

**IUCN position on UPDATED ZERO DRAFT of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3****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.”**

Decisive action at scale (focussed on all components of biodiversity: genes, species and ecosystems) is imperative from local to global levels, from all countries and all sectors (including non-State actors) across all realms (land, freshwater and ocean) to secure the planet’s life-supporting 'safety net' and achieve the 2050 Vision.

The Post-2020 framework must aim to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030, and 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). All elements of the framework should comprise elements that are science-based and SMART.

The Vision of *Living in harmony with nature* needs to be underpinned by science - based Goals (on all three components of biodiversity: ecosystems, species and genes) and accompanied by 2030 Milestones to track progress to 2050.

IUCN welcomes the structure of the Updated Zero Draft, but points out that the relationship between the Goals, the Milestones and the 20 Action Targets needs to be made much clearer (the theory of change). Each target when implemented needs to “add up” to achievement of the 2030 Milestones and 2030 Mission (and ultimately the 2050 Goals). Each national target will also need to connect to global targets to make the national level contribution to the global target transparent and accountable. Therefore, Parties should aim to formulate national level targets that will collectively contribute to the relevant global target, using the same metrics and indicators. It will only be possible to gain a true picture of progress towards the achievement of this framework in the next 30 years if this is the case.

Monitoring efforts will need to be scaled-up to assess whether national targets would ‘add up’ in terms of their impact, to yield the intent of the global target(s) when “combined with” voluntary commitments for biodiversity made by non-State actors, noting that a suitable mechanism to assess, curate and store such commitments will need to be developed.

IUCN supports a Vision in which benefits are delivered fairly and equitably, in line with the Nagoya protocol.

The 2050 Vision could be complemented by the following by-line to make clear its intent: “Conserve and restore the status of biological diversity at the ecosystem, species and genetic level, and ecosystem processes at all scales necessary to sustain an ecologically healthy planet, which supports ecosystem services”

**2050 Goals**

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

General comments on proposed goals:

IUCN strongly urges Parties to retain DISTINCT BIODIVERSITY GOALS for the different levels of ecological organisation, consistent with the CBD definition of biological diversity, and indeed the whole *raison d’être* of the Convention. A recent paper in the journal *Science* summarises the compelling arguments for this: “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” (Diaz et al., 2020). Each element of biodiversity must be valued and protected with methods and actions appropriate to and focussed on that level.

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

The 2050 goals and 2030 Milestones should include one goal on genetic diversity. This is a serious omission.

