example, 93 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; and in June 2021, 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 and delivering on all three objectives of the convention. 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:**

¹ These high level commitments were made in: The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature, the PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions, The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, the Kunming Declaration, IUCN Resolution 116, G7 2030 Nature Compact, G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals.
• **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**, i.e. there is more nature in the world in 2030 than there was in 2020. 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 key societal challenges:
  
  ○ **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 infectious diseases (that are also significant drivers of biodiversity loss) and apply the One Health approach, to reduce the risk of future pandemics.

  ○ **Inclusion of equitable and rights-based Nature-based Solutions (NbS) alongside ecosystem-based approaches**. We must address both the biodiversity and climate crises together2; this should be reflected in target 8 to highlight the significant contribution of both NbS and ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and other societal challenges.

  Nature-based solutions are an important tool to address societal challenges, not only climate change but also e.g. food- and water- security. Therefore, in addition to applying NbS to combat climate change, the CBD, as the framework agreement on biological diversity, could establish the biodiversity related principles and social and environmental safeguards within which NbS can operate, and which will guarantee that NbS contribute to the realization of the CBD’s objectives, while protecting women’s and IPLC rights and avoiding human rights abuses. This will not only strengthen the application of NbS and potentially unlock significant financial resources for the nature agenda but also strengthen the linkages between the CBD and the other Rio conventions, and clarify the complementarity between NbS and EbA. The WWF publication **Nature-based solutions in the CBD** presents options and proposals for principles for a more comprehensive approach to NbS by the CBD.

• **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 related to planning, monitoring, reporting, review and ratcheting.

• **Resource mobilisation**
  The draft provides a basis for discussions, but lacks a **comprehensive approach on resource mobilisation as recommended by the Panel of Experts**. While private sources are included for

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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 which, 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 strongly and consistently integrated across the document. RBA consists of several elements, in particular gender equality and gender-responsive; IPLC rights, customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge; Environmental Human Rights Defenders; inter-generational equity; and the Right to a healthy Environment. While cross-cutting in nature, each one of these elements needs to be integrated at the goal and/or target levels, and indicators, to ensure accountability and effective implementation of the framework.

- **30x30 and the rights based approach**
  WWF supports the target to conserve 30 percent of land, inland waters, marine and coastal areas through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030. However, this needs to be conditional on the appropriate **recognition and security of areas governed by IPLCs, with respect to their Free, Prior and Informed Consent**.

- **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.

- **2030 Milestones**
  The **GBF’s structure should include 2030 milestones** which define the outcomes we need to achieve by 2030. WWF believes that the GBF structure should include milestones which focus on outcomes (where Parties need to be in 2030 if they are to achieve the 2050 goals), and targets which focus on transformative actions needed to achieve the 2030 Mission and 2050 Vision.

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.

Note. The co-chairs have proposed, in their reflections document, several modifications to the 1st draft GBF. WWF’s views on their proposals can be found in a separate document.
**WWF’s Recommendations and Comments on the First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td><strong>The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</strong></td>
<td>The plan needs a <strong>title</strong> that clearly communicates its 2030 mission, ambition and contribution to nature and people.</td>
<td>Nature-Positive by 2030: the Kunming Plan for Nature and People 2021-2030</td>
<td>Note: In this column, we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³</td>
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<td><strong>Background</strong></td>
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| 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. | This para needs to state more clearly:  
● the **urgency** of the crisis,  
● the magnitude of **impacts** on people,  
● the linkages with **pandemics**,  
● the **solutions** (i.e. addressing drivers and improved conservation measures) | 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 | WWF believes that these clarifications are essential and can be added while keeping this section concise. |

³ These high level commitments were made in: **The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature**, **the PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions**, **The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People**, the **Kunming Declaration**, **IUCN Resolution 116**, **G7 2030 Nature Compact**, **G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration** and the **Sustainable Development Goals**
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<td>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.</td>
<td>Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³</td>
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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, 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.

| Both businesses and, more broadly, all productive sectors should be identified in this section. | 2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments at all levels and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, women and youth, 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. | Commitments to ensure a rights-based approach, specifically including women and youth, at the core of conservation efforts are found in: The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 10 PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 7 G7 2030 Nature Compact - Point D Kunming Declaration - Commitment 15 |
| In addition, women and youth are important rights-holders who should be mentioned here. | |

