



IUCN
WORLD
CONSERVATION
CONGRESS
Marseille



OVERVIEW OF OUTCOMES FROM THE IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Contributions to the development and implementation
of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



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Introduction

From 3 to 11 September 2021, IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, held its quadrennial [World Conservation Congress](#) in Marseille, France. Over 9,000 participants, representing over 1,400 IUCN Member organizations, government leaders, civil society, indigenous, faith and spiritual communities, the private sector, and academia, convened, in-person and virtually, to discuss the most relevant conservation and sustainable development challenges.

The IUCN World Conservation Congresses, being the highest decision-making body of IUCN, produce a number of important outcomes that set the direction of the Union for the next four years. The IUCN Congress in Marseille adopted the [IUCN Programme – Nature 2030](#), and a number of policy decisions – [Resolutions and Recommendations](#) - that address the most pressing conservation challenges. Furthermore, IUCN Members also adopted by acclamation the [Marseille Manifesto](#), an inspirational and powerful declaration that highlights the main *take-home* messages stemming from the Congress.

The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was extensively discussed during the Congress. References to the elements it should contain and to the role IUCN should play in its development and implementation were included to the major written outputs of the Congress. Indeed, from the 137 Resolutions and Recommendations that were adopted at Congress, 22 Resolutions are directly referencing the Post-2020 GBF and its elements. Furthermore, both the IUCN Programme and the Marseille Manifesto also include sections dedicated to the GBF.

IUCN has been involved in the Convention on Biological Diversity since its drafting and through its development. IUCN has contributed with numerous policy papers and background documents for CBD meetings, as well as with scientific data, knowledge and guidance to support Parties in the implementation of the Convention. In the context of the new Post-2020 GBF, IUCN has been participating in its preparation since the process was launched in 2018.

This paper presents in a succinct way, the mandate that IUCN received from its membership with regards to the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It is organized in three sections as follows:

1. Resolutions adopted at the last Congress
2. Marseille Manifesto
3. IUCN Programme: Nature 2030.

1. IUCN's Resolutions

The World Conservation Congress is the highest decision-making organ of IUCN, and as such, it defines the general policy of IUCN. To this effect, the membership of the Union submits drafts motions in writing, that when adopted, take the form of Resolutions and Recommendations.

During the last Congress in Marseille, IUCN Members adopted a total of 137 Resolutions and Recommendations covering a wide spectrum of issues of relevance to the governance of the Union as well as to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, sustainable development and human wellbeing. Of these, 22 Resolutions relate to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. [Resolution 116](#) entitled *Develop and implement a transformational and effective Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* provides a comprehensive set of key elements needed for a transformational framework, calling on IUCN Members and inviting Parties to the CBD, other governments, intergovernmental organisations, all stakeholders and indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) to consider them in the deliberations and subsequent implementation of the framework.

The remaining Post-2020 related Resolutions complement Resolution 116, providing additional and more detailed aspects to be considered in the development of the framework, and in its implementation. These relate to topics of particular importance to IUCN, such as protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), restoration, ecological integrity and connectivity, species and ecosystems conservation, strengthening financing, planning and reporting. Below, a brief summary of these Resolutions is presented, by topic.

Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework ([Resolution 116](#)) – asks all of IUCN to contribute to the development of the post-2020 GBF and to ensure that, among other things, it:

- reflects the urgent transformative change necessary,
- fully implements the three objectives of the convention,
- contains a 2050 Vision and an inspirational, and easy to communicate 2030 Mission,
- contains SMART targets and milestones for 2030 to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity,
- clearly addresses both direct and indirect biodiversity loss drivers,
- can be translated into ambitious local, national, regional, multilateral and sectoral targets, commitments and actions,
- focuses on the integrity of natural ecosystems,
- safeguards human rights,
- forms a guiding framework that integrates and achieves the objectives of the CBD, as well as the other Rio Conventions and biodiversity-related conventions and processes, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
- sets up a strong implementation mechanism that promotes responsibility and transparency,
- supports the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples,
- includes adequate means of implementation,
- ensures the full and effective participation and recognition of the role of all relevant stakeholders, is complemented by a robust and comprehensive monitoring framework.

Protected areas and OECMs

[Resolution 080](#) – **Recognizing, reporting and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures** calls on IUCN to support the recognition and reporting of OECMs to operationalize CBD Decision 14/8. Furthermore, it also calls on IUCN to engage with the appropriate governance authorities to assess potential OECMs using IUCN Technical Report “Recognizing and Reporting OECMs”, and to help strengthen capacity related to OECMs.

[Resolution 084](#) – **Global response to protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD)** calls on IUCN Members and governments to strengthen and expand PAs to safeguard areas of importance for disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, and geodiversity, natural heritage, indigenous peoples and local communities, climate mitigation and adaptation, and other ecosystem services according to the goals defined in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Furthermore, it supports the adoption of PADDD indicators as performance metrics for PAs under the CBD and encourages CBD parties to report information on PADDD to a central, publicly accessible database.

[Resolution 118](#) – **Recognizing and supporting indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ rights and roles in conservation** recognizes that Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 was insufficient to protect biodiversity globally or to secure ecosystem services essential for humans and other forms of life, and that a more ambitious target, including promoting diverse and effective governance types, involving those from indigenous people and local communities needs to be set in the Post-2020 GBF.

