

# IUCN's position

## Convention on Biological Diversity

### Third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG3)

### Twenty fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA24)

### Third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI3)

14 – 29 March 2022, Geneva, Switzerland

## Summary of Key Messages

To achieve a Vision of *living in harmony with nature*, the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework must aim to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030, and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050.

To realise this, the Global Biodiversity Framework must include:

- Conservation of at least 30% globally of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, in effective and equitable, representative and connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), including all key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and indigenous and local community-conserved lands and territories with the free, prior and informed consent of their custodians.
- Recognition of the contribution of sustainable production systems, including agriculture, to biodiversity conservation and connectivity in the production landscape.
- Application of a global standard for effectiveness such as the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas to ensure that new and existing protected areas and OECMs are effective in achieving their biodiversity and social outcomes, fully respecting the rights, custodianship and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs).
- Increased action to protect and restore the ocean ensuring that threats to marine and coastal biodiversity, as well as its conservation and sustainable use, are appropriately addressed in the Post-2020 GBF.
- A distinct, ambitious goal for ecosystems for 2050, and targets for the restoration and connectivity of degraded ecosystems globally, and the sustainability of managed ecosystems through the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.
- Scaling up of species conservation through a distinct, ambitious species goal for 2050, and specific targets to prevent extinctions, improve the status of wild species and ensure that use is safe, legal and sustainable, supported by a Global Species Action Plan.
- References to Nature-based Solutions (NbS) as defined by IUCN in relevant targets; NbS can provide biodiversity benefits while addressing societal challenges, and the use of the NbS Standard can facilitate integration across several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).
- Integration of a rights-based approach (RBA) consistently and comprehensively across the Framework.
- Increasing financial resources - from all sources- to at least USD 200 billion per year, including new and additional financial resources, and increasing international conservation finance flows to correspond to the share of global biodiversity footprint embedded in international trade - currently approximately 30%-, leveraging private finance and improved domestic resource mobilization.
- Review and redirection of all international aid to ensure that it is not harmful to nature.
- Elimination, redirection and reduction of subsidies harmful to nature by at least USD 500 billion per year.

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# First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework ([CBD/WG2020/3/3](#))

This position paper presents IUCN's further comments and recommendations on elements of Draft 1 of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It presents revisions to IUCN's [position](#) to the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG3) in August-September 2021. It also reflects guidance received from IUCN's membership at the IUCN World Conservation Congress held in Marseille, France.

IUCN welcomes the reflections by the Co-Chairs on the first part of the OEWG3 as well as the updated glossary and draft elements for the operationalization of the GBF.

The second part of this document expresses IUCN's views and recommendations on selected items in the agendas of SBSTTA24 and SBI3 as related to the post-2020 GBF.

## Structure

The post-2020 GBF requires a clear relationship between goals and targets and their corresponding indicators. Not only must national targets contribute to the global targets but the national level contributions to the global framework must be transparent and accountable. It must be possible to track achievement not only towards the targets, but also towards the goals and the Vision. Since the proposed Targets 1-21 must collectively achieve the objectives of the GBF, there must be a focus on integration and impact of the suite of targets.

IUCN reiterates the importance of including 2030 Milestones – without them there is too wide a gulf between the Action Targets (actions which need to be started now) and the 2050 Goals (reflecting what we want these actions to have achieved 30 years into the future).

## Sections A to E – Vision and Mission

The connections with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should be considered explicitly in the purpose of the framework; this would highlight the interrelation between the two global frameworks and stress that the implementation of the post-2020 biodiversity framework will be crucial for the achievement of the

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this light, it is important to retain the 2030 timeline, to maintain consistency with the SDGs.

IUCN therefore suggests that paragraph 4 be a new paragraph 2. *bis*.