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.

| This section should make clear from the outset that:  
- rights-holders should be fully involved in the framework,  
- implementation needs to occur by all relevant stakeholders and sectors through inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and mechanisms. | 3. The framework, recognizing the full involvement, at all levels, of right-holders, notably Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women and youth, 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 | Commitments to ensure a rights-based approach at the core of conservation efforts are found in: The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 2, subsection c; Commitment 10 PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 7 G7 2030 Nature Compact - Point D Kunming Declaration - Commitment 15 IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.n; 2.0.iii; 2.r |
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<td>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.</td>
<td>levels, through multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes and mechanisms for sector-specific engagement and action. Specifically, 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, including human rights obligations.</td>
<td>Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.3</td>
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<td>WWF proposes an additional paragraph to clarify the importance of the framework to reduce the risk of pandemics linked to zoonoses, through addressing the drivers of zoonotic disease spillover.</td>
<td>3.bis The framework will provide special attention and deliver adequate action to address drivers of infectious diseases aiming to sustainably optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems by significantly reducing the risk of future pandemics.</td>
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C. Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4. The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the
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| 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. | The theory of change should see biodiversity loss being **halted and reversed by 2030** rather than see ‘the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss stabilised by 2030’. Alongside a whole-of-government and society approach, a **rights-based approach** should also be explicitly recognised here. | 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 stabilization of trends in biodiversity loss 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. | The level of ambition presented in the theory of change is not in line with what can and needs to be done in this decade. Stabilizing trends in biodiversity loss by 2030 is not enough. **More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:**

**The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature** - headline goal
**PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions** - Opening statement
**PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions** - Commitment 1
**The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People** - Concept Note, Introduction
**Kunming Declaration** - Commitment 1
**IUCN Resolution 116** - Commitment 1
**G7 2030 Nature Compact** - Point A
**G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration** - Point 16
**Sustainable Development Goals** - Goal 15 |
### First Draft text

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<td>allocate financial and other resources to maximize biodiversity outcomes, internalize the values of nature and recognize the cost of inadequate action.</td>
<td>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) <em>address direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss</em> and (c) <em>ensure that production and consumption are well within safe planetary boundaries and that</em> (d) biodiversity is used sustainably and equitably in order to meet all people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, coordinated actions of all stakeholders and rights holders, 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 to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.[3]</td>
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#### Notes & rationale

**Note:** In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.3

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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 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.5

WWF proposes 4 changes to this paragraph:

- To rephrase (b) to read “address direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss”, to make the language more consistent with IPBES terminology,
- To insert an additional aim of transformational actions, i.e. (c) to ensure that production and consumption are well within safe planetary boundaries,
- To insert reference to all stakeholders and rights holders and inclusive governance alongside enabling conditions and adequate means of implementation,
- To strengthen the language regarding the monitoring. We suggest that progress is both monitored and reviewed, and then adequate stocktaking exercises be

More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:

The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 4
PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 2
IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.f.ii

Commitments to ensure inclusion of a strong planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism in the GBF are found in:

The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 2, subsection d
PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 6
The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People - Concept Note, Additional Goals of the HAC for Nature & People, Goal 3;
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|                   | followed by a **ratcheting up of action**, to ensure that **biodiversity loss is reversed by 2030**. | 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**. | **Concept Note, Goals of the HAC for Nature & People, Goal 3**
**G7 2030 Nature Compact - 4C**
**IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.l; 2.S** |
<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. | WWF proposes to include multi-stakeholder processes, as a key mode for implementation along with partnerships. | 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. |
| 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 | The <strong>GBF should also take into account the planning, implementation, review and reporting processes</strong> of other agreements. | 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 | The text should be expanded to clarify that synergies are achieved through a varied range of processes of the SDGs and multilateral environment agreements. |</p>
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<td>synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³</td>
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**Figure 1**

WWF proposes that Figure 1 be improved by including the **indirect and direct drivers** that lead to the current loss of biodiversity. In particular it is important to identify **production and consumption as an indirect driver**.

| Footnotes |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| [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. | WWF recommends deleting this footnote. Given the urgency of the biodiversity crisis, targets and milestones need to be fully achieved as soon as possible and by no later than 2030. | [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. |