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<p>Note that the Paris Agreement includes three outcome-level goals, for limiting climate change to 1.5-2-degC, adaptation, and financing. Biodiversity loss is a more complex challenge than climate change, so IUCN recommends that up to six outcome-level goals could be used for the global biodiversity framework.</p>	
<p><b>Goal (a) The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity;</b></p>	
<p>IUCN comments on inclusion of a goal on ecosystem diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN supports the use of “natural ecosystems” rather than “freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems”, given that the latter may overlook transitional ecosystems (e.g. coastal, coral reefs, shallow water aquatic habitats, subterranean).</li> <li>The current formulation implies that efforts to increase ecosystem area, connectivity, and integrity would inevitably result in reduced species’ threats/extinctions; but this is not necessarily the case – such an approach will not necessarily result in effective conservation of species.</li> <li>Calling for an increase in area of <i>all</i> ecosystems may result in perverse outcomes e.g. in the case of desertification or encroachment of mangroves into saltmarsh, hence the importance of the term “natural ecosystems”. Integrity should be defined as encompassing elements of composition, structure, and function.</li> <li>This goal needs to explicitly include World Heritage sites, Ramsar sites and other sites, including irreplaceable and/or culturally indispensable biodiversity features such as sacred sites</li> <li>Strongly support the inclusion of connectivity, noting that this must include on the land (including rivers), in the ocean and in the air</li> </ul> <p>Based on these considerations, IUCN recommends the inclusion of an explicit 2050 goal for ecosystem level biodiversity, using a new formulation as:</p> <p><b><i>Loss in area, integrity and connectivity of all natural freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems is halted from 2020, and reversed by 2050, reducing their risk of ecosystem collapse.</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intent of this formulation seeks to conserve intact ecosystems and prevent ecosystems from collapsing; there needs to be a careful discussion and definition of a range of baselines for restoration.</li> </ul>
<p>IUCN comments on inclusion of a goal on species diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The wording of the species component of the current goal is perverse: the goal could be achieved by driving species to extinction!</li> <li>It is very important that this goal include a component on halting extinctions, which is demonstrated to be achievable (see Bolam et al. 2020 Conservation Letters: <a href="#">here</a>)</li> <li>The goal should also include numeric values for reduction of extinction risk, and increases in population abundance. Terms like “healthy” and “resilient” are imprecise and should be avoided.</li> <li>The % of species threatened will be influenced by increasing numbers of extinction risk assessments, the indicator for this goal should therefore be measured from a consistent baseline.</li> <li>Reducing number of species threatened only gives a binary choice of threatened/non-threatened. Utilisation of Red List categories is more meaningful.</li> <li>An element of the goal on the ‘population abundance of species’ could be introduced, making clear that the aim is to increase the average numbers of individuals of native species.</li> </ul> <p>Based on these considerations, IUCN recommends the inclusion of an explicit 2050 goal for species level biodiversity (see <a href="#">here</a>, using a new formulation as:</p> <p><b><i>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.</i></b></p>

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IUCN comments on inclusion of a goal on genetic diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN strongly recommends inclusion of a 2050 goal for genetic level biodiversity. Support for this comes from documentation published by Laikre et al. (2020) Science; and <a href="#">Hoban et al. (2020)</a>.</li> <li>Based on this documentation, IUCN recommends a formulation for a genetic diversity goal as:  <b><i>Genetic diversity within populations of species has been restored and secured by 2050 thereby ensuring their evolutionary adaptive potential and long-term maintenance.</i></b></li> <li>IUCN also strongly recommends the addition of a <b>2030 Milestone</b> on genetic diversity (see below).</li> </ul>
<b>Goal (b) Nature’s contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people;</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN recommends a focus on securing “nature’s contributions” through the maintenance of ecosystem services and nature-based solutions.</li> <li>We recommend that “have been valued” is changed to “are valued” to emphasise the continuous work needed as well as the insertion of “maintained <b>and</b> enhanced” on the basis that maintenance alone is insufficient.</li> <li>The goal should include numeric values for 2050.</li> </ul> <p>IUCN recommends the following formulation:</p> <p><b><i>By 2050, nature’s contributions to people are valued, maintained and enhanced through conservation, restoration and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people.</i></b></p>
<b>Goal (c) The benefits, from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably;</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 numeric values.</li> <li>Access is not included in this formulation of the goal.</li> <li>Benefits associated with traditional knowledge (access and use) as mentioned in the Zero Draft is no longer here; this should be re-inserted.</li> <li>IUCN considers that this goal must relate to the Nagoya Protocol explicitly as the legal framework within the Convention that addresses the third objective of the CBD.</li> </ul> <p>IUCN recommends the following formulation:</p> <p><b><i>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.</i></b></p>
<b>Goal (d) Means of implementation are available to achieve all goals and targets in the framework.</b>	
	IUCN supports the inclusion of a 2050 goal for means of implementation. It should include numeric values for 2050.
<b>2030 Mission</b>	
<b>The 2030 Mission for this framework is:</b>	
<b>To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.</b>	

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IUCN is concerned that 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.*