The wording of the Mission must be inspirational and compelling, to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

IUCN proposes the following formulation:

***To take urgent action across society to halt biodiversity loss by 2030 and begin restoration for the benefit of planet and people.***

## Goals

IUCN proposes distinct outcome goals for each of ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity; these components of biodiversity differ in their geography and responses to human drivers<sup>2</sup>, as well as in the actions needed to address them. For clarity, Goal A should be split in three. IUCN proposes the following formulations:

For ecosystems<sup>3</sup>:

***The loss in area, integrity and connectivity of all natural ecosystems is halted from 2020 and reversed by 2050, reducing their risk of collapse.***

For species<sup>4</sup>:

***Human-induced species extinctions are halted from 2020, the overall risk of species extinctions is reduced to zero, and the population abundance of native species recovers to viability by 2050.***

For genetic diversity<sup>5</sup>:

***Genetic diversity within populations of species has been restored and secured by 2050 thereby ensuring their evolutionary adaptive potential and long-term maintenance.***

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with IUCN's Resolution [-WCC-2020-RES-116](#) adopted by IUCN Members at the World Conservation Congress, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Diaz et al. (2020) Science <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/370/6515/411>

<sup>3</sup> Nicholson et al. (2021) Nature Ecol Evol <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-021-01538-5>

<sup>4</sup> Williams et al. (2021) Conserv Lett <https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/contl.12778>

<sup>5</sup> Hoban et al. (2020) Biol Conserv <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320720307126>

## Targets

The targets should be simplified for clarity, focusing on actions that lead to desired outcomes as set out in the milestones and goals. They could be presented graphically to show the linkages between them, and could be supported by explanatory notes that detail guidance and tools available for their implementation, similar to the one-pagers in document [CBD/WG2020/3/INF/3](#).

The inclusion of a quantitative element in any target should reflect the extent of action necessary to achieve the milestones and the 2050 goals, and not be based on perceived political feasibility.

**Target 1:** The loss of all natural ecosystems, and in particular, existing intact and wilderness areas must be avoided, reduced and reversed. This should be achieved by decreasing ecosystem destruction and degradation, and by increasing functional connectivity. Target 1 should therefore explicitly address connectivity as suggested below (with edits in **bold**):

*Ensure that all **terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems** globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land and sea-use change, retaining **and enhancing ecological connectivity**, existing intact and wilderness areas **and known areas of high biodiversity value, including all key biodiversity areas.***

IUCN reiterates the principle that all land and waters traditionally owned, governed, and conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are appropriately recognized and collectively secured. IUCN recommends this is explicitly addressed in all cases where lands, waters and marine areas are referred to for planning and governance-related issues.

**Target 2:** The restoration of degraded ecosystems is crucial to halt extinction rates and to safeguard genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species. As stated in CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2/Rev.1, restoration may include: (a) restoring converted areas back to natural states; (b) improving the ecological integrity of degraded natural areas; and (c) rehabilitating converted and degraded areas (including degraded agricultural lands) to improve both productivity and integrity. It is clear that

ecosystem integrity should be an outcome of this target. A proposed formulation for Target 2 is:

***Restore at least 20 per cent each of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, improving ecosystem integrity, and focusing on priority ecosystems.***

In line with the Co-Chairs' reflections about an ambitious restoration target, and considering recent evidence that points at the potential of restoration measures estimated to be possible on 1.6 billion ha of cropland, 2.2 billion ha of grazing land, and 1.4 billion ha of natural areas accounting to almost 40% of the global land area<sup>6</sup>, this target could be much more ambitious.

In addition, while it may be desirable to simplify the wording of some targets, in this instance, the restoration of freshwater ecosystems needs to be highlighted, to clearly link this target with SDG 6.6, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Furthermore, the priority ecosystems for restoration should be those that are threatened with high risk of collapse.

IUCN notes that "ensuring connectivity" is not a measurable target. Planning for restoration should be based on the principles developed for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, to take into account the landscape context, including connectivity. Measurement of the target should be based on whether planning is comprehensive and whether plans are implemented.