[³] General Assembly resolution 70/1.
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<td>E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission</td>
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<td>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.”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The mission proposed in the first Draft of the GBF is below the level of ambition and urgency that is required i.e it is not commensurate with the current crisis of nature loss. The 2030 Mission must be made more ambitious by explicitly seeking a nature-positive world where biodiversity loss is reversed this decade. 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. 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 implicitly requires making progress on all three objectives.</td>
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<td>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.”</td>
<td>The framework must include a mission to reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030, which means that there will be more nature by 2030 than there is now.</td>
<td>10. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: &quot;Reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030, 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 by 2030 for the benefit of planet and all people&quot;</td>
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<td>See also our observations on footnote 8.</td>
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<td><strong>More ambitious commitments on nature positive by 2030 are made in:</strong></td>
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**Footnotes**

[8] 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

[8] 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

With regards to footnote 8 of the draft GBF, we are particularly concerned about the possible assertion that only a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration should be achieved. This is not acceptable: e.g. species extinction is irreversible and its avoidance should be prioritized.
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<td>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 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.</td>
<td>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 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.</td>
<td>Notes: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.</td>
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</table>

F. 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones

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.

WWF strongly supports the inclusion of 2030 Milestones in the GBF. These milestones need to be SMART, easily communicable and define the outcomes we need to achieve by 2030 to reverse biodiversity loss and put the world on track to achieve the 2050 Vision.

In order to avoid confusion, we need to be clear that while milestones focus on outcomes, all targets should focus on the transformative actions needed to achieve the 2030 Mission.

As noted by the Co-Chairs of the OEWG in their reflection paper, “Milestones contribute to the framework by allowing Parties and stakeholders to assess their progress towards the 2050 goals in 2030, enabling course correction, if needed… Losing the milestones would mean losing the capacity to evaluate the effectiveness of the targets in achieving the goals and lessen the urgency of ensuring progress against the goals”.

Further, WWF emphasises the need to ensure that the framework is clear on how the milestones will be measured. An ideal way to achieve this is to align the headline indicators with the 2030 Milestones and the 2050 goals.
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<td><strong>Goal A</strong></td>
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| 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. | This goal should aim to achieve **zero human-induced extinctions of known threatened species from 2021** (rather than reducing the rate of extinctions). | 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 “prevent the extinction of known threatened species by 2020”, 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. **More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:**  
Aichi Targets - Target 12  
Sustainable Development Goals - Goal 15  
The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 2, subsection b  
IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.f.i.  
G7 2030 Nature Compact - 3C |
<p>| <strong>Milestone A.1</strong> |                                           |                                                                             |                  |
| Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent. | Milestone A.1 should also set the aim to <strong>reverse the decline of highly intact or highly vulnerable ecosystems.</strong> | Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent <strong>prioritising actions to reverse</strong> | Achieving a net gain by 2030 is critical and WWF supports this milestone. |</p>
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<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>the decline of highly intact or highly vulnerable ecosystems.</td>
<td>Aichi Target 10 addressed climate-vulnerable ecosystems, a concept that does not come back clearly in the first draft of the GBF. While all ecosystems are important, goals and targets should help prioritize action to protect ecosystems that face significant decline due to global threats, such as coral reefs.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**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.

This milestone should aim to achieve **zero human-induced extinctions from 2022** rather than focusing on extinction rate.

We also recommend incorporating a percentage target for the **population abundance of native species** [rather than the abundance of species] **to increase by 20%**.

From **2022**, no **known human induced extinctions occur**. **The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, 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%**.

More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:

- Aichi Targets - Target 12
- Sustainable Development Goals - Goal 15
- The Leaders' Pledge for Nature - Commitment 2, subsection b
- IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.f.i.
- G7 2030 Nature Compact - 3C

**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.

**Goal B**
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>In order to address sustainable use in a comprehensive manner, Goal B should also state that: 1. All production and consumption stays within planetary boundaries, and 2. Rights related to nature are respected and protected.</td>
<td>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, including the right to a healthy environment.</td>
<td>1. WWF stresses the need for Goal B to comprehensively address sustainable use, in reference to the Convention’s second objective, which is currently not covered at the Goal level. Proposed Goal B and its milestones focus on Nature’s benefits to people, which is important but different. The Goal level needs to reflect that the framework must address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, notably through ambitious action to reduce the footprint of production and consumption. 2. A rights-based approach to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is broadly regarded, both in legal instruments and best practices, as a necessary condition for halting and reversing biodiversity loss and degradation. The absence of the rights based approach and right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment at the goal level. is a major gap and WWF strongly advises to address this gap through the inclusion of relevant text. More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in: The right to a healthy environment is</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milestone B.1</td>
<td>[New] Milestone B.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Notes &amp; rationale Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone B.1bis</td>
<td>Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</td>
<td>Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions. and support: 1. the achievement of a nature-positive world, and 2. the fulfillment of the right to a healthy environment.</td>
<td>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 GBF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone B.1</td>
<td>Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</td>
<td>WWF proposes to strengthen Milestone B.1 by clarifying that all relevant decisions are not only informed by nature and its contributions to people but also support: 1. the achievement of a nature-positive world, and 2. the fulfillment of the right to a healthy environment.</td>
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\[New\] Milestone B.1

We propose to include an additional 2030 Milestone under Goal B to halve the footprint of production and consumption. The footprint of production and consumption has halved This milestone will enable parties and others to assess, in 2030, progress towards a comprehensive approach to sustainable use in goal B.

More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:

- The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 4
- PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 2
- IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.f.ii

Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³


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<td>Milestone B.2</td>
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<td>The right to a healthy environment is enshrined in Human Rights Council motion 49 - A/HRC/48/L.23/Rev.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>WWF proposes to insert the <strong>equitable governance of natural resources</strong> into this milestone, in order to secure long-term sustainability.</td>
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<td>Goal C</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased. We suggest to clarify that monetary benefits also <strong>contribute to the preservation of traditional knowledge</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Milestone C.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</td>
<td>The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased and <strong>contributes to the preservation of that</strong></td>
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| and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | knowledge and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | *Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.*

**Milestone C.2**

Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

Increasing the participation of providers is necessary but not sufficient. We suggest adding:

- **capacity-building** for providers, and
- **recognition of the rights of custodians of genetic resources and holders of traditional knowledge.**

Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation and **capacity-building** 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 biocultural rights of holders of traditional knowledge through community protocols.

**Goal D**

The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

**Goal D** should explicitly articulate a **holistic approach** to resource mobilisation which:

- covers both **public and private financial flows**, and
- addresses both an **increase of nature positive resources** and a **decrease of negative financial flows.**

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.**

**More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:**

- The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 9, subsections a and c
- PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 5
- G7 2030 Nature Compact - 1C, 2C, 2D, 2E
- Kunming Declaration - Commitment 13
- IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.q, 3.d

**Milestone D.1**

Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the gap.

This milestone should explicitly articulate a holistic approach to resource mobilisation, addressing both an Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financial gap of USD 700 billion (the first draft GBF works with an estimate of 200B USD) cannot be closed without reducing
| First Draft text                                                                 | WWF key messages and elements to be included                                                                 | Proposed changes by WWF, including: new text: in bold; deletions: in-bold and strikeout | Notes & rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| financing gap up to at least US $700 billion per year by 2030.                  | increase of nature positive resources, and a decrease of negative resources.                                                                                      | financing gap up to at least US $700 billion per year, 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 by 2030. | public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                        | More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:
|                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                        | - The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 9, subsections a and c
|                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                        | - PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 5
|                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                        | - G7 2030 Nature Compact - 1C, 2C, 2D, 2E
|                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                        | - Kunming Declaration - Commitment 13
|                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                        | - IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.q, 3.d
<p>| 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. | WWF suggests to clarify that resources for 2030-2040 should be based on the needs to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision. | 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. | This 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| G. 2030 action targets                                                         |                                                                                                             |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |</p>
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<td>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]</td>
<td>WWF strongly supports the urgency expressed in this paragraph.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Target 1. Ensure that all land, inland waters and sea areas globally are under subject to inclusive, integrated biodiversity-driven spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas land- and sea-scapes approaches and equitable governance and management ensuring retention of existing intact natural areas, the persistence of biodiversity by minimizing unavoidable negative impact from infrastructure, and respect for the lands and territories of IPLCs.</td>
<td>The concept of biodiversity-driven spatial planning would need to be included in the glossary of terms, together with its definition. Given their significant impacts and the massive amounts of investment which will go into infrastructure over the next decade, a post-2020 GBF cannot be credible and effective unless it addresses the negative impact of infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reducing threats to biodiversity</td>
<td>WWF recommends five elements to strengthen target 1: 1. To include inland waters. 2. To use biodiversity-driven instead of “biodiversity-inclusive” spatial plans. 3. In addition to spatial planning, all areas are also under land- and sea-scapes approaches, and equitable governance. 4. To add minimising the impact from infrastructure responsible for biodiversity negative impacts. 5. To add respect for the lands and territories of IPLCs.</td>
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Notes & rationale: Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.3
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| 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. | 1. The level of ambition in target 2 should be increased to ‘at least 50% of degraded ecosystems are restored’.  
2. In addition, ecological connectivity is not only important among but also within ecosystems.  
3. Finally, this target should include the restoration of agricultural soils. | Target 2. Ensure that at least **20-50%** 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. | - Having only 20% degraded ecosystems under restoration is not sufficient to ensure that we will halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve the proposed milestones, including milestone A.1.  
- An area based number (i.e. xx ha or km² restored instead of xx %) may also be possible for this target. This may help to overcome the problem that for some ecosystems, we do not know the percentage of degradation. It also makes comparison with existing related commitments easier: for example, according to one estimate, the global restoration commitments to 2030 that countries have already made in Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets, NBSAPs, NDCs and the Bonn Challenge are up to 1 billion ha.  
- The need for connectivity both within and between ecosystems was recently enshrined in UN General Assembly resolution [75/271](#).  
- The restoration of agricultural soils is critical to ensure the transformation of food systems that delivers positive results for both people and nature. This, together with addressing food waste and loss and moving toward sustainable and healthy diets (in other parts of the framework), is |
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| 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. | WWF proposes:  
- To explain that ‘areas of particular importance for biodiversity’ include **key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)**.  
- To include reference to:  
  ○ **inland waters**,  
  ○ the **governance** of protected and conserved areas (in addition to their management).  
- To include the assurance that **areas governed by IPLCs are appropriately recognized and secured by respecting their Free, Prior and Informed Consent.** | 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’ contributions to people, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)**, are conserved through effectively and equitably governed and 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.** | To move beyond the Aichi target, to a focus on outcomes rather than just process, requires real weight being given to the “effectiveness” component, and the quality of the method, transparency, and robustness of how this is measured. Management effectiveness should be measured on whether conserved areas (protected areas and OECMs) are achieving favourable conditions or showing demonstrable signs of ecological recovery for their target species, ecosystem, and/or contribution to people. Effectiveness should be independently assessed, with only those adhering to this measure of ‘effectiveness’ qualifying to count towards the 30% target.  
The addition of “equitable” management is welcome, as fundamental to the inclusion of key stakeholders, including IPLCs and other constituencies. 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. It is important for this to be articulated in the target, rather than in other sections of the Framework, since progress on... |
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<tr>
<td>1. WWF is concerned that the proposed level of ambition in target 4 is inadequate: to immediately halt human induced extinction (see our proposal for Milestone A.1), this target must promote action towards the species that will need it most.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>&quot;targets will be reviewed under the monitoring framework.&quot;</td>
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| 2. In order to prevent potential unintended consequences, we... | 1. 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. | "More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:
- The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People - Concept Note, Introduction
- G7 2030 Nature Compact - 3A
- Kunming Declaration - Commitment 5
- IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.o.i

Commitments to ensure a rights-based approach at the core of conservation efforts are found in:
- The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 2, subsection c; Commitment 10
- PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 7
- G7 2030 Nature Compact - Point D
- Kunming Declaration - Commitment 15
- IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.n; 2.o.iii; 2.r." |

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
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<td>propose that human-wildlife conflict should be reduced ‘whilst maintaining viable wildlife populations’.</td>
<td>conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict and eliminating human deaths, whilst maintaining viable wildlife populations.</td>
<td>reduce HWC is to simply kill or remove wildlife; hence the proposed clarification to reduce HWC ‘whilst maintaining viable wildlife populations’.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. We propose that a 50% reduction of human-wildlife conflicts is the minimum bar to aim for by 2030.</td>
<td>3. 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.</td>
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<td>4. We also propose that the target include specific reference to eliminating human deaths. 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.</td>
<td>More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:</td>
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health. | WWF proposes three additions to strengthen target 5:  
- To address the issue of **bycatch and other causes of indirect mortality** explicitly,  
- To refer to the need to **apply the ecosystem approach to fisheries**,  
- To include the need to **‘urgently address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products’**. | 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**. | The language to ‘urgently address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products’ is existing internationally agreed text, enshrined within SDG 15.7. Consequently, failure to include this language here would make Target 5 a step backwards. |
<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. | Eliminating the discharge of plastic waste will not be enough. The target must aim to <strong>eliminate plastic pollution already present in nature</strong>, notably in the oceans. | Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, <strong>prioritising preventing as far as possible, or and otherwise reducing</strong> 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. |
| 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 | WWF is concerned that the level of ambition included in this target on pesticides and nutrients is adequate to achieve the framework’s goals and mission. | |</p>
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<td>thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.</td>
<td>thirds and eliminating the <strong>discharge of</strong> plastic <strong>pollution waste</strong>.</td>
<td>We note that other types of pollution, such as noise and light, should be addressed at the indicator level.</td>
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<td>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO\textsubscript{2}e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.</td>
<td>The target should <strong>include equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions (NbS)</strong> together with ecosystem-based approaches, while ensuring alignment with global standards\textsuperscript{4} for NbS, so that they provide benefits to biodiversity and people.</td>
<td>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. Additional options to address NbS in a comprehensive manner by the CBD are presented in the WWF publication <em>Nature based solutions in the CBD</em>. More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in: The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 4, subsection a; Commitment 9, subsection b G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration - Point 17 Kunming Declaration - Commitment 10 G7 2030 Nature Compact - 2B UNGA - A/RES/74/240</td>
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\textsuperscript{4} In accordance with the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](https://www.iucn.org).
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<td>2. Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</td>
<td>Rights of access and secure tenure rights should be included in this target, since they are the best way to ensure that benefits will flow sustainably and can be enjoyed by the most vulnerable.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>WWF welcomes target 9, which is a step forward on customary sustainable use from previous drafts. WWF considers it important to keep customary sustainable use as part of this target.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>Target 10 should aim to ensure all areas under agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably and transform our food systems by: 1. applying agroecology to agriculture, and the ecosystem approach to fisheries and agriculture, 2. halving post-harvest loss, 3. protecting, conserving and restoring pollinators, soils, coral reefs, mangroves and agrobiodiversity.</td>
<td>Target 10 Ensure all areas under agriculture, fisheries, 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 and food systems are transformed, contributing positively to biodiversity, human and planetary health, food security, healthy and diversified nutrition, for all current and future generations, especially by: i. applying agroecology principles and the ecosystem approach to fisheries and agriculture; ii. halving post-harvest losses;</td>
<td>WWF sees the new formulation of target 10 as a major step forward compared to previous drafts. It is now in line with the ambition of Aichi Target 7. This target should also aim to transform food systems: unsustainable food systems are a major driver of biodiversity loss. IPBES and GBO5 recognize the need for their transformation, and that better use of agricultural biodiversity within production systems can contribute to increases in productivity and sustainability (also noted by the Co-Chairs in their Reflections paper). A focus on food systems transformation will also make it easier to build synergies with the food and agriculture sectors.</td>
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Notes & rationale
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<td>iii. protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity for food and agriculture, especially agrobiodiversity, pollinators, soils biodiversity, coral reefs and mangroves.</td>
<td><strong>This target, together with target 16, should provide guidance to ensure that food systems are transformed and become nature-positive.</strong> This should include guidance on how to transform the way we (i) produce food (by applying agroecology and the ecosystem approach to fisheries), (ii) consume food (by halving the footprint of diets and aligning human and planetary health), (iii) reduce food waste and loss; and guidance on protecting, promoting and restoring biodiversity for food and agriculture, which includes pollinators, soils and agrobiodiversity.</td>
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<td>Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.</td>
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| 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. | **This is the only target that explicitly covers human health. WWF believes that this target should address all dimensions that are critical for health and biodiversity interlinkages by:**  
  - **aiming to strengthen the application of a comprehensive One Health approach,**  
  - **addressing the direct and indirect drivers of zoonoses spillover.** | **A post-2020 GBF cannot be credible and relevant, unless it addresses the critical interlinkages between biodiversity loss and pandemics. The GBF should clearly underline its centrality in preventing future epidemics and pandemics that originate from zoonoses.** |
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<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Notes &amp; rationale</strong> Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³</td>
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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.

The target should clarify that the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent refers to **traditional knowledge holders.**

**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.**

| 3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming | **Clarity needs to be provided that this target is aimed at both public and private financial flows, and should include specific measures for the financial sector, including risk disclosure by financial institutions.** | **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.** |

The mention of aligning financial flows is a useful starting point to reduce the impact of the financial sector as an indirect driver. **More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:**

- **The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature** - Commitment 9, subsections a and c
- **PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions** - Goal 5
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<td>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.</td>
<td>1. The target should be explicit about the role of government in adopting the regulatory measures for businesses to operate under.</td>
<td>Target 15. Adopt regulatory measures ensuring all 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 eliminate their negative impacts by at least half, halve their footprint and increase become nature positive, contributing to reduce biodiversity-related risks to businesses, and moving 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.</td>
<td>The level of ambition in this target needs to be increased, in order to be commensurate with what is needed to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in: The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 4 PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 2 IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.f.ii</td>
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<td>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,</td>
<td>Target 16 should be strengthened by: 1. Focusing on the nature-positive transition of productive sectors (rather than ‘people’) and the adoption of circular economy</td>
<td>Target 16. Support the nature-positive and just transition of relevant productive sectors,] stimulate the large-scale adoption of circular economy business models, Ensure More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in: The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 4</td>
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<td>to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.</td>
<td>approaches and increasing demand for green and fair products, and 2. Including specific aims to: ● halve the footprint of diets and align planetary and human health, ● reduce the consumption of all materials and biomass, while at the same time making consumption more equitable.</td>
<td>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) Reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials; c) Reduce net global consumption of all materials by 40%, and reduce biomass global demand by 15.5%, while making consumption pattern more equitable.</td>
<td>PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 2</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>The target should address all incentives harmful for biodiversity. It is also important that this target takes the number of 500 billion as an absolute minimum.</td>
<td>Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all 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</td>
<td>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</td>
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economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity. | incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity. | and private expenditure) is likely to be many times larger.

WWF supports the inclusion of the need to ensure that reforms and elimination of incentives are made in a just and equitable way.

**More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:**

- The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 9, subsections a and c
- PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 5
- G7 2030 Nature Compact - 1C, 2C, 2D, 2E
- Kunming Declaration - Commitment 13
- IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.q, 3.d  |

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| 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 the needs for implementation, commensurate with | WWF proposes to clarify that:
  - Domestic resource mobilization needs to increase **significantly,**
  - Private finance needs to **scale up,**
  - New funding should also be made available for **equitable and rights based nature-based solutions.** | 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 biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-

**More ambitious commitments than those contained in the first draft GBF are made in:**

- The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature - Commitment 4, subsection a; Commitment 9, subsection b
- G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration - Point 17
- Kunming Declaration - Commitment 10
- G7 2030 Nature Compact - 2B
- UNGA - A/RES/74/240
- UN Economic and Social Council - E/HLS/2021/1

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<td>the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Commitments to ensure a rights-based approach at the core of conservation efforts are found in: The Leaders' Pledge for Nature - Commitment 2, subsection c; Commitment 10 PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions - Goal 7 G7 2030 Nature Compact - Point D Kunming Declaration - Commitment 15 IUCN Resolution 116 - 2.n; 2.0.iii; 2.r</td>
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| Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research. | WWF suggests strengthening this target by:  
- Adding specific reference to women's knowledge,  
- Adding equitable governance in addition to management,  
- Clarifying that monitoring should be inclusive. | 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 governance and management of biodiversity, enabling inclusive monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research. |
<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. | Target 21 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. | 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 for their collective 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 |</p>
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<td>environmental human rights defenders.</td>
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<td>The framework should include a specific (new) target to address women’s and girls’ rights.</td>
<td>Target 22. Ensure women and girls' equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their informed and effective participation at all levels of policy and decision-making related to biodiversity</td>
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[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.

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
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<td>cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes,[1]</td>
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<td>Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³</td>
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<td>I. Enabling conditions</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure <strong>horizontal and vertical policy coherence</strong> and effectiveness, political will and recognition at all levels of government.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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| WWF proposes to add a paragraph to provide guidance on how a whole-of-society approach should be implemented, through:  
1. **Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes,** and  
2. **Sectoral plans of action** for productive sectors, to provide clarity on how relevant productive sectors can take collective action to implement the Framework. | 15bis. This would require Parties, at the very beginning of the implementation of the framework, to:  
1. 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 civil society, rights holders Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women and youth, at all levels.  
2. Develop and implement sector-specific and inclusive national, regional and global plans of action for relevant sectors impacting on biodiversity, including their national and trans-national supply chains, to transition to a sustainable, just and nature-positive circular economy. | Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes would help to ensure  
1. Coordination, transparency and effectiveness for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and  
2. The full and effective participation of all right holders in biodiversity-related decision-making and implementation that affects their livelihoods and resources. |

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. |
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<td>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.</td>
<td>WWF suggests to include here additional guidance to parties in the form of the application of the Conservation-enabling hierarchy.</td>
<td>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 as well as applying the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy.</td>
<td>IUCN members endorsed the Conservation-enabling hierarchy in a motion in 2021.</td>
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<td>Nature-based solutions are an important tool to address societal challenges, not only climate change but also e.g. food- and water- security. Therefore, in addition to applying NbS to combat climate change, the CBD, as the framework agreement on biological diversity, could establish the biodiversity related principles and social and environmental safeguards within which NbS can operate, and which will guarantee that NbS contribute to the realization of the CBD’s objectives,</td>
<td>[At this stage, WWF wishes to present the general idea of the CBD adopting principles for NbS, rather than specific text proposals]</td>
<td>Establishing the biodiversity related principles and social and environmental safeguards within which NbS can operate will not only strengthen the application of NbS and potentially unlock significant financial resources for the nature agenda but also strengthen the linkages between the CBD and the other Rio conventions, and clarify the complementarity between NbS and EbA. The WWF publication Nature-based solutions in the CBD presents options and proposals for principles for a more comprehensive approach to NbS by the CBD. These</td>
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<td>while protecting women’s and IPLC rights and avoiding human rights abuses.</td>
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<td>proposals include principles for, amongst others, ensuring measurable biodiversity benefits of biodiversity, the science based nature of NbS, ensuring the recognition and securing of IPLC rights and transparency and participation.</td>
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### 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. 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:

- **aligning national ambitions** with the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,
- reviewing progress in the **implementation of the global goals and targets**, and
- **ratcheting up implementation** if needed.

 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 Parties. 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

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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](CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/1/3)), and the options to enhance planning, reporting, and review laid out by SBI 3 ([CBD/SBI/3/CRP5](CBD/SBI/3/CRP5)).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Draft text</th>
<th>WWF key messages and elements to be included</th>
<th>Proposed changes by WWF, including: new text: in bold; deletions: in-bold and strikeout</th>
<th>Notes &amp; rationale</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at the national and international levels, by:</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commitments to ensure inclusion of a strong planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism in the GBF are found in:</td>
<td>Note: In this column we have also indicated where world leaders have made commitments that are more ambitious than the current text of the GBF.³</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans 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.</td>
<td>(a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans aligned with and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, The focus of sub-section (b) should be on the reporting of actions, rather than on the adjustment of national targets to</td>
<td>(b) Reporting on the implementation of national targets to review progress enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action Reporting on implementation will allow for a review of progress.</td>
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<td>and their adjustment to match the global action targets;</td>
<td>match the global targets, which is already part of sub-section (a) above. In addition, WWF recommends Parties report on and monitor progress in the application of right-based, whole of government and whole of society approaches.</td>
<td>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;</td>
<td>Reporting on the establishment or strengthening of inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms on biodiversity would also need to be included in the monitoring framework and through guidance to support the preparation of NBSAPs and national reports.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.</td>
<td>This subsection should instead focus on enabling the ratcheting up of implementation.</td>
<td>(c) Enabling the ratcheting up of implementation evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.</td>
<td>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 ratchet up the delivery of their biodiversity plans and actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>20. The development of additional and complimentary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the</td>
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<td>framework and report on commitments and actions.</td>
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<td>K. Outreach, awareness and uptake</td>
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<td>21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:</td>
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<td>(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;</td>
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<td>(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;</td>
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<td>(c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>footnotes</td>
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<td>[1] This list will be updated when the elements are agreed.</td>
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<td>[2] CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.</td>
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<td>[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.</td>
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Note: The Appendix to the 1st draft GBF containing Draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework has been replaced by document CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.3. WWF’s views on the draft elements can be found in a separate document.

For more information
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