**2030 Milestones**

<p><b>Goal A</b></p> <p>A.1 The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].</p> <p>A.2 The number of species that are threatened is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is assumed to be against a 2020 baseline</li> <li>IUCN supports the inclusion of a 2030 milestone A.1 for ecosystem level biodiversity.</li> <li>IUCN recommends an alternative formulation for A.1 to include the concept of “ecosystem collapse”:</li> </ul> <p><b>A.1. From 2020, halt declines in area and integrity, and reduce risk of ecosystem collapse, and by 2030 increase connectivity for all natural land, sea and freshwater ecosystems.</b></p> <p><b>A.1. From 2020, halt declines in area and integrity, reducing [risk of ecosystem collapse], and by 2030 restoration actions are underway to reverse loss in area, integrity and connectivity for all natural marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.</b></p> <p>IUCN supports the inclusion of a 2030 milestone A.2 for species level biodiversity. Based on <a href="#">Williams et al.</a>, we recommend a formulation for 2030 species milestone A.2 as:</p> <p><b>A.2. Human-induced species extinctions are halted from 2020, the overall risk of species extinctions is reduced by 20% and the population abundance of native species is increased on average by 20% by 2030.</b></p> <p>IUCN recommends the inclusion of an additional 2030 milestone A.3 for genetic level biodiversity.</p> <p>Documentation has been published by Laikre et al. (2020) Science; Hoban et al. (2020)). Based on this documentation, IUCN recommends a formulation for 2030 genetic diversity milestone A.3 as:</p> <p><b>A.3. From 2020, existing genetic diversity is maintained, and conditions ensuring evolutionary adaptive potential have been restored by 2030.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scope of a goal and Milestone on genetic level biodiversity should be all wild and domesticated plants and animals; a suitable percentage of within species genetic diversity would be 90-95% (maintaining 90% has long been a goal of ex situ zoo management; maintaining 95% has long been a goal of ex situ seed banks).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Goal B</b></p> <p>B.1 Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people.</p>	<p>IUCN welcomes these Milestones but recommends a formulation for B.1 taking account of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The term “natural disasters” does not adequately recognize the multifaceted nature of disasters (that are both natural and human-induced).</li> <li>The reference to “sustainable diets and food security” is welcomed.</li> <li>Incorporating “health security” in recognition of the linkages between ecosystems and human health.</li> <li>Reference to climate change adaptation and mitigation should be added.</li> <li>[X%] should be amended to [X] million people.</li> </ul>

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<p>B.2 Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures.</p>	<p><b>B.1</b> Nature contributes to sustainable diets, <b>human health</b> and food security, access to safe drinking water; <b>climate change adaptation and mitigation</b> and resilience to natural <del>disasters</del> <b>hazards through nature-based solutions</b> for at least [X%] million people.</p> <p><b>B.2</b> fails to include explicit reference to values of biodiversity. IUCN recommends that this should be strengthened in a way that improves the link between the 2030 Milestone and the 2050 goal as follows:</p> <p><b>B.2</b> Nature is valued through green investments, <b>nature’s contributions to people and ecosystem service valuations in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures.</b></p> <p>The scope of <b>B.2</b> should explicitly include the intrinsic and cultural values of nature</p>
<p><b>Goal C</b></p> <p>C.1 Access and benefit-sharing mechanisms are established in all countries.</p> <p>C.2 Benefits shared increased by [X%].</p>	<p>IUCN suggests that this Milestone includes numeric values for 2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important that information on the scope and implementation of Goal C makes clear that decision-making on sharing mechanisms must be equitable, inclusive and recognize the rights of Indigenous peoples, and be representative of local communities.</li> <li>• As mentioned above, the lack of data is a major challenge for measuring progress towards Goal C.</li> <li>• In addition, setting a Goal and its Milestones to look only at increasing benefits is flawed – the goal should include increased equitable sharing of benefits (and more benefits directed to conservation).</li> <li>• IUCN recommends to add “<b>in line with the Nagoya Protocol</b>” at the end of C.1.</li> <li>• IUCN suggests rewording of C.2. as follows: <b>Benefits shared are increased by [x%] and distributed fairly and equitably.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Goal D</b></p> <p>D.1 By 2022, means to implement the framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed.</p> <p>D.2 By 2030, means to implement the framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed.</p>	<p>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).</p>
2030 Action Targets	
<p>The framework has 20 action-oriented targets for 2030 which, if achieved, will contribute to 2030 Milestones and the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to</p>	<p>The achievement of the 2030 Mission requires action at scale to improve the status of biodiversity as follows: Actions, incorporated into global targets with explicit outcomes, must tackle threats (direct pressures) to biodiversity, and their underlying causes, ensuring delivery of the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services to people.</p> <p>IUCN supports the structure of 20 action targets as necessary and sufficient to deliver the milestones and outcome goals. The monitoring framework should be developed in parallel with the formulation of targets. In all cases the baselines will need to be made clear.</p>

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<p>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>	<p>Work to achieve the 20 action targets should focus on all realms (terrestrial, freshwater and ocean) as well as all countries and regions.</p>
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**(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity**

<p><b>T 1.</b> By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This intent of this target is confused. It appears to focus on the mechanism (spatial planning) rather than ensuring delivery of the outcome (retaining and restoring ecosystems):</li> <li>• All, rather than “most” of the existing intact wilderness areas must be retained.</li> <li>• The meaning of the wording “allow to restore” is unclear</li> <li>• IUCN proposes the following formulation noting that given 72% of the planet is currently degraded, restoration needs to be underway in 30% of degraded ecosystems to achieve a target of 50% of the planet by 2030.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>By 2030, retain area and integrity of all natural ecosystems [across freshwater, terrestrial and marine realms,] relative to a 2020 baseline, implement actions across [X%] of the planet to restore area, integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems [by Y%], especially threatened ecosystems, through integrated spatial planning [across 50% of land and sea areas].</i></b></p> <p>The Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021 – 2030 should reinforce ecosystem and soil restoration: a global call for restoration at scale.</p>
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<p><b>T 2.</b> By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership has provided detailed documentation regarding recommended formulation for this target (<a href="#">see</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is essential that the biodiversity value of sites is documented, so that the management of PAs/OECMs can ensure to safeguard this. The rationale for the target needs to make this clear.</li> <li>• “Areas particularly important for biodiversity” include Key Biodiversity Areas and other evidence-based approaches; again, the rationale should make this clear.</li> <li>• Key Biodiversity Areas are currently not included in the proposed monitoring framework, hence the need to specify “Key Biodiversity Areas” in the target</li> <li>• Key Biodiversity Areas and other sites of particular importance for biodiversity should be the focus of the target, not a trailing condition to it.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>IUCN recommends the following formulation:</p> <p><b><i>By 2030, 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% of land, sea and freshwater.</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of this target must include efforts to prevent protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD).</li> </ul>
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<p><b>T3.</b> By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN recommends an alternative formulation, based on the documentation provided by Bolam et al mentioned above as follows:</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Implement intensive species-specific recovery actions by 2030 [and maintain genetic diversity], in situ and ex situ, where required, for species whose survival depends on such actions or whose recovery cannot otherwise be enabled or sustained.</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Species management and human wildlife conflict should be addressed under separate targets; it is more logical to address human-wildlife conflict in target 4</li> <li>The addition of “maintain genetic diversity” supports the achievement of goal (a).</li> <li>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 develop collaborative action plans to initiate the responsible re-establishment of ‘Extinct in the Wild’ species in the wild by 2030</li> </ul>
<p><b>T4.</b> By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe</p>	<p>IUCN recommends that this target be expanded to include reduction of human-wildlife conflict:</p> <p><b><i>By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>The scope of this target should include direct and indirect harvesting (e. g. bycatch) as well as exploitation in all realms.</li> <li>Make clear that the scope of this target includes fungi</li> <li>There is a need to define “safe” – for who or what?</li> <li>Note that supporting information needs to make clear that this target applies to all realms and therefore includes both marine and inland fisheries</li> <li>Indicators must address co-existence of people and wildlife</li> </ul>
<p><b>T5.</b> By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is extremely important that the targets are not set by arbitrary %s (which will vary greatly between and within countries), but rather by the extent of action necessary to achieve the goals.</li> <li>In addition, it is important to highlight “priority” invasive alien species and reduction of their “harmful” impacts.</li> <li>Recommend that the rationale makes clear the urgent need to control invasive alien species on islands.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving reduction in the rate of new introductions to the extent necessary for achieving the goals, and control or eradicate priority invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their harmful impacts, including in those priority sites necessary for achieving the goals.</i></b></p>
<p><b>T6.</b> By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is extremely important that the targets are not set by arbitrary %s (which will vary greatly between and within countries), but rather by the extent of action necessary to achieve the goals.</li> <li>The target should also highlight noise and light pollution.</li> <li>“Other emerging pollutants” (‘active pharmaceutical ingredients, illicit drugs, personal-care-product additives, endocrine disrupters’) should be included.</li> </ul>