[Resolution 125](#) – **Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive** calls on IUCN Members and invites CBD Parties to include a global target in the Post-2020 GBF that ensures that at least 30% of terrestrial areas and inland waters and of coastal and marine areas, are effectively and equitably governed, protected and conserved with a focus on sites of particular importance for biodiversity, in well-connected systems of protected areas and other OECMs by 2030.

Restoration, ecological integrity and connectivity

[Resolution 008](#) - **Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate** encourages IUCN to promote the inclusion of river protection and connectivity within the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

[Resolution 009](#) - **Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems** recommends that IUCN and its Members work, as appropriate, with their national-level and other counterparts engaged in the Convention on Biological Diversity to encourage them to include a target on zero net loss of natural ecosystems, including grasslands and savannahs, thus avoiding leakage from one biome to another.

[Resolution 034](#) – **Ecological Integrity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** calls upon IUCN Members, Governments, NGOs, IPOs and IOs to work with CBD Parties to ensure that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: a) recognizes that maintaining and restoring ecological integrity is critically important and on a par with preventing the conversion of ecosystems, as a measure to address the biodiversity and climate crises, ensure resilience, and maintain other values critical to sustainable development; b) includes an explicit, measurable target to maintain the current levels of, and where possible enhance, ecological integrity in ecosystems of all types (marine, freshwater, terrestrial), especially those of high biodiversity, by ensuring they are effectively managed, at relevant scales, potentially with biome-specific goals on integrity; c) prioritises the critical need to secure the integrity of the last-remaining highly intact ecosystems on the planet; and d) recognises that, where levels of ecological integrity are already reduced, they should be protected from further loss, and where possible increased via restoration.

Furthermore, it also calls upon IUCN to promote these elements in discussions, advocacy and advice relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 GBF.

Through [Resolution 035](#) – **Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021-2030**, IUCN Members have declared their support and commitment for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which aims at scaling up efforts to prevent, bring to a halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystem worldwide. Furthermore, they also requested to promote its implementation in IUCN Programme 2021-2024, by championing the raising of ambition on ecosystem restoration across a full range of ecosystem type, in line with the Post-2020 GBF, and ensuring that ecosystem services are also restored.

[Resolution 073](#) – **Ecological Connectivity conservation in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: from local to international levels** calls on states to recognise the key role of connectivity conservation in underpinning the planet’s life-support systems and in achieving the three objectives of the CBD. It also recommends that goals, targets and indicators on connectivity conservation, including an indicator for migratory species and a reference to appropriate tools to address this issue, be included in the Post-2020 GBF.

Ecosystem, species and genetic conservation

[Resolution 012](#) - **Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems** encourages States to support targets and strategies for shallow-water aquatic conservation at CBD COP15 and promote uptake of such a focus in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and beyond.

[Resolution 018](#) - **Valuing and protecting inland fisheries** urges IUCN to support more explicit inclusion of inland fisheries in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, especially through the Post-2020 zero draft target 5 (ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels) or through the finalized equivalent of this target.

[Resolution 027](#) - **Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation** encourages states to support targets and strategies for ocean conservation in the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that: a) recognise fishing as a substantial impact on marine biodiversity, affecting large numbers of people and facing important governance challenges, while also emphasising its contribution to supporting livelihoods, food security, nutrition and heritage; and b) seek innovative scientific, technological and governance approaches to balance trade-offs among fishing and other uses of the marine environment, and to benefit biodiversity conservation.

[Resolution 093](#) – **A call for increased consideration of genetic diversity in IUCN planning and actions** calls on IUCN to integrate natural genetic diversity into all relevant activities beyond 2020 with explicit strategic plans, recognising genetic diversity as a crucial pillar of biodiversity, key to resilient ecosystems and society, and to preventing species extinctions, and thus contributing to maintaining all other levels of biodiversity, and underpinning the CBD and biodiversity-relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

[Resolution 096](#) - **Maximizing return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society** calls on IUCN to request governments and the Rio Conventions to incorporate policies related to the Post-2020 targets and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration that promote the increased scale, scope and pace of IAS eradications from islands worldwide.

[Resolution 101](#) - **Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife** calls on the global community to recognise Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) as a rapidly growing cause of wildlife declines and population disruptions in freshwater, marine and terrestrial environs, as well as a threat to sustainable development, food security, public safety, the rights of wildlife to exist in the landscape, and biodiversity conservation, urges governments to address HWC in the framework of relevant fora, including the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and calls on IUCN to support explicit recognition of HWC as a

conservation and livelihood concern in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biodiversity.

Resolution 102 – Improving process and action to identify and recover “Extinct in the Wild” species encourages IUCN Members, to develop collaborative and ambitious strategies, action plans and targets to initiate the responsible re-establishment of “Extinct in the Wild” species in the wild by 2030, with significant demonstrable progress by 2024, as a significant contribution towards achieving a Post-2020 strategy for biodiversity.

Resolution 105 – Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework calls on IUCN Members, governmental agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to work towards the prominent inclusion of coral-reef ecosystems in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework, noting this may be as a measurable, outcome-based 2030 target, as well as in the monitoring frameworks or any other elements of the framework, and to prioritise coral-reef integrity and functioning, including the provision of ecosystem services; and to encourage and support the identification of financing mechanisms for coral-reef ecosystems, to support remedial measures, monitor coral reef status, improve governance mechanisms, and implement resilience-based management for coral reefs with a view to achieving relevant global goals. The Resolution also requests IUCN to promote all these elements in IUCN’s provision of advice to CBD Parties relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 GBF.