**Target 3:** As with other targets, the focus should be placed in the action; a proposed revised formulation of the target is as follows:

***Conserve at least 30 percent each of land, freshwater and sea areas globally, including areas of particular importance for biodiversity, all key biodiversity areas, and recognising indigenous and local community-conserved lands and territories, through effective and equitable, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.***

In accordance with guidance provided by the Key Biodiversity Areas partnership<sup>7</sup>, adding the specific

<sup>6</sup> Van der Esch S., Sewell A., Bakkenes M., Berkhout E., Doelman J., Stehfest E., Langhans C., Fleskens L., Bouwman A., ten Brink B. (2021), [The global potential for land restoration: Scenarios for the Global Land Outlook 2](#). PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, The Hague.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/assets/9826ff5fc786336ffe6c21fa38df7800>

mention of KBAs is important because they provide Parties with an existing set of important sites for the broad range of biodiversity values identified using an internationally agreed common standard.

IUCN observes that in many countries there are significant areas within the production landscape and seascape that could be recognised as OECMs. Greater effort should be placed on identifying and recognising the important conservation values of these areas in sites that meet the definition of OECMs. This will enable their protection, and avoid their being converted into unsustainable production systems. There is therefore a need to work together with the managers of sustainable production systems, including in agriculture, forestry and fisheries to identify and protect the areas of significant biodiversity value in the long-term.

In line with Decision CBD/13/2, IUCN invites Parties to apply the [IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas](#) Standard to ensure that new and existing protected areas and OECMs are indeed effective and equitable, and fully respect the rights, custodianship and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. The IUCN Green List can help Parties diagnose needs for capacity development and implementation, and track progress towards effectiveness over time. Ultimately, the Standard can help benchmark progress and verify contributions of all types of effective area-based conservation.

It is essential that Parties support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and work towards the implementation of all protection, conservation and restoration activities with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and other rightsholders, and with full recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories and resources, as set out under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and with full respect for their diverse knowledge systems. This principle is not only relevant to target 3 but cuts across all elements of the framework.

**Target 4:** The emphasis of this target should be on the conservation of those threatened species that need interventions, beyond the threat reduction that would be delivered by the other action targets. Without dedicated action they will continue to deteriorate and their status will not improve.

IUCN supports the inclusion of human-wildlife conflict in the Framework, which is an increasingly

critical and complex ecological and social global issue. However, we consider that it requires a separate target (see section “possible new targets”).

We propose that the wording of target 4 be revised as follows<sup>8</sup>:

***Implement intensive species-specific recovery actions to enable the recovery and conservation of threatened wild species and their genetic diversity, including through in situ and ex situ conservation.***

The above formulation places the emphasis on the actions that are needed more urgently in the timeline set for the Action Targets; however, it is understood that active management actions are needed on a constant basis to ensure the conservation of wild species and their genetic diversity in the long term.

In order to support scaled-up action for species conservation, IUCN, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and other Commissions, IUCN Members, in consultation with the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions are developing a [Global Species Action Plan](#) that outlines the need for the sustained recovery of native species and their habitats, and provides a toolkit of resources to assist governments and other stakeholders in prioritizing and implementing these actions.

IUCN invites Parties to consider establishing a programme of work for species conservation, using the Global Species Action Plan, as an implementation support mechanism to achieve species related goal and targets of the GBF.

**Target 5:** This target could have a stronger link to SDG target 15.7. New suggested wording (in **bold**) is proposed:

***Ensure that the direct and indirect harvesting, use, and trade of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health, and urgently address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.***

**Target 6:** Not all introductions lead to establishments and it is unclear in the present formulation which of these elements (or both) is to be reduced by 50%, nor if this percentage is the necessary to achieve the goals. A slightly modified formulation is presented below:

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<sup>8</sup> Bolam et al.  
<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.11.09.374314v1>

**Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment to the extent necessary to achieve the goals, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.**

Supporting documentation for this target will need to clarify that 'priority species' is referring to priority invasive alien species, especially those having harmful impacts upon biodiversity and related ecosystem services and that the identification of 'priority sites' acknowledges the vulnerability and susceptibility of islands and freshwater systems to the impacts from invasive alien species. IUCN also serves as the custodian agency for SDG Indicator 15.8.1 on policy responses to invasive alien species, and urges the strengthened application of this indicator in the CBD, including in the GBF.