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and ecosystem functions and human health.	<p><b>By 2030, [prevent and control] reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste, noise, and light to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health.</b></p>
<p><b>T7.</b> By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Supporting information should make clear that each country should maximize the contribution of nature-based solutions; ramping up nature conservation is critical for solving the climate emergency: nature-based climate solutions have the potential to provide up to 37% of the climate change mitigation needed by 2030 to stabilize warming to below 2°C.</li> <li>There appears to be duplication in targets 7 and 10; important to clarify.</li> </ul> <p><i>By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation, adaption, and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions <b>whilst increasing biodiversity-focused adaptation efforts to reduce climate risks in ways that minimize</b> negative impacts on biodiversity</i></p>
<b>(b) Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>	
<p><b>T8.</b> By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make clear the difference between this target and current Target 4. Presumably the intent of this target is ensuring benefits to people; the intent of target for is that such use does not threaten biodiversity.</li> <li>Supporting information should clarify the benefits to people also include employment and income</li> <li>Make clear considerations for women and indigenous peoples when ensuring benefits and referring to vulnerable people.</li> <li>This makes a clear link with SDGs 1 and 2 and the Chennai Guidelines of CBD</li> <li>Use of biodiversity must be sustainable and evidenced as such</li> </ul> <p><i>By 2030, ensure <b>equitable</b> benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.</i></p>
<p><b>T9.</b> By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intent of this target needs to be clearer.</li> <li>Should be expanded to include biodiversity <b>within and around</b> managed ecosystems</li> <li>Scope presumably includes agro-ecological approaches as well as soil and intensive forestry as well as fisheries (including aquaculture)</li> <li>Supporting information should make clear the critical role of farmers in delivering this target.</li> <li>The rights and roles of indigenous peoples in the management and use of agricultural and other managed ecosystems should be recognized.</li> <li>The doubling must relate to areas currently under agriculture</li> </ul> <p><i>“By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, <b>doubling the areas under agro-ecological approaches and</b> reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].”</i></p>
<p><b>T10.</b> By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is seemingly some duplication between the scope of this target and target 7. This should be clarified.</li> <li>IUCN suggests:</li> </ul> <p><i>By 2030, nature-based solutions <b>and ecosystem-based approaches</b> are enhanced and integrated in national development plans and policies, and contribute significantly [X%] to the provision of clean water, food security, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction</i></p>



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<p><b>T11.</b> By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intent of this target should be clarified to make clear the desired outcomes, presumably to improve access to green/blue spaces as well as to improve the biodiversity values of such spaces.</li> <li>• IUCN points out that such 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”</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Supporting information should reference the “One Health” approach.</li> </ul> <p><i>By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with <b>safe</b> access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers</i></p>
<p><b>T12.</b> By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting information should make clear that traditional knowledge includes indigenous knowledge.</li> <li>• The reference to traditional knowledge in this target reinforces the need to include this element in Goal c.</li> <li>• Following considerations under the relevant Goal and Milestones above IUCN recommends:</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Ensure that benefits from access to genetic resources and their utilization, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an absolute increase in benefits at all levels, including those directed to conservation.</i></b></p>
<b>(c) Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b>	
<p><b>T13.</b> By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relationship between this target and targets 7 and 10 needs to be clearly laid out.</li> <li>• Supporting information should make clear that “biodiversity values” include non-monetary and cultural values.</li> <li>• Important to engage the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs in this Action Target moving forward.</li> </ul>
<p><b>T14.</b> By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• The target should be “From 2020”, rather than exclusively “By 2030”.</li> <li>• Importantly, national level targets will need to address the import and export of embodied threats to biodiversity resulting from trade flows between countries ('telecoupling').</li> </ul>

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	<p><b>From 2020, reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 cessation of all negative impacts on biodiversity.</b></p>
<p><b>T15.</b> By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This target should be simplified, especially given that it is based on the assumption that people will make responsible choices if they understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity (not necessarily the case).</li> </ul> <p><i>By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, <del>ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision</del>, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.</i></p>
<p><b>T16.</b> By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommend that this target be framed as maximising the benefits as well as minimising the risks. It should also address new technologies in general, not just biotechnology:</li> </ul> <p><i>By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts <b>and advance potential beneficial impacts of biotechnology and other new technologies</b> on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X].</i></p>
<p><b>T17.</b> By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scope of this target should be to eliminate all harmful subsidies, noting that the second part of the target (aiming to ensure that economic and regulatory incentives are either positive or neutral) cannot be achieved unless the most harmful are eliminated.</li> <li>By 2030, redirect, repurpose and reform incentives harmful for biodiversity, <b>including elimination of the most detrimental subsidies</b>, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>T18.</b> By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The cost of the monitoring requirements of the whole framework should be factored into the resources required.</li> <li>Supporting information should make clear the important role of the private sector.</li> <li>Innovative public-private-civil society/IPLC partnership instruments should be included.</li> </ul>

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capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	
<b>T19:</b> By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “From 2020” is suggested because decision makers need available information now.</li> <li>• “Traditional knowledge” must embrace indigenous and local knowledge.</li> </ul>
<b>T20:</b> By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “From 2020” is suggested because decision makers need available information now.</li> <li>• There is a need for capacity building to support decision-making; IUCN suggests the insertion of “and support capacity” in the target:</li> </ul> <p><b><i>From 2020, ensure equitable participation and support capacity in decision-making related to biodiversity, and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.</i></b></p>
<b>Implementation support mechanisms</b>	
Effective implementation of the framework requires <b>implementation support mechanisms</b> commensurate with the ambition set out in the goals and targets of the framework and with the transformative changes required to reach them. These include:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
<b>Mobilising sufficient resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A resource mobilisation strategy should be an integral part of the new framework. A combination of private and public finance is essential and so an urgent call must be extended to the private and philanthropy sector to upscale, mobilize and leverage private investment for the achievement of global biodiversity targets that would generate economic benefits while increasing biodiversity.</li> <li>• As economies commence their road towards recovery post-COVID, it is clear that the business case for conserving and investing in nature must be strengthened, highlighting all biodiversity values, social and environmental benefits, economic gains and avoided losses.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated approaches targeting biodiversity loss, health, land degradation and climate change in delivering the post-2020 framework should be prioritised by the GEF and supported by other funding mechanisms.</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is important to ensure that capacity building efforts are accessed in an equitable and inclusive way, ensuring diverse representation.</li> <li>“Community level” should be added to paragraph (ii) as a critical non-government actor</li> <li>An additional bullet (iv) should be added as follows “Develop global benchmarks and standards to guide and underpin improved performance and define capacity requirements and results at the national level”.</li> <li>Capacity development at national level could include means of supporting development of national level targets that contribute to the full Global Biodiversity Framework, responding to the requirements of all three Rio conventions and the biodiversity -related conventions.</li> <li>IUCN calls attention to the PANORAMA web platform which promotes inspiring, replicable solutions across a range of conservation and development topics and makes them available to anyone looking to improve the impact of their conservation and sustainable development efforts.</li> </ul>
<b>Supporting implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>By 2050 to have healthy ecosystems, viable populations of all native species, functional ecological connectivity, ecosystem processes, and improved ecosystem services.</li> </ul>
<b>Enabling conditions</b>	
The <b>participation of indigenous peoples</b> and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN recommends noting the need to recognise the “distinct and differentiated rights” of indigenous peoples and local communities in this paragraph.</li> </ul>
The <b>participation of all relevant stakeholders</b> , non-governmental organizations, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions through a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>As explained under comments on “mainstreaming” (below), 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</li> </ul>

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whole-of-society approach and through inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms;	<p>establishment of specific science-based targets, based on their spatial footprints and actions, for their potential contributions towards the GBF's Goals and Milestones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN recommends explicitly including “women and women-led organisations”.</li> </ul>
<b>Intergenerational equity</b> including the transmission of knowledge language and <b>cultural values</b> associated with biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN welcomes the reference to intergenerational equity and the inclusion of cultural values.</li> </ul>
<b>Synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements</b> including the <b>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The framework needs to fully align and contribute to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and targets. SDG targets with a timeline of 2020 (reflecting current Aichi targets) need to be updated and harmonised with the post-2020 framework.</li> </ul>
<b>Mainstreaming</b> biodiversity in all sectors;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The platform will allow such contributions to be compared and added over space, and their delivery tracked over time. Such a mechanism for supporting the establishment of specific science-based targets has proven essential in mainstreaming the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and IUCN sees its application in support of mainstreaming biodiversity across all sectors as essential to delivering the Post-2020 Framework.</li> </ul>
The engagement of <b>private sector, academic institutions and civil societies</b> ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN is developing a platform that will in effect encourage “Contributions for Nature” from private sector, academic institutions and civil societies.</li> </ul>
<b>Political will</b> and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political will is crucial to success and must be emphasised earlier in the document.</li> </ul>
The <b>active involvement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities</b> and a recognition of their competence and specific roles for the implementation of the framework;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As explained under comments on “mainstreaming”, 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 GBF’s Goals and Milestones.</li> </ul>

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<b>Consider and recognize, where appropriate, the <b>rights of nature</b>.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protection of environmental leaders and activists is also extremely important and should be addressed.</li> </ul>
<b>Responsibility and transparency</b>	
This system minimizes the burden on Parties, the Secretariat and other entities. It is aligned with, and where appropriate <b>integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aligning of the framework with the biodiversity -related conventions and processes as well as the Agenda 2030, would reduce the burden on Parties at the national level.</li> <li>Such alignment would lead to efficiencies and help facilitate mainstreaming.</li> </ul>
The system will be complemented by the systems of <b>non-State actors</b> , and the development of new systems or the adaptation of existing ones is encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As explained under 14(g) above, 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.</li> <li>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 GBF’s Goals and Milestones. The platform will allow such contributions to be compared and added over space, and their delivery tracked over time.</li> </ul>
The system for <b>planning, reporting and review</b> for national government entities includes the following elements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>IUCN strongly supports the inclusion of all targets and actions (and their stated link to the achievement of the goals and Milestones) in NBSAPs.</li> <li>Monitoring implementation of the framework over time is essential to assess progress.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Outreach, awareness and uptake</b>	
<b>Outreach, awareness and uptake</b> of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 <b>The IUCN World Conservation Congress (Marseille, France, 2021)</b>.</li> </ul>