Planning and reporting

Resolution 043 – Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) requests the IUCN to develop guidelines on how to reflect the Post-2020 GBF in relevant planning processes, including NBSAPs; to promote the development of a financial mechanism to support the development and implementation of NBSAPs; and to develop global strategies for collaboration and technology transfer, and to provide training to assist in capacity building for implementation of established NBSAPs by all stakeholders. The Resolution also calls on IUCN Members to develop and publicly present their own voluntary biodiversity commitments with the aim of supporting and increasing the level of ambition needed to achieve the 2050 Vision. Finally, the Resolution calls on Members to advocate for the role of ambitious NBSAPs and a ratcheting mechanism for enhancing the implementation of the Post-2020 GBF, as well as to assist in the development of NBSAPs based on science.

Resolution 048 - Contributions of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy to the Post-2020 CBD framework encourages IUCN to work, as appropriate, with its national-level and other counterparts engaged in the CBD to encourage them to consider the following elements in its discussions, advocacy and advice relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through the CBD: a) explicit mention of those irreplaceable and/or culturally indispensable biodiversity features that are vitally important to protect (for example, sacred sites); b) explicit reference to the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions) as an operational structure for assessing biodiversity losses and gains from human activities, with the aim that the latter outweigh the former (i.e. seeking net gain); and c) a requirement that conserving existing wildlife and natural habitats should be prioritised, and that any biodiversity losses due to economic development should be addressed in order of sequentially preferred actions and at least compensated for by comparable biodiversity gains, consistent with IUCN’s Biodiversity Offsets Policy. In addition to these elements, Resolution 048 also invites the relevant donors to support implementation of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy by governments and other entities, including through funding associated capacity-building and the development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Resolution 057 – Accounting for biodiversity: encompassing ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, requests IUCN to engage and to mobilise resources to facilitate engagement with the UNSD, other partners and leading global initiatives in the application of accounting to support the derivation of indicators of biodiversity change (e.g. with respect to the Aichi

Biodiversity Targets, indicators for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and the SDGs) and to underpin the production and organisation of data for assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Other

[Resolution 064](#) – **Promoting conservation through behaviour-centred solutions** requests that the Post-2020 goals for biodiversity conservation include measurable targets on behaviour change involving citizens, institutions (governmental and non-governmental) and businesses.

[Resolution 067](#) - **Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance** calls on Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), other governments and stakeholders to recognise the critical importance of Nature in Cities in the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

2. Marseille Manifesto

Background and purpose

Each World Conservation Congress produces a statement that aims to capture a limited number of key messages that are globally and currently relevant and which relate to the Congress proceedings, including any notable and important commitments and announcements that emerged from Congress events.

The [Marseille Manifesto](#) is not a negotiated text, it followed an IUCN Members-based process of review and advice. A draft of the statement was posted on the Congress website and all registered participants were able to review and comment on the draft so that all could influence its final shape and content. The finalised statement, which focuses on the post-COVID recovery, the biodiversity crises and the climate emergency, was presented and welcomed by acclamation during the 8th sitting of the Members' Assembly on 10 September 2021.

The Marseille Manifesto constitutes a formal pledge and a collective response from IUCN Members to advance conservation action over the next four years and to significantly contribute to the post-pandemic recovery and the biodiversity-climate crisis. These commitments will be documented and monitored through the IUCN Contributions to Nature Platform. The Union will also report back on progress achieved at the next World Conservation Congress.

Highlights

The Congress confirmed that halting biodiversity loss will require committing to a transformative, effective and ambitious Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It is crucial that we aim to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and achieve ecosystems recovery and restoration by 2050.

For this purpose, the IUCN Congress urged governments, the private sector, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Indigenous Peoples' Organisations and Community-Based Organisations to take actions that drastically reduce the causes of biodiversity loss, and drive transformative changes across all sectors. It also noted that transformative change will also require a shift in cultural relationships with nature to ensure its conservation, restoration and sustainable use.

The Congress also recognized that understanding transformed ecosystems better, including agricultural landscapes and coasts, is critical for biodiversity. Pollutants, including those from agriculture and industry, destroy biodiversity of soils, water, land and the ocean. These must be phased out. Furthermore, to sustain a healthy ocean, we must end plastic pollution and overfishing. The Congress also urged citizens to pursue nature conservation in their neighbourhoods and communities, develop ecological and regenerative approaches that promote biodiversity, and restore habitats to boost and sustain productivity.

Committing to an ambitious, interconnected and effective site-based conservation network that represents all areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services is also crucial to address the biodiversity and climate crises. Marine and terrestrial protected areas must be no-go zones for damaging industrial activities, including seabed mining. On this issue, the

Congress implored governments to set ambitious protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measure (OECM) targets by calling for at least 30% of the planet to be protected by 2030. These targets must be based upon the latest science, and reinforce rights, as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It was also stressed that ambitious quantitative targets are insufficient unless there is commitment to effective implementation and meaningful funding for conservation. Governments are encouraged to use IUCN's protected area management categories, and the many tools developed by IUCN to support such efforts. Application of the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard, for example, will ensure that areas are effectively managed and equitably governed to deliver long-term biodiversity outcomes.

