

## Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- Nature is declining at rates unprecedented in human history.
- IUCN advocates for the adoption of a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) that catalyses decisive action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050.
- [IUCN's Strategic Initiative](#) focuses on four components of the GBF, critical to success:
  - Protected and conserved areas in the right places, effectively managed and equitably governed – supported by the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas
  - Concerted global action and support for species through a Global Species Action Plan
  - Restoration of ecosystems at scale supported by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
  - Increased financial resources – from all sources, increased international conservation financial flows, leverage private finance and improve domestic resource mobilisation.

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### What is the issue?

Biodiversity, on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating precipitously, eroding economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide.

IUCN is advocating for Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that results in a complete change to the current way of living – transformative change. Decisive action at scale is imperative from local to global levels, from all countries and all sectors of society across all realms (land, freshwater and ocean) to secure the planet's life-supporting 'safety net'.

- Protected and conserved areas need to be effective in delivering biodiversity conservation and societal benefits, and fairly governed, recognize rights and help advance equity.
- Drivers of species decline have not been addressed at the required scale and the conservation of species and their habitats is not well integrated into economic and development policies.
- Ecosystem degradation and loss of natural habitats is impacting billions of people, causing colossal economic loss and threatening species survival. This will be exacerbated by climate change and current development trajectories.
- Nature provides the basis for half the world's economic activity, yet investment in nature, necessary to sustain these benefits, is insufficient. Nature must be placed at the centre of the economy through investment decisions that incorporate the risk caused to humanity by biodiversity loss, and increase the investment in nature.

### What should be done?

All CBD Parties are urged to support a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that galvanises:

- **Protection of at least 30% globally of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, in protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) including all key biodiversity areas.**
- **Use of the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas** to ensure that new and existing protected areas are effectively managed, and equitably governed, 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. Recognise the need for a [Global Species Action Plan](#) to support governments action.
- **A global call for restoration of degraded ecosystems at scale, through an ambitious goal on ecosystems for 2050, and targets for the restoration and connectivity of degraded ecosystems globally and sustainability of managed ecosystems supported by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.**
- **Increasing financial resources- from all sources – to at least USD 200 billion p/y, increasing international financial flows to developing countries by at least USD60 billion p/y.**

## Why is this important?

Land degradation is negatively affecting the well-being of at least 3.2 billion people. Global forest cover is declining and desertification impacts are severe for 38% of the world's population; wetlands have suffered a reduction of 70% over the last century.

Intact natural ecosystems are fundamental to the sustainability and prosperity of all people. They play a vital role in providing ecosystem services, which in turn depend on their species composition remaining intact. Millions of species on land, in freshwater, and in the ocean form the web of life on this planet and actions to conserve them are integral to securing our life support system.

Protected and conserved areas, halting and reversing ecosystem degradation and restoration, are part of the solution to stabilising the world's climate, securing livelihoods and avoiding risks to human health and well-being.

Achieving these outcomes require systemic changes in the economic system combined with support for vulnerable people impacted by degradation, as well as tools to measure progress, and validate success:

- The **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration** supports the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. From local and neighbourhood-level action, business transformations to fundamental national reforms to restore ecosystems, signals of action can energize and replicate action elsewhere
- The **IUCN Green List Standard** provides countries with a consistent, standardized set of criteria that can help measure progress, and identify what investment and capacity is needed to enhance effectiveness and equity in protected and conserved areas.
- The **Global Species Action Plan** offers implementation support to all stakeholders undertaking action.
- The Nature+ Accelerator, the **Sub-National Climate Fund**, the **Blue Natural Capital Finance Facility**, and the **Ecosystem-based Adaptation Fund** provide financial opportunities to use public finance to attract commercial investors.

## The right global tools

The [IUCN Green List Standard](#) has been designed to take account of protected and conserved areas under all forms of governance, including OECMs.

The [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™](#) is the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species.

The [STAR Metric](#) enables governments, companies and NGOs to assess and plan their interventions to reduce species extinction risk, and show how this contributes to the GBF.

The [Bonn Challenge](#) is a global restoration movement to bring 350 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes under restoration by 2030.

The [Restoration Barometer](#), a universally applicable and systematic framework, restoration actors can identify, assess and track action;

The [Red list of Ecosystems](#) is the global standard that assesses the status of ecosystems and prioritizes positive action applicable at local, national, regional and global levels

The [Nature-based Solutions \(NbS\) Standard™](#) helps design, implement and verify NbS actions.

### Additional Information

[IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas](#)

[IUCN Green List Standard](#)

[Global Species Action Plan](#)

[The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™](#)

[UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration Strategy](#)

[What is ecosystem restoration?](#)

[The Nature-based Solutions \(NbS\) Standard™](#)

[Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric](#)

[Key Biodiversity Areas](#)