**Target 8:** IUCN calls for the use of the term Nature-based Solutions, as defined by IUCN<sup>9</sup>, and proposes the following wording (with edits in **bold**):

*Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity through **urgent reduction of GHG emissions**, and contribute to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster-risk reduction through **nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches**, saving at least 10 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year, and ensuring these efforts have a net positive impact on biodiversity.*

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. It is an umbrella term that encompasses ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystem-based mitigation and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction, but also comprises additional approaches that, in addition to the main issue they address, also contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation; it is therefore important to promote the full range of these concepts.

The [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#) provides an internationally recognized framework to standardize NbS approaches, increase the scale and impact of NbS, prevent

unanticipated negative outcomes or misuse, and help funding agencies, policy makers, and other stakeholders assess the effectiveness of NbS implementation.

**Target 10:** Sustainable management in the context of this target is too general and may lead to trade-offs that are not contributing to enhanced Nature-based solutions, and improved biodiversity.

More specific terminology is proposed below (in **bold**):

*Sustainably manage all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, **using agroecological, regenerative and other recognised environmentally sustainable approaches**, thereby contributing to **biodiversity conservation and increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.***

**Target 11:** Maintaining and enhancing nature's contributions to people is dependent on maintaining and enhancing the health and integrity of natural and managed ecosystems, which is addressed to some extent in other targets, including Targets 1, 2, 3, 8 and 10. To complement and broaden the type of actions called for in previous targets, IUCN suggests the following wording for target 11:

*Maintain and enhance ecosystem services - such as regulation of air quality, quantity and quality of water, protection from hazards and extreme events – through the application of **nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches.***

**Target 17:** IUCN reaffirms that target 17 should maximise benefits as well as minimise risks and address new technologies in general, and not just biotechnology. The target should be consistent with and supportive of existing mechanisms such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as well as Article 19 of the Convention.

**Targets 18 and 19:** These two targets should be considered in conjunction. Integration of nature into economic and financial policies across government departments through eliminating, redirecting, and reducing subsidies harmful to nature – at any magnitude – needs to complement a significant increase of financial resources -from all sources- to fund biodiversity action and ensure the full implementation of the GBF.

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<sup>9</sup> See: <https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions/about>

A transformation of the private and public financial systems to fully integrate nature-related risks is in motion with the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and need the support of all Parties. All financial flows need to be shifted from nature-negative to nature-positive activities and investments to ensure the full implementation of the GBF.

In effect, a total rethinking of ways to reform environmentally harmful subsidies and incentives is required to prevent and mitigate the over-exploitation of biodiversity. Elimination, redirection and reduction of subsidies harmful to nature by at least USD 500 billion per year represents the very minimum required.

Currently available estimates point to about 30% of the global biodiversity footprint being embedded in international trade (Lenzen et al 2012). While managing that footprint may be less costly in developing countries than in developed countries, it is not reasonable to invest only 5 % of financial resources in developing countries (USD 10 billion out of USD200 billion) in order to meet the targets in the Framework. The amount of financial resources allocated domestically versus internationally should take into consideration and be proportional to the amount of domestic versus international impacts of economic activities on biodiversity. This suggests that if the total financial resources amount to USD200 billion, then designating about 30% (USD60 billion) rather than 5% (USD 10 billion) of them to support conservation internationally seems more appropriate.

An increase of financial resources - from all sources - of at least USD 200 billion per year, including new and additional financial resources, and an increase of international financial flows to developing countries by at least USD 60 billion per year, while leveraging private finance and improved domestic resource mobilization are thus needed. In addition to increasing international aid targeting biodiversity, a review and redirection of all international aid to ensure that it is not harmful to nature is warranted.

IUCN thus suggests the following shorter formulation for target 19:

*Increase financial resources from all sources to at least USD 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, **increasing***

<sup>10</sup>Women4Biodiversity, 2021. Advancing Women's Rights, Gender Equality and the Future of Biodiversity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

***international financial flows to developing countries by at least USD 60 billion per year, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization.***

### **Possible new targets**

IUCN supports the inclusion of human-wildlife conflict in the Framework, which is an increasingly critical and complex ecological and social global issue. We therefore propose the following formulation for an additional target:

***Ensure that human-wildlife conflicts and coexistence are managed effectively through inclusive, holistic and collaborative processes that benefit both people and wildlife.***

Furthermore, IUCN calls on Parties to consider the new Gender Target proposed by the CBD Women's Caucus.<sup>10</sup>

### **Sections H to K - Other elements of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

#### *H. Implementation support mechanisms*

Synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements should be leveraged to support implementation of the GBF. In addition, implementation support mechanisms must be grounded in robust multi-stakeholder engagement, ensuring ownership across actors and thus enhancing the prospects of implementation.

Effective implementation will also require a periodic assessment of progress, at least at each Conference of the Parties so that, if necessary, Parties and other stakeholders can address gaps including "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). (See section J below)

In addition, the Convention's existing thematic and cross-cutting Programmes of Work could be better used to support the implementation of the post-2020 GBF.

#### *I. Enabling conditions*

In light of the new proposed section B.bis *Guidance for implementation of the framework*, keeping

[https://www.women4biodiversity.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/advancing\\_gender\\_post\\_2020\\_W4B.pdf](https://www.women4biodiversity.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/advancing_gender_post_2020_W4B.pdf)

section I – Enabling Conditions becomes duplicative. IUCN supports bringing these important aspects to the forefront of the framework.

However, beyond guidance for the implementation of the framework, the elements listed in this new section should be considered as principles for implementation of the framework, thereby ensuring that they are the cornerstone of the GBF.

#### *J. Responsibility and transparency*

The section on responsibility and transparency must clearly articulate what is expected from Parties regarding planning and reporting. While the details can be referenced in the relevant COP decision, this part of the framework can already present some of the architecture – namely the planning (national targets that contribute to the global targets, as part of, or in addition to, the NBSAPs) and reporting tools (national reports linked to the headline indicators without precluding the use of nationally developed indicators) and the global mechanism to assess collective progress – the global stocktake. IUCN invites Parties to consider the documentation provided through the IUCN Contributions for Nature platform<sup>11</sup> in support of this stocktaking.

IUCN suggests that the indicators (headline, component and complementary) are linked to the reporting obligations of Parties, and the periodic revision national targets.

IUCN also recommends merging sections H, I and J to ensure a coherent approach to all elements that support effective implementation of the framework.

#### **Monitoring framework - Proposed indicators and monitoring approach**

IUCN recommends that all relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators are included as headline indicators. These include all SDG

indicators under SDGs 14 and 15. Furthermore, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.a.1, and 5.a.2 could provide linkages to inclusive tenure rights and governance.

For the goals and targets for which existing indicators are unsuitable or non-existent IUCN encourages their further development. IUCN supports maintaining the framework under review and the role of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in this endeavour.

IUCN further encourages Parties to ensure inclusion of gender indicators and gender disaggregated data throughout the post-2020 monitoring framework, which is necessary for gender-responsive implementation<sup>12</sup>.

IUCN further welcomes Parties' ambition in agreeing an updated complementary Gender Plan of Action, a key tool to support information sharing, capacity and other support for gender-responsive monitoring and implementation.

Finally, IUCN strongly suggests reinforcing the invitation in CBD Decision 13/2 for Parties to use the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Area Standard, and to include this Standard in the monitoring framework for reporting against the GBF.

#### **Draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 framework**

IUCN recommends replacing the word “*notes*” for “*decides*” in operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, to strengthen the decision.

The language of the decision needs to be streamlined to avoid duplication between the draft decision and the draft framework itself (for example, the relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and repetition within paragraphs of the decision.

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<sup>12</sup> For further guidance on a gender-responsive monitoring approach, including in the design of gender-responsive indicators, IUCN recommends that Parties refer to: CBD Secretariat with IUCN, 2021. Developing and Measuring a Gender-Responsive Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework:

Information on Gender Considerations within the Draft Post-2020 Monitoring Framework.  
CBD/WG2020/3/INF/10, CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/30,  
CBD/SBI/3/INF/42.

## **SBSTTA 24**

### **Marine and coastal biodiversity**

#### **(Agenda item 6 - Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity CRP.2)**

IUCN supports the request to review and update the Programme Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity so that it fully supports the implementation of the Post-2020 GBF in relation to marine issues.

Concerning paragraph 9 of CRP.2, IUCN draws Parties' attention to its recently adopted Resolution [WCC-2020-Res-122](#) on the protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining<sup>13</sup>.

## **SBI3**

### **Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge management and communication**

#### **(Agenda item 7 – CRP.13)**

IUCN supports retaining the paragraph “*Welcoming* partnerships and commitments among organizations, such as PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet, the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Countries Overseas Initiative (BEST) and the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management programme (BIOPAMA) to support implementation”, currently in brackets, as a desirable example of the type of partnership and commitment that will facilitate implementation of the Long-term Strategic Frameworks for Capacity Development and Knowledge Management of the GBF.

**PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet Partnership**<sup>14</sup> is a partnership involving IUCN with GIZ, UNDP, UNEP, Rare, GRID Arendal, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IFOAM - Organics International, and the World Bank. Its approach is

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<sup>13</sup> IUCN calls on its State Members to support and a moratorium on deep seabed mining unless or until: i) rigorous and transparent impact assessments have been conducted, the environmental, social, cultural and economic risks of deep seabed mining are comprehensively understood, and the effective protection of the marine environment can be ensured; ii) the precautionary principle, ecosystem approach, and the polluter pays principle have been implemented; iii) policies to ensure the responsible production and use of metals, such as the reduction of demand for primary metals, a transformation to a resource-efficient circular economy, and responsible terrestrial mining practices, have been developed and implemented; and iv) public consultation mechanisms have

IUCN encourages Parties to ensure that threats to marine and coastal biodiversity, as well as its conservation and sustainable use, are appropriately addressed in the Post-2020 GBF, through relevant goals and targets, and reflected in a comprehensive monitoring framework, through appropriate headline, component and complementary indicators.

IUCN further encourages Parties to recognize the importance of the UN Decade of Ocean Science in providing critical knowledge for the implementation and monitoring of the Post-2020 GBF.

fully consistent with the meaning and scope of capacity development set out in the Draft Long-term Strategic Framework, supporting key strategies and mechanisms for knowledge management as outlined in the CRP, including promoting partnerships and networks for implementation and strengthening regional and global support networks.

In the context of knowledge management, PANORAMA, as a knowledge broker, can make an important contribution to enhancing effective utilization of existing biodiversity knowledge: it acknowledges and promotes the contributions of many actors, particularly practitioners, to implementation. It can contribute to all 5 strategies for enhancing biodiversity knowledge management, particularly knowledge discovery and collection, synthesis, sharing and application.

IUCN stresses the importance of milestones and targets to guide the capacity development efforts in relation to the post-2020 Framework, and the importance of coordinating capacity development across biodiversity-related conventions.

been incorporated into all decision-making processes related to deep-sea mining ensuring effective engagement allowing for independent review, and, where relevant, that the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples is respected and consent from potentially affected communities is achieved.

<sup>14</sup> A document highlighting ways in which the PANORAMA partnership could contribute to the Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity Development and the Knowledge Management Component of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework has been posted on the SBI-3 documents webpage, under the category “Other”:  
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/737e/bf60/87c488a8b58aa32bdc8e8e0e/iucn-panorama-infdoc-sbi3-en.pdf>



## **Mechanism for reporting, assessment and review of implementation**

### **(Agenda item 9 - CRP.5)**

Measures to improve comparability of national actions such as the guidance proposed in CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.1 (template for the seventh national report) and CBD/SBI/3/11/Add.4 (guidance for updating or revising NBSAPs) are welcome developments.

IUCN supports the concept of progression, that is, increasing the level of ambition with each successive update/revision of the NBSAPs and/or national targets. IUCN highlights that these updates/reviews need to be informed by the

assessment of the collective progress in implementation, taking into account national status and trends of biological diversity as well as national priorities and capacities.

IUCN suggest that details of the operationalization of the global stocktake process, such as the type and sources of information, periodicity, and other elements such as a high-level political segment be consolidated under paragraph 2. *bis* (b) and are further developed before the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The IUCN Contributions for Nature platform, documenting the potential contributions towards global goals for nature from across the IUCN constituency, stands to provide valuable documentation in support of such stocktaking.