Mobilising partnerships is vital in order to accelerate restoration on land and in the ocean, and to achieving greater impact by reaching larger audiences. In this respect, the Congress called on governments, NGOs and other actors to ensure that restoration benefits nature, aligns with science, recognises and respects traditional and other knowledge systems, acknowledges the diverse uses of ecosystems and builds alliances between the biodiversity and climate change communities.

Fostering effective conservation of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity is essential for the recovery of biodiversity, including soil and agro-ecological diversity. IUCN Members and partners, committed to work to conserve genetic diversity, avoid species extinction, and promote the sustained recovery of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems on land and in our seas. It will do this by helping governments and other stakeholders to use the available conservation tools and resources.

Finally, The Congress urged governments to accommodate biodiversity in all policies, programmes, and strategies to tackle the climate crisis, and called for action to improve our understanding of the links between human, animal and environmental health. It also recognized that action is needed to improve the sustainable use of natural resources, reduce deforestation, promote sustainable food production and account for and eliminate the negative environmental impacts of international trade.

3. IUCN Programme 2021-2024: Nature 2030

The IUCN Programme *Nature 2030* adopted by the Members in early 2021 sets its ambition, for the first time, in a decadal timeframe (2021-2030). It is a call for mobilisation to the entire Union, through a high-level, strategic document that includes and invites contributions from the IUCN Members, Commissions and Secretariat. This longer-term outlook ensures alignment with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. In subsequent congresses, the IUCN membership will have the opportunity to revise the Nature 2030 IUCN Programme, building in turn from what will then be the adopted Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

The Nature 2030 IUCN Programme recognizes that our world is in a crisis. Rapid loss of biodiversity and dangerously changing climate are some indicators of this crisis. Conserving nature is fundamental to achieving a more prosperous, healthy, just and equitable world. It stresses the need to reverse the loss of nature, recover our natural ecosystems, and to act now in order to achieve the vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”.

Environmental assessments reveal two headlines. First, trends are overwhelmingly negative for all life on Earth and the benefits that nature provides to people; and second, urgent transformative change can still turn these trends around. The IUCN Programme 2021-2024 recognizes that there is room for optimism. Clear evidence show that conservation works. Nevertheless, transformative change requires taking this impact to scale. It will need fundamental, system-wide reorganisation across all sectors, using levers for economic and social change.

Nature 2030 also reflects IUCN’s conviction that human well-being does not need to come at the expense of nature. Rather, nature provides the basis that supports human prosperity, and economic systems, and the involvement of communities everywhere in the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity itself generate human well-being and economic benefits.

The Union will deliver concrete and tangible positive impacts to **people, land, water, oceans and climate** using the following pathways to transformative change:

Recognise and promote a shared understanding of the interconnected challenges the world is facing, the urgency and timelines involved, what can be done about it and the role each actor can play;

Retain the importance of safeguarding, maintaining and sustainably using the world’s biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage, in key biodiversity areas and other intact areas.

Restore the condition of species and ecosystems, and the full suite of benefits that nature provides to people which have already been lost or degraded.

Resource the movement by finding and investing in nature and the people working to conserve it, through finance, capacity development and knowledge, to support humanity and the planet through both conventional and innovative sources.

Reconnect people to nature to build a culture of conservation that aligns not just people with the planet, but through nature with other individuals, communities and their own heritage.

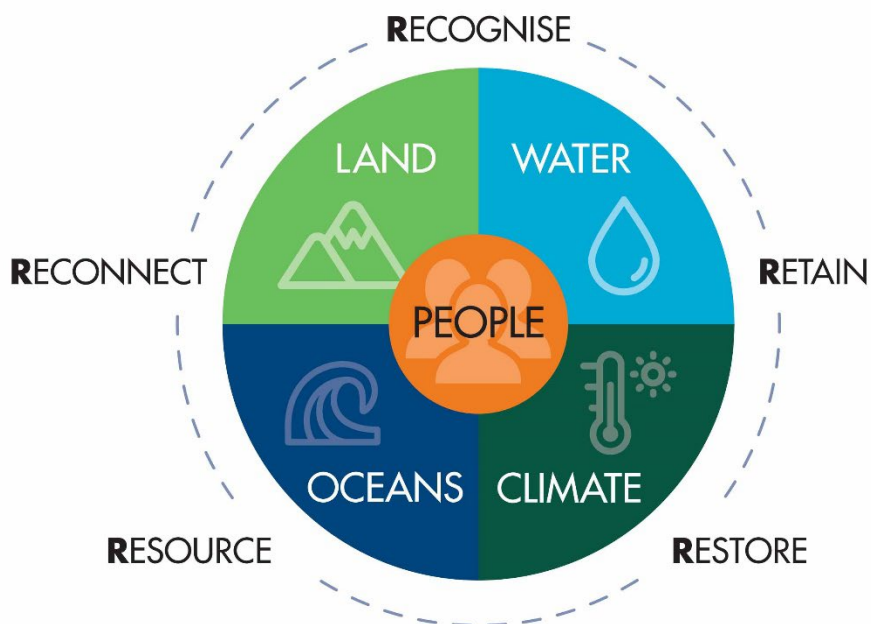


Figure 1: Nature 2030 – IUCN Programme

Tables 1-5 present the substantive elements of what IUCN intends to deliver during the period 2021-2024 with regard to each of the five prioritised Programme Areas that it comprises, namely: 1) people, 2) land, 3) water, 4) ocean, and 5) climate. The tables provide a broad overview of the impact targets to be achieved by IUCN by 2030, the indicators (SDGs or other authoritative indicators) that will be used to monitor its progress, as well as the Programme’s contribution to the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and its goals and targets.

Programme Area 1: People

The ambition of the Programme Area 1 is: “A world in which a dynamic and inclusive conservation movement, effective and equitable natural resource governance, and the environmental rule of law and obligations protect and sustain healthy biodiversity while contributing to the realisation of human rights, social equity, gender equality, good health and well-being, prosperity, respect for the rights of nature, resilience to climate change, and a just transition to sustainability”.

The achievement of the Programme Area 1 Targets (listed in table 1 below) by 2030 would represent a significant contribution to the delivery of SDGs 1, 15 and 16 in particular, as well as to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, mainly Goal C and Targets 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, and 21 (these are based on the official first draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework). Progress can be monitored through different kinds of indicators (see table).

Table 1: Overview of Programme Area 1 – People

Impact Target	IUCN's planned actions	Indicator	Contribution to Post-2020 Goals and Targets
1. Fully realised rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities to ensure just and inclusive conservation and sustainable use of nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand partnerships with indigenous peoples in its own governance, programmes and international policy engagements • Support efforts to increase the recognition and enforcement of indigenous rights to lands, territories and resources; secure traditional and customary law, indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage; reduce conflicts impacting indigenous and communal lands; and protect environmental defenders • Work to achieve gender equality as a fundamental right and a driving force for effective, equitable and sustainable environmental solutions. • Work to empower women's participation in environmental decision making, promote the access of women and girls to lands and natural resources, and enhance awareness and capacity for gender-responsive action at multiple levels • Engage with and invest in youth and intergenerational partnerships • Improve its outreach to young people • Work across all fronts to foster intergenerational knowledge sharing, enhance meaningful participation of youth and increase youth engagement in policy advocacy • Promote collaborative and collective action across sectors to build coalitions of action to help deliver the Programme 	<p>SDG 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.</p> <p>SDG 15.6.1. Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p>	Goal C, T13, T14, T15, T20, T21
2. Equitable and effective governance of natural resources at all levels to benefit people and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the strengthening of sustainable natural resource governance • Support rights-holders and stakeholders to make better informed and more equitable decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the fair and equitable distribution of nature's benefits 	<p>SDG 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.</p> <p>World Bank: "Natural Capital Share of Total Wealth", derived from The Changing Wealth of Nations</p>	Goal C, T14, T15, T16, T21
3. Enhanced realisation and enforcement of the environmental rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to strengthen the frameworks and implementation of the environmental rule of law • Engage with judges, prosecutors and public interest lawyers to build capacity, increase understanding and enforcement of environmental legislation, promote information sharing and promote whistleblower protection • Fight illegal wildlife trafficking and other environmental crimes, stand by environmental defenders and ensure that their rights are respected • Eliminate activities that breach environmental legislation and cause harm to nature, human health, or both 	<p><i>No existing indicator in the SDG framework or elsewhere would be fully adequate to track progress towards this specific target. IUCN will work with relevant competent international institutions to ensure the measurability of progress.</i></p>	

Programme Area 2: Land

The ambition of the Programme Area 2 is: “By 2030, the status of biodiversity is stabilized across intact production and urban landscapes. Conventional models of land and natural resource exploitation, and perverse incentives including property rights without recognition of environmental obligations, are replaced by integrated conservation and sustainable use frameworks that effectively respect and balance the needs of people and nature.”

The achievement of the Programme Area 2 Targets (listed in table 2 below) by 2030 would represent a significant contribution to the delivery of SDG 15, as well as to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, mainly Goals A and B and Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12 (these are based on the official first draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework). Progress can be monitored through different kinds of indicators (see table).

Table 2: Overview of Programme Area 2 - Land

Impact Target	IUCN's planned actions	Indicator	Contribution to Post-2020 Goals and Targets
1. Ecosystems are retained and restored, species are conserved and recovered, and key biodiversity areas are safeguarded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to support the retention of primary forests and other terrestrial ecosystems, and restoration to increase their intactness, integrity and connectivity as well as their benefits to human well-being • Work to halt and reverse species population declines and prevent extinctions • Help document and protect key biodiversity areas and other sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and OECMs • Work to bring the use of trade of wild fauna and flora to sustainable levels and address and reduce illegal wildlife trade • Help to halt the loss of biodiversity caused by IAS both reactively and proactively • Work to conserve geodiversity sites 	<p>SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index (terrestrial species)</p> <p>SDG 15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p>	Goal A, T1, T2, T3, T4, T6
2. Thriving production landscapes are sustainable, and nature's value and benefits are safeguarded in the long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden its engagement with land-use and agriculture sectors to help restore and maintain critical ecosystem services and biodiversity upon which health, food and nutrition security depends • Respond to, advise and guide the growing demands from government and the private sector for viable strategies that support land-based activities, green jobs and rural livelihoods without compromising biodiversity • Enhance societies' understanding of the importance of soil biodiversity and strategies to restore, manage and conserve it under productive land-use and agriculture systems • Work on improving the sustainability and legality of supply chains and trade that, in turn, will encourage and reward progress towards land degradation neutrality and biome-based climate mitigation • Work to reduce habitat fragmentation and improve ecological connectivity • Engage with high-impact investors to establish biodiversity net-gain approaches as a standard benchmark 	<p>SDG 15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>SDG 15.3.1. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p>	Goal B, T9, T10,

Impact Target	IUCN's planned actions	Indicator	Contribution to Post-2020 Goals and Targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek the reorientation of perverse public and private incentives towards investments in Nature-based solutions 		
3. Nature and people thrive in cities while delivering solutions for urban challenges and a sustainable ecological footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen its engagement with cities and scale up its work on urban dimensions of nature conservation Leverage the value of nature in cities for enhanced education, recreation and human health and well-being Strive to improve resilience to the challenges of climate change, disaster and disease risk, food and water security and safety. Include the promotion of NbS to urban challenges and the integration of biodiversity values into urban planning, design and decision making by cities Promote the re-connection of people and nature 	<p>SDG 15.8.1. Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p> <p><i>Other existing indicators in the SDG framework or elsewhere are not yet fully adequate to track progress towards this target. IUCN will work with relevant competent international institutions</i></p>	T12, T6

Programme Area 3: Water

The ambition of the Programme Area 3 is: “By 2030, freshwater systems support and sustain biodiversity and human needs”.

The achievement of the Programme Area 3 Targets (listed in table 3 below) by 2030 would represent a significant contribution to the delivery of SDGs 6 and 15 in particular, as well as to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, mainly Goals A and C and Targets 1, 2, 9, 11, 20, 21 (these are based on the official first draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework). Progress can be monitored through different kinds of indicators (see table).

Table 3: Overview of Programme Area 3 – Water

Impact Target	IUCN's planned action	Indicator	Contribution to Post-2020 Goals and Targets
1. The loss of freshwater species and decline of freshwater ecosystem health is halted, and restoration initiated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the necessary scientific information on freshwater biodiversity Share and promote the use of knowledge from the local to transboundary levels, across sectors and among stakeholders Ensure knowledge is available to mobilise decision makers on the implementation of protection, sustainable water management, and wetland and river restoration Help protect, restore and promote healthy freshwater systems and habitats for people, nature and climate resilience Promote the integration of freshwater biodiversity with terrestrially-focused conservation interventions 	<p>SDG 15.5.1. Red List Index (freshwater species)</p> <p>SDG 15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p>	Goal A, T1,T2
2. Equitable access to water resources and all associated ecosystem services are secured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support countries and communities to ensure that the use of water resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable Promote and work to safeguard the rights to access clean and safe water for the most vulnerable communities Champion policy, regulatory frameworks and action for freshwater systems that integrate across transnational, national and local scales 	<p>SDG 6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p>SDG 6.6.1. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</p>	Goal C, T9, T11, T20, T21

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work together with partners to reform water law and governance • Promote and help facilitate the equal participation of women and youth in water-related decision making and champion the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples 		
3. Water governance, law and investment decisions address the multiple values of nature and incorporate biodiversity knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, enable and facilitate stakeholder dialogues to forge strong and diverse partnerships, governance reforms and collaboration across borders, sectors and scales • Build capacities to challenge conventional, deterministic and sectorally-limited approaches regarding water resource management • Develop, expand and mobilize solutions to address real-world problems that integrate science, policy and economy. • Recognize and promote indigenous knowledge and intrinsic values, diverse stakeholder rights, and the spiritual and cultural values of rivers and wetlands in national policies. • Foster integrative, inclusive and adaptive governance of water resources 	<p>SDG 6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)</p> <p>SDG 6.b.1. Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p>	T20

Programme Area 4: Oceans

The ambition of the Programme Area 4 is: “By 2030, a healthy ocean supports nature and people, governed by strengthened national and international legal frameworks and sustainable investments that retain and restore ocean and coastal biodiversity and associated services for future generations.

The achievement of the Programme Area 4 Targets (listed in table 4 below) by 2030 would represent a significant contribution to the delivery of SDGs 1, 15 and 16 in particular, as well as to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, mainly Goal C and Targets 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, and 21 (these are based on the official first draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework). Progress can be monitored through different kinds of indicators (see table).

Table 4: Overview of Programme Area 4 – Oceans

Impact Target	IUCN's planned actions	Indicator	Contribution to Post-2020 Goals and Targets
1. The loss of marine species and decline of marine ecosystem integrity is halted, and restoration initiated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and implement sustainable fishing practices, halt destructive practices, protect coastal and marine biodiversity and restore degraded habitats • Work to reduce all forms of pollution entering marine and coastal ecosystems, advance safeguards in the exploitation of non-living resources, and prevent the spread of harmful exotic and invasive species while maintaining genetic diversity • Work with governments and civil society to designate and implement a global network of highly protected MPAs and OECMs measures 	<p>SDG 15.5.1. Red List Index (marine species)</p> <p>SDG 14.5.1. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p>	Goal A, T2, T3, T6, T7

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to set and pursue ambitious targets to address marine biodiversity loss • Champion better governance of marine habitats and resources, especially in areas beyond national jurisdiction. • Promote an internationally legally binding agreement under UNCLOS and the ratification of existing treaties 		
2. Uses of marine natural resources generate overall positive biodiversity outcomes and sustain livelihood benefits for coastal communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement holistic and integrated marine and coastal zone management, through identification of KBAs and application of Area-based Management Tools • Develop best practice guidelines and standards for marine economic actors • Work constructively with other sectors, filling the many knowledge gaps on sustainable use of marine resources • Support the practical application of the precautionary principle • Develop stronger accounting for marine assets and natural blue capital to better ensure equitable benefit sharing • Support a drive towards sustainability within marine economic sectors in and beyond national jurisdiction. It will particularly target the elimination of harmful subsidies 	<p>SDG 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p> <p>SDG 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>	Goal A & B, T1, T3, T18
3. Ocean and coastal processes are maintained as a key foundation for planetary stability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate cutting-edge knowledge and advice to better equip policy and decision makers to develop fit-for-purpose strategies on conservation and management of ocean emergencies • Raise awareness on emerging issues that may have planetary implications and make contribution to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development • Promote and help guide investment in NbS to safeguard ocean biodiversity • Support communities of action to restore some of the most globally threatened marine ecosystem types and species • Work with governments to ensure marine issues are built systematically into national legislation and programmes • Support the ongoing implementation of the Antarctic Treaty and the Convention for Conservation of Antarctic Living Resources 	<p>BBNJ: Number of countries ratifying BBNJ treaty</p> <p><i>Other existing indicators in the SDG framework or elsewhere are not yet fully adequate to track progress towards this specific target. IUCN will work with relevant competent international institutions to ensure the measurability of progress.</i></p>	Goal A, T8, T11,

Programme Area 5: Climate

The ambition of Programme Area 5 is: “A world that limits temperature rise to 1.5°C through ambitious measures to mitigate climate change and enables effective adaptation in a changing world”.

The achievement of the Programme Area 5 Targets (listed in table 5 below) by 2030 would represent a significant contribution to the delivery of SDG 13, as well as to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, mainly Targets 8 and 11 (these are based on the official first

draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework). Progress can be monitored through different kinds of indicators (see table).

Table 5: Overview of Programme Area 5 – Climate

Impact Target	IUCN's planned actions	Indicator	Contribution to Post-2020 Goals and Targets
<p>1. Countries use Nature-based Solutions to scale up effective adaptation to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream NbS into adaptation planning and actions, including integration of NbS in the adaptation component of countries' NDCs and their national adaptation plans. • Incubate and scale up innovative climate-responsive, ecologically- and socially-responsible investment opportunities in the land and seascapes where IUCN strengthens the use of NbS for adaptation 	<p>UNFCCC: Proposed additional indicator of number of UNFCCC Parties submitting National Adaptation Plans. This clearly goes beyond Nature-based Solutions, but could perhaps plausibly be considered an appropriate indicator given the "effective adaptation to the impacts of climate change" component of the Impact Target.</p> <p><i>Other existing indicators in the SDG framework or elsewhere are not yet fully adequate to track progress towards this specific target. IUCN will work with relevant competent international institutions to ensure the measurability of progress</i></p>	<p>T8, T11</p>
<p>2. Countries scale up Nature-based Solutions to reach climate mitigation targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with new partners from the banking, insurance, infrastructure and technology sectors to unlock efforts to redirect investment in opportunities revolving around nature-based climate mitigation 	<p>UNFCCC: Number of Parties submitting updated Nationally Determined Contributions. This clearly goes beyond Nature-based Solutions, but could perhaps plausibly be considered an appropriate indicator given the "reach climate mitigation targets" component of the Impact Target.</p> <p><i>Other existing indicators in the SDG framework or elsewhere are not yet fully adequate to track progress towards this specific target. IUCN will work with relevant competent international institutions to ensure the measurability of progress.</i></p>	<p>T8, T11</p>
<p>3. Responses to climate change and its impacts are informed by scientific assessment and knowledge to avoid adverse outcomes for nature and people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and communicate the impacts of climate change and the responses to it in order to bring about the most beneficial impact for societies, nature and economies, and to ensure that existing policies are implemented • Identify, assess and communicate the adverse impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation responses on biodiversity and people 	<p><i>No existing indicator in the SDG framework or elsewhere would be fully adequate to track progress towards this specific target. IUCN will work with relevant competent international institutions to ensure the measurability of progress.</i></p>	<p>T8, T11</p>

Annex: IUCN Marseille Resolutions that relate to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Resolution/ Recommendation	Mandate and contributions
Resolution 008 - Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate	1. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions, Members and states to promote the inclusion of river protection and connectivity within the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals Target 6.6; (...)
Resolution 009 - Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems	3. RECOMMENDS that IUCN and its Members work, as appropriate, with their national-level and other counterparts engaged in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to encourage them to seek to support the inclusion in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of a target on zero net loss of natural ecosystems, including grasslands and savannahs, thus avoiding leakage from one biome to another; ...
Resolution 012 - Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems	2. ENCOURAGES states to support targets and strategies for shallow-water aquatic conservation at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and promote uptake of such a focus in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and beyond.
Resolution 018 - Valuing and protecting inland fisheries	1. URGES the IUCN Director General, Commissions, Members and states to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. support more explicit inclusion of inland fisheries in the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, especially through the Post-2020 zero draft target 5 (ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels) or through the finalised equivalent of this target, and through reference to inland fisheries in SDG Targets 14.4, and 14.6 (regulate harvesting and prohibit subsidies contributing to overfishing), or in 15.1 (sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems); (...)
Resolution 027 - Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation.	WELCOMING the highlighting of sustainable use in development of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and the recognition that other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) can promote biodiversity conservation; ENCOURAGES states to support targets and strategies for ocean conservation in the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognise fishing as a substantial impact on marine biodiversity, affecting large numbers of people and facing important governance challenges, while also emphasising its contribution to supporting livelihoods, food security, nutrition and heritage; b. seek innovative scientific, technological and governance approaches to balance trade-offs among fishing and other uses of the marine environment, and to benefit biodiversity conservation; c. recognise sustainable use as a key element in biodiversity conservation, such that human use supports both environmental and socio-economic needs; d. strengthen capacity for implementation, enforcement, monitoring and reporting on targets; e. define clear principles for achieving climate resilience in marine ecosystems and human communities; and f. result in comprehensive biodiversity conservation plans that are consistent with the SDGs, aligned with relevant policy instruments, and cover all of the world ocean by 2030.
Resolution 034 - Ecological integrity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	FURTHER NOTING that the Parties to the CBD will adopt a new Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which will drive action for the conservation of biodiversity for at least the next decade; 1. CALLS UPON IUCN Members, Governments, NGOs, indigenous peoples and intergovernmental organisations, to work with CBD Party governments and other stakeholders to ensure that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at the 15th Meeting of Conference of Parties to CBD (COP15, China): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognises that maintaining and restoring ecological integrity is critically important and on a par with preventing the conversion of ecosystems, as a measure to address the biodiversity and climate crises, ensure resilience, and maintain other values critical to sustainable development; b. includes an explicit, measurable target to maintain the current levels of, and where possible enhance, ecological integrity in ecosystems of all types (marine, freshwater, terrestrial), especially those of high biodiversity, by ensuring they are effectively managed, at relevant scales, potentially with biome-specific goals on integrity;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. prioritises the critical need to secure the integrity of the last-remaining highly intact ecosystems on the planet; and d. recognises that, where levels of ecological integrity are already reduced, they should be protected from further loss, and where possible increased via restoration; and <p>2. CALLS UPON the Director General of IUCN, and thereby the IUCN Secretariat, to promote the elements of paragraphs 1 a to 1 d, above, in discussions, advocacy, and advice relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through the CBD.</p>
<p>Resolution 035 - Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021–2030</p>	<p>RECOGNISING the key role and value of international voluntary initiatives such as the Bonn Challenge, Global Mangrove Alliance, and Global Peatland Initiative in facilitating tangible bottom-up action for delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DECLARES its support and commitment for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 aiming at supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, bring to a halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide ; 2. REQUESTS the Director General to promote implementation of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030, in the context of the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. championing the raising of ambition on 'ecosystem restoration' across a full range of ecosystem types, in line with the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and ensuring that ecosystem services are also restored; (...)
<p>Resolution 043 - Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)</p>	<p>FURTHER NOTING that the CBD report Synthesis of views on the scope and content of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1) indicates that there were discussions on the desirability of voluntary commitments, and proposed to develop a process to incorporate voluntary contribution into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other national and sub-national planning; and WELCOMING the draft recommendation on 'tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming' (CBD/WG2020/2/L.2/Add.1) submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUESTS the Director General, within the context and remit of the IUCN Programme 2021-2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to develop IUCN guidelines on how to reflect the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in relevant planning processes, including NBSAPs; b. to promote the development of a financial mechanism to support the development and implementation of NBSAPs; and c. to develop global strategies for collaboration and technology transfer, and to provide training to assist in capacity building for implementation of established NBSAPs by all stakeholders; 2. CALLS ON all governmental and non-governmental Members to develop and publicly present their own voluntary biodiversity commitments with the aim of supporting and increasing the level of ambition needed to achieve CBD's 2050 Vision and implementing actions additional to those already set out in NBSAPs; and 3. CALLS ON Members and experts, particularly through the National Committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to advocate for the role of ambitious NBSAPs and a ratcheting mechanism for enhancing the implementation of a strong and ambitious Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be agreed at CBD COP15 (Kunming, China); and b. to assist in the development of NBSAPs based on science to support biodiversity conservation efforts.
<p>Resolution 048 - Contributions of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy to the post-2020 CBD framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions and all Members to work, as appropriate, with their national-level and other counterparts engaged in the CBD to encourage them to consider the following elements in its discussions, advocacy and advice relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. explicit mention of those irreplaceable and/or culturally indispensable biodiversity features that are vitally important to protect (for example, sacred sites); b. explicit reference to the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions) as an operational structure for assessing biodiversity losses and gains from human activities, with the aim that the latter outweigh the former (i.e. seeking net gain); and c. a requirement that conserving existing wildlife and natural habitats should be prioritised, and that any biodiversity losses due to economic development should be addressed in order of sequentially preferred actions and at least compensated for by comparable biodiversity gains, consistent with IUCN's Biodiversity Offsets Policy; 2. INVITES all public-sector, business and civil society entities to work to ensure that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework be adopted at CBD COP15 (Kunming, China), including the aforementioned elements; and 3. INVITES the relevant donors to support implementation of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy by governments and other entities, including through funding associated capacity-building and the development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

<p>Resolution 057 - Accounting for biodiversity: encompassing ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	<p>OPTIMISTIC that the implementation of the SEEA offers substantial opportunