

IUCN's Key Messages

First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Convention on Biological Diversity
Third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG3)
23 August – 3 September 2021

The current trajectory of biodiversity decline will result in the precipitous erosion of life and livelihoods worldwide. However, it is not too late to halt and reverse this decline through urgent action at scale now.

The post-2020 framework must set out plausible, coherent and ambitious goals and targets for CBD Parties, other Governments and all stakeholders to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030, and to achieve recovery and restoration by 2050. This is in line with “bending the curve” and retention targets (i.e. no more net loss; towards net gain).

IUCN welcomes draft 1.0 and outlines detailed views in the attached table.

In particular, IUCN calls for:

- Distinct goals for the components of biodiversity: ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- Protection of 30% globally of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, in equitably governed and effectively managed and connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including all key biodiversity areas.
- Use of the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard to ensure that new and existing protected areas are effective in achieving their biodiversity and social outcomes, fully respecting the rights, custodianship and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
- Scaling up of species conservation through an ambitious species goal for 2050, and specific targets that prevent extinctions, improve the status of wild species and ensure that use is safe, legal and sustainable.
- Recognition of the need for a Global Species Action Plan to support action for species.
- Restoration of degraded ecosystems globally, through an ambitious goal on ecosystems for 2050, and targets for resurrecting the integrity of natural ecosystems (including connectivity) and sustainability of managed ecosystems through the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.
- The allocation of USD 600 - 800 billion per annum (approximately 0.7-1% of global GDP) to fund implementation of the post-2020 framework, noting that current funding is less than USD 200 million:
 - Increased investment in nature (from all sources) to at least USD 200 billion per year, increasing by at least USD 66 billion per year through international financial flows to developing countries and increased domestic resource mobilization.
 - Integration of nature into economic policies across government departments through eliminating, redirecting and reducing subsidies harmful to nature by at least USD 500 billion per year.
- Strengthening the “line of sight” across the whole framework is needed; each national target must connect to (“add up to”) the global targets to make the national level contribution to the global target transparent and accountable.
- Strengthening the link between the Framework and national planning processes, by having Parties immediately update the existing NBSAPs in accordance with the approved new goals and targets. In the formulation and communication of every new NBSAP, Parties should state explicitly how the goals and targets of the Framework have been taken into account and how the national targets will connect to the respective global target.
- Scaling up monitoring efforts to assess whether national targets will yield the intent of the global target(s): the only way it will be possible to measure progress in the next 30 years.
- Establishing regular ‘global biodiversity stocktakes’ to enable countries to periodically determine and then enhance, as necessary, ambition, resource mobilization and implementation efforts.
- Integration of a rights-based approach (RBA) more consistently and comprehensively across the Framework. This requires integrating rights issues at relevant points within the language of goals, milestones and targets to ensure cross-cutting integration and to guide effective implementation of a RBA.
- Integration of views and actions from Indigenous Peoples and local communities’ in NBSAPs.

For more information, please contact:

Dr. Jane Smart
Global Director, Biodiversity Conservation Group
Head, Species Programme
IUCN Headquarters
jane.smart@iucn.org

Mrs. Sonia Peña Moreno
Head (a.i.)
Global Policy Unit
IUCN Headquarters
sonia.penamoren@iucn.org

Ms. Victoria Romero
Project Officer- Biodiversity and Climate Change Policy Tools
Global Policy Unit
IUCN Headquarters
victoria.romero@iucn.org

IUCN World Headquarters
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 999 0000
Fax: +41 22 999 0002
mail@iucn.org
www.iucn.org

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2050 Vision:

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.”

IUCN welcomes the First Draft and the opportunity to provide comment on its formulation as follows:

A “line of sight” across the whole framework is needed: Each national target must connect to global targets to make the national level contribution to the global target transparent and accountable. Therefore, Parties should formulate national level targets in line with global targets, that will contribute collectively to the relevant global target, using the same metrics and indicators. It will only be possible to measure progress towards the achievement of the Framework in the next 30 years if this is the case.

IUCN considers the link between the Framework and national planning processes to be too weak. IUCN strongly recommends that Parties immediately update the existing NBSAPs in accordance with the approved new goals and targets. In the formulation and communication of every new NBSAP Parties should state explicitly how the goals and targets of the Framework have been taken into account and how the national targets will connect to the respective global target.

IUCN recommends integrating a rights-based approach (RBA) more consistently and comprehensively across the Framework. This requires integrating rights issues at relevant points within the language of goals, milestones and targets to ensure cross-cutting integration and to guide effective implementation of a RBA.

The Theory of Change should also integrate a rights-based approach; this section should specify that a rights-based approach is needed to effect change, in addition to a whole of government and society approach (para 5); specify that enabling conditions for transformative action must include inclusive governance institutions (para 6); and specify that implementation must be done through participatory, multi-stakeholder processes at global, national and local levels.

2050 Goals

The Framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Goal (a) The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

Comments on goal A and corresponding milestones

Milestone A.1

Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

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.

IUCN welcomes the inclusion of all components of biodiversity in the goals. However, we strongly recommend that the three elements of biodiversity, species, ecosystems and genetic diversity, should each have a separate distinct goal.

IUCN calls for the recognition of fungi as major components of biodiversity, and the replacement of the phrases “animals and plants” and “fauna and flora” with “animals, plants and fungi” and “fauna, flora, and funga” wherever the context requires this.

The goals should enable delivery of all three of the objectives of the Convention, namely, conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing on the basis that “there is no single goal based on any one facet that would, if realized, guarantee by itself that the necessary outcome for the other facets would be achieved”.

The distinct biodiversity goals should not align to any one of the three objectives of the CBD (they are not, for example, “conservation” goals) – they should enable delivery of all three of the objectives of the Convention, namely, conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing.

IUCN recommendations:

- The Vision, “Living in harmony with nature”, demands that the increase in integrity of ecosystems must be far higher than 15%, and no human-induced extinctions are acceptable. The rate of extinction should therefore be zero, not reduced tenfold.

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<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ecosystem goal component of Goal A should include preventing ecosystem collapse or reducing risk of ecosystem collapse, which is analogous to preventing species extinctions. • We note the inclusion of 'improving integrity for all ecosystems', presumably including anthropogenic and managed ecosystems. This has not been defined in previous documents and there will need to be careful consideration of both definitions and baselines/reference states. • We propose a revised species goal formulated as: "Human-induced species extinctions are halted from 2020 onwards, the overall risk of species extinctions is zero by 2050, and the population abundance of native species returns to 1970 values by 2050." • Milestone A.2. should be to reduce the extinction risk by at least 20% by 2030 and should include halting extinctions. The statement on abundance and distribution of populations is unambitious and vague. Milestone A.2 should be revised as follows: "Human-driven extinctions of known threatened species are halted, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 20 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the average population abundance of species is increased by at least 20 per cent." • 2030 Milestone A.3 must be consistent with the 2050 Goal for genetic diversity. For goal A, to be achieved, Milestone A.3 should be at least 97% and the 2050 Goal should be > 95%.
<p>Goal (b) Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all;</p>	
<p>Comments on goal B and corresponding milestones</p> <p>Milestone B.1 Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</p> <p>Milestone B.2 The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal B should include a quantitative element to measure whether or not they are being achieved. • IUCN appreciates the inclusion of "valued, maintained or enhanced" in Goal B, and suggests being more explicit about who will benefit, adding "...including those who identify as women, girls and other gender identities, and indigenous peoples" • To integrate a rights-based approach, Goal B on nature's contributions to people should specify that human rights related to nature must also be respected and protected. • Milestone B.1 on nature and it's contributions to people should include fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all. • Milestone B.2 should specify that long-term sustainability must be ensured through inclusive governance of natural resources
<p>Goal (c) The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Milestone C.1 The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal C: IUCN notes the lack of a baseline from which to start measuring benefits. In particular, non-monetary benefits would be very difficult to measure using only numerical values. However, we recognize that "substantial increase" in the formulation of this Goal would be hard to assess. •

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<p>Milestone C.2 Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.</p>	<p>IUCN considers that this Goal must relate to the Nagoya Protocol explicitly, as the legal framework that addresses the third objective of the CBD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Goal should be reworded as follows: “By 2050, benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably resulting in increased benefits directed to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol.”
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Goal (d) The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

<p>Milestone D.1 Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.</p> <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.</p> <p>Milestone D.3 Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN supports the inclusion of a 2050 goal on means of implementation. However, it should include numeric values for 2050. Milestone D.2 and D3 are vague and subject to interpretation. IUCN suggests that these Milestones include numeric values for 2030 as well as iterative milestones to be set periodically (e.g. every two years, for review at COPs). Developed countries and countries with emerging economies could “adopt” at least four developing countries by establishing strong bilateral cooperation agreements.
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2030 Mission

The 2030 Mission for this framework 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”.

- The current formulation of the 2030 mission is too passive and ambiguous; it must catalyse action now in order to “bend the curve” by 2030. Recommend a clearer formulation such as:
- From 2020, take urgent action across society to **halt net biodiversity loss by 2030 and begin restoration for the benefit of planet and people.***
- Although the inclusion of all three objectives of the Convention in the Mission reinforces their importance, their inclusion in the Mission detracts from rather than enhancing its clarity.

2030 Action Targets

<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN welcomes inclusion of immediate action. However, “immediately” presumably starts only when the post-2020 framework is adopted. This is a concern because any further delay in adoption will delay action. IUCN therefore suggests that each target is stated to be “From 2020...”
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<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN requests explicit inclusion of "taking into account national socioeconomic conditions and national social conditions", or, alternatively, a recognition of the varied impact of gender norms and attitudes towards indigenous peoples and local communities in each country. • This inclusion is particularly important as we recognize the social, economic and cultural inequalities and power dynamics that underpin the degradation and exploitation of biodiversity, and the need to reduce gender inequalities, marginalization of groups, etc.
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1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

<p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emphasis of the target should be on the outcome of retaining existing intact ecosystems and wilderness areas through spatial planning, among other methods. • It is suggested that "all land and sea areas..." be replaced with "all terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems are under..." • Add: 'ensuring retention of existing intact and wilderness areas. • Action to achieve Target 1 must be based on equitable and effective governance arrangements and appropriate recognition and protection for the lands and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities.
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<p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN welcomes the inclusion of a target on restoration and proposes the target be increased to 50%, considering that restoration will be required in all ecosystems, and particularly in those that are threatened. • IUCN recommends including reference to recognizing and respecting collective territories, lands and waters of indigenous peoples and local communities and recognizing indigenous-led conservation in accordance with customary laws, governance systems and management practices. • The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021 – 2030 should reinforce ecosystem and soil restoration: a global call for restoration at scale. • Connectivity needs to be improved to develop ecological networks (on land, freshwater, ocean and air), mitigate fragmentation for migratory species, gene flow, and support adaptation to climate change. • The establishment of ecological corridors can be facilitated by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, especially in areas critical for threatened species. • IUCN suggests the use of the IUCN ecosystem typology (Keith et al 2020), which describes four realms: terrestrial, subterranean, freshwater and marine.
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<p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN supports the target of 30% but is concerned about stating the percentage target at the beginning of the target, rather than as a product of effective and equitable systems of Protected Areas and OECMs, as this detracts from the target's purpose and focus to ensure effective conservation. • IUCN also suggests resolving the terminology regarding governance in accordance with CBD Decision 14/8 and the relevant guidelines by referring to "equitable and effective systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures". The use of "effectively and equitably managed" conflates the distinction between "equitable governance" and "effective management" and perpetuates the confused use of terms in Aichi Target 11.
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<p>integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN suggests the following formulation: "Protect and conserve the value of all areas of particular importance for biodiversity, including all key biodiversity areas, through well-connected, equitable and effective systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures covering at least 30% each of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems globally" • The element on "contributions to people" does not belong here. It belongs in Target(s) 8-12. • Action towards a target of protecting and conserving 30% of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas by 2030 must take a rights-based approach that secures and protects the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to their lands, territories, waters and natural resources • This target should recognize IPLCs lands and waters as a separate and additional focus to protected areas and OECMs and should enable areas governed by IPLCs that are not PAs or OECMs to be appropriately recognized and secured while respecting the free, prior and informed consent of their governing authorities. • The Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership has provided detailed documentation regarding this target: it is essential that the biodiversity value of sites is documented, so that the governance and management of PAs/OECMs can safeguard this. • IUCN notes further that as referenced in CBD Decision 13/2, Parties are invited to "promote the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas as a voluntary standard to encourage protected area management effectiveness". The IUCN Green List Standard is the only global measure of the comprehensive achievement of the proposed Target 3.
<p>Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This target should focus on: preventing extinctions, reducing extinction risk of species, maintaining abundance of non-threatened species and bringing about the sustained recovery of wild species • IUCN therefore recommends the target is revised as follows: "Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of threatened wild species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation,...." • IUCN supports the inclusion of genetic diversity in the target. A more specific wording is suggested: "the genetic diversity of wild and domestic populations is protected, maintained, managed, and monitored, at levels ensuring [95%] of population diversity." This is more clearly action-oriented and connects to indicators. • However, IUCN suggests that this reference to genetic diversity would be better included under an additional target. • Indicators must measure the implementation of active management actions for those species that need them. • IUCN is developing a Global Species Action Plan to support the achievement of all elements pertaining to species in the Global Biodiversity Framework. This will include strategies to support implementation of this target.
<p>Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN suggests that "sustainable" be qualified by "based on safe reference limits and a precautionary approach" as is already currently the case in fisheries management. • The inclusion of "legal" suggests that this target will address both the demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products; this should be made clear. • The scope of this target should include direct and indirect harvesting (e.g. bycatch) as well as exploitation in all realms. • Supporting information needs to clarify that implementation of this target must take into account and respect Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' rights to customary sustainable use

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<p>Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inclusion of 'preventing,' and 'establishment' in the text of the target is welcomed but clarity is needed on how these additions relate to the quantitative target; • Clarification is needed: Is it meant that the aim of this target is to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species totally, but if this is not possible then the aim is to reduce their introduction by 50%? Also does the 50% relate to introductions and/or establishments - noting that not all introductions lead to establishments? • IUCN recommends that the arbitrary 50% target be replaced with "to the extent necessary to achieve the goals". • We strongly recommend that one or more of the established and robust, and globally recognised indicators developed and maintained by the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group on impacts, policy responses and eradications should be selected as the headline indicator for this target, rather than a newly developed indicator on IAS spread.
<p>Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is extremely important that the targets are not set by arbitrary percentages (which will vary greatly between and within countries), but rather by the extent of action necessary to achieve the goals. • "Other emerging pollutants" ('active pharmaceutical ingredients, illicit drugs, personal-care-product additives, endocrine disrupters') should be included in the scope, and this should be made clear in supporting information.
<p>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to Nature-based Solutions (NbS) should be reinserted alongside ecosystem-based approaches. • It should be made explicit that each country should maximize the contribution of Nature-based Solutions, as significantly expanding areas under effective nature conservation is critical for solving the climate emergency. • Ramping up nature conservation is critical for solving the climate emergency: Nature-based solutions have the potential to provide up to 37% of the climate change mitigation needed by 2030 to stabilize warming to below 2°C. The contribution of nature-based solutions/ecosystem-based approaches should be at least 12GtCO₂ per annum. • An alternative formulation is as follows: "Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity through urgent reduction of GHG emissions, biodiversity-focused adaptation and resilience measures, through Nature-based Solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for mitigation and adaptation, ensuring all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity." • The focus of this target, given that it is placed under objective (a), is reducing threats to biodiversity, in this case addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity, including but also beyond the context of nature-based solutions.
<p>2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</p>	
<p>Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest rewording to: Ensure equitable benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people, especially the most vulnerable, particularly women, girls, ethnic minorities and other gender identities through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, recognising cultural services and bio-cultural diversity and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. • Supporting information should clarify that such use does not threaten biodiversity and that the benefits to people include employment and income • Use of biodiversity must be sustainable and evidenced as such
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries need to be included alongside agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. • IUCN recommends the rewording of the target as follows: Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, contributing to biodiversity conservation and improving land health, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems through the application of ecosystem-based approaches. • Supporting information should make clear the critical role of farmers in delivering this target.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rights and roles of indigenous peoples in the management and use of agricultural and other managed ecosystems should be recognized.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Target mirrors Target 9 so the wording should be similar, that is: to ensure that nature’s contributions related to regulating services, benefit all people, especially the most vulnerable, through the sustainable management of terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal ecosystems, and protecting the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. Our preferred wording: Maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people through the use of nature-based solutions.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intent of this target should be clarified to make clear the desired outcomes, presumably to improve biodiversity values of such spaces. Supporting information should make clear that the development of public open space in urban areas should not result in the loss of natural and semi natural-habitat Supporting information should make clear that access needs to be safe in terms of exposure to hazards such as pollution as well as ensuring personal security. “Access” should be in terms of “walking distance”. The ‘One Health approach should be referenced.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated access to genetic resources should be accompanied by facilitated fair and equitable distribution of benefits arising from their utilisation. Supporting information should make clear that traditional knowledge includes indigenous knowledge. The Framework should specify that use of traditional knowledge must be with the free, prior and informed consent of traditional knowledge holders.
3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest more explicit inclusion in this target of the way in which women and girls are included in economies and policies. Specifically, IUCN recommends that the supporting information makes clear that policies includes social policies. It should also make clear that attention needs to be paid to informal workers, specifically women in economic structures. IUCN recommends that the target be amended as follows: Fully integrate biodiversity values into government decision making through policies, regulations, budgets, planning, national accounts, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy ensuring that all activities and financial flows incorporate and are aligned with biodiversity values. Supporting information should make clear that the target should be implemented through the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA EA) and that “biodiversity values” include non-monetary and cultural values.
<p>Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN welcomes a target for assessment and reporting by businesses on their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity. A key determinant for transformational change is to value and embed nature into the whole of the business sector’s decision-making processes.

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<p>impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This element must be strengthened in Target 15 to complement Target 14 that addresses mainstreaming in governments, and Target 16 that addresses consumers. • IUCN welcomes the assessment and reporting of businesses on their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity among the actions to be completed by 2030. It should be extended to a clear request for disclosure. • We note however that all negative impacts on biodiversity should be avoided and eliminated by 2030; reduction of negative impacts by 50% is insufficient to deliver the Milestones, Mission and goals - This is echoed by the "Business for Nature" coalition • Supporting information should make clear that where negative impacts cannot be avoided, they should be offset through the "mitigation hierarchy" (e.g. IUCN Biodiversity Offsets Policy) • It must be stipulated who will establish the regulatory Framework and incentives mechanisms to require that businesses implement the actions stated. This includes setting up the financial mechanism and a reward system that recognizes the contributions made for biodiversity by this sector. • All negative impacts on biodiversity should be eliminated by 2030; reduction of negative impacts by 50% is insufficient to deliver the Milestones, Mission and goals • National level targets will need to address the import and export of embodied threats to biodiversity resulting from trade flows between countries ('telecoupling').
<p>Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As worded this target is based on the assumption that people will make responsible choices if they understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity (which is not necessarily the case).
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN recommends that this target should maximise the benefits as well as minimising the risks. It should also address new technologies in general, and not just biotechnology:
<p>Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN welcomes this target noting that integration of nature into economic policies across government departments through eliminating, redirecting and reducing subsidies harmful to nature by at least USD 500 billion per year is essential to complement the increase in financial resources as called for by Target 19.
<p>Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and</p>	<p>On the basis that annual funding of between USD 600 and 800 billion (approximately 0.7-1% of global GDP) is required to fund the post-2020 framework and that current funding is less than USD 200 million:</p>

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<p>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 the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN welcomes the inclusion in the target of at least US\$ 200 billion increase in financial resources from all sources, and the inclusion of national biodiversity finance planning. • IUCN welcomes the call for increasing international financial flows to support biodiversity conservation in developing countries, but the specified amount \$10 billion of additional funding falls short of the scale of funding needed. • In addition to the need to aid developing countries to address biodiversity conservation in the context of their own consumption, the amount of international funding should reflect the scale of biodiversity impacts embedded in international trade. Currently available estimates point to about one third of the global biodiversity footprint being embedded in international trade (Lenzen et al 2012). Managing that footprint may be less costly in developing countries than in developed countries, but in any case, it is not conceivable that investing 5 percent of financial resources in developing countries (\$10 billion out of \$200 billion) is sufficient to meet the targets in the Framework. . • An equal proportion cost-sharing would allocate about one third of financial resources to developing countries, amounting to \$66 billion. To achieve global targets, sums similar to this are needed for support to developing countries to reflect the scale of the global biodiversity footprint embedded in international trade. Suggested formulation: • 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\$ 66 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 the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework. • Supporting information must stress that this investment should leverage private finance and domestic resource mobilisation, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity building and technology transfer, and scientific cooperation, the implementation of rights-based approaches and increased direct support to biodiversity conservation initiatives led by indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth. • It is strongly recommended that this target is monitored through establishment of a yearly increment of [X %] in financial resources from all sources allocated to biodiversity. • The cost of the monitoring requirements of the whole Framework should be factored into the resources required. • Innovative public-private-civil society/IPLC partnership instruments should be included. • Governments should agree to finally create a dedicated global biodiversity financial mechanism as envisaged by Article 21 of the CBD.
<p>Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Traditional knowledge” must embrace indigenous and local knowledge <p>IUCN recommends rewording this target:</p>

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<p>with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that relevant knowledge, including women’s and men’s differentiated knowledge and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.”
<p>Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN welcomes the explicit reference to youth and suggests that addition of “and also by women and girls, and by youth” • Together with ensuring equitable and effective participation, IUCN recommends including language on recognizing and securing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to lands, territories and resources, and their rights to free, prior, informed consent. • Include a reference to rights to environmental information, public participation and justice in environmental matters, in keeping with Rio Principle 10, and include specify language on protection of environmental human rights defenders.
H. Implementation support mechanisms	
<p>13. Implementation of the Framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements could be leveraged for the support mechanisms. (from paper) • Ensure that such mechanisms are grounded in robust multi-stakeholder engagement • Effective implementation will require a periodic assessment of the sum total of all national level contributions to the Mission, Milestones and towards the goal. A mechanism must be developed in order to assess progress at each Conference of the Parties so that, if necessary, Parties and other stakeholders can address gaps that may be “ambition gaps” (the national level target is not ambitious enough to achieve the necessary progress), or “implementation gaps” (the national level target has been implemented to an insufficient degree). • It is important to ensure that capacity development efforts are accessed in an equitable and inclusive way, ensuring diverse representation. Additionally, there is a need to establish a strong global capacity-development and technical support mechanism, applying lessons learned from the UNFCCC and the MONTRÉAL Protocol. •
<p>Supporting implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support implementation of the Mission and Vision, IUCN-WCPA proposes conserving and restoring the status of biological diversity and ecosystem processes at all scales necessary to sustain an ecologically healthy planet, which supports ecosystem services, from a 2020 baseline, of the current “Three Conditions” of the world as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Large wild areas - Ensure no net loss of natural ecosystems by conserving all large intact ecosystems, securing all existing species, ecosystem processes, and ecosystem services, with a particular focus on conserving areas of importance for biodiversity, water provisioning and carbon sequestration and storage; ○ Highly transformed areas (Cities, farms and estuaries) – Conserve all remaining areas of natural ecosystems and restore at least 20% of natural ecosystems in the most transformed areas of the world by 2030; and by 2050 to have all anthropogenically threatened species recovered; ○ Intermediate areas (Shared land and seascapes) – By 2030, build secure ecological networks focussed on areas of importance for biodiversity, anchored by protected areas and OECMs covering at least 30% of this area, along with recovery of native species, to ensure that 50% fewer species are threatened.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2050 to have healthy ecosystems, viable populations of all native species, functional ecological connectivity, ecosystem processes, and improved ecosystem services.
<p>I. Enabling conditions</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>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), 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will is crucial to success and must be emphasised earlier in the document. • IUCN recommends noting the need to recognise the “distinct and differentiated rights” of indigenous peoples and local communities • IUCN recommends specifying that implementation will require a rights-based approach. In particular, this will depend on the establishment and strengthening of inclusive multi-stakeholder processes that ensure the full and effective participation of diverse rights-holders in biodiversity related decision-making, implementation and monitoring • IUCN is in the process of developing a platform to allow documentation of “Contributions for Nature” from all actors – including subnational governments, cities, and other local authorities. This will support subnational governments in establishment of specific science-based targets, based on their spatial footprints and actions, for their potential contributions towards the Framework’s Goals and Milestones.

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<p>16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Framework should be a unified action plan that integrates and achieves the objectives of the CBD, links to and supports its two Protocols, the other two Rio Conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions and processes. • The Framework needs to fully align and contribute to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Targets. The SDG targets with a timeline of 2020 need to be updated and harmonised with the post-2020 Framework. • A truly global Framework for biodiversity conservation is needed for all of society; it should engage countries, cities, sub-national governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, industry, women, youth, farmers, civil society and the private sector. It should be gender-responsive and reflect linkages between nature and culture, a crucial focus for achieving a world of living in harmony with nature. • IUCN is in the process of developing a platform to allow documentation of “Contributions for Nature” from all actors – including subnational governments, cities, and other local authorities. This will support subnational governments in establishment of specific science-based targets, based on their spatial footprints and actions, for their potential contributions towards the Framework’s Goals and Milestones.
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<p>17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN recommends explicitly including “women and women-led organisations”. • The protection of environmental leaders and activists is also extremely important and should be addressed.
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J. Responsibility and transparency

<p>18. The successful implementation of the Framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aligning of the Framework with the biodiversity-related conventions and processes as well as the Agenda 2030, is essential and would result in efficiencies at the national level.
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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:

(a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;

(b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;

(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.

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.

20. The development of additional and complementary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the framework and report on commitments and actions.

- Such alignment would help facilitate mainstreaming.
- IUCN is in the process of developing a platform to allow documentation of “Contributions for Nature” from all actors. This will allow IUCN Members, and other non-state actors, to provide documentation of their intended contributions towards the IUCN Programme, the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and by extension, contributions towards the SDGs.
- This will support such institutions in establishment of specific science-based targets, based on their spatial footprints and actions, for their potential contributions towards the Framework’s Goals and Milestones. The platform will allow such contributions to be compared and added over space, and their delivery tracked over time.
- IUCN recommends considering aligning the mechanisms with the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and the UNCCD Gender Action Plan. When possible, IUCN recommends disaggregating data collected on targets by gender.
- NBSAPs, as the main vehicle for the implementation of the CBD and other relevant global biodiversity targets will need to be re-formatted to align with the new goals and targets.
- IUCN strongly supports the inclusion of all targets and actions (and their stated link to the achievement of the goals and Milestones) in NBSAPs.
- A monitoring and review process utilising existing indicators and a mechanism for ‘global stocktakes’ to enable countries to ‘ratchet up’ (enhance ambition and implementation efforts) must be put in place.
- IUCN recommends a stronger, direct link to national planning and reporting processes, mandated under the Convention. In this context, Parties should update their current NBSAPs in light of the goals and targets in the Framework, and take the goals and targets into account in every NBSAP communicated thereafter, while progressing in the level of ambition from the then current NBSAP. Parties should also provide information necessary for the clarity, transparency and understanding of how their NBSAP relates to the goals and targets in the Framework.
- IUCN further recommends a clear link to the reporting obligations under the convention and the implementation of parties’ national goals and targets in light of the global targets, in order to enable taking stock of collective progress towards the global goals and targets, and the 2050 vision.
- To this extent a global biodiversity stocktake, at regular intervals, in order to assess collective progress is considered essential.

K. Outreach, awareness and uptake

21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:

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<p>(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;</p> <p>(b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;</p> <p>(c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (c): IUCN suggests wording: Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, and local organizations, such as women's groups, to elevate examples of integrated approaches, share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity. These platforms should prioritize including explicit sections on social issues, including gender, and a section on lessons learned which collects experiences of implementing approaches that are gender-responsive." • Raising awareness of all stakeholders on the urgency to act on the interconnected crises we currently face is essential – to help generate a public movement for nature, and commitments to science-based targets from individual actors, including at The IUCN World Conservation Congress (Marseille, France, 2021).
<p>Appendix</p> <p>IUCN proposes amendments to the wording of the draft decision:</p>	<p>DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE DECISION OPERATIONALIZING THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK</p> <p>3. (d): The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development across diverse stakeholders to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity Framework.</p> <p>5. This foresees the COP undertaking a review of implementation of the Framework at each meeting (i.e. every two years). IUCN considers such a review essential, but recommends that this should be a full global biodiversity stocktake, carried out by the COP, to assess collective progress towards global goals and targets and the 2050 vision, in light of best-available science. The outcome of each global biodiversity stocktake should inform the next update of NBSAPs. Detailed guidelines for the stocktake should be developed and adopted.</p> <p>8. Emphasizes the need for capacity building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, including knowledge from indigenous peoples and local communities, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, in the implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p> <p>11. Invites Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions, with explicit recognition of inclusion of diverse stakeholders, including IPLCs and women's organizations, to the collaborative implementation, of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p> <p>14. (a): Include in this request explicit mention of women's organizations and women's networks. IUCN welcomes:</p> <p>14.(c) Development of guidance materials, including the identification of possible actions, for the goals, targets and other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>

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IUCN sees this as an important step to help immediate implementation. Given the lack of progress toward Aichi Target 12, IUCN is developing the Global Species Action Plan (GSAP), which identifies and provides guidance on the actions required under the proposed targets in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in order to conserve and sustainably use wild species effectively. IUCN has been working on the GSAP with IUCN Commissions, IUCN Member organisations and Partners, in consultation with the Secretariats of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, International Plant Protection Convention, International Whaling Commission, The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention. More information is available in the GSAP INF document to the OEWG-3.

IUCN is also a lead on Reverse the Red, aiming to ignite strategic cooperation and action to ensure the survival of wild species and ecosystems, by mobilizing national expertise for assessing, planning and acting through implementation of IUCN knowledge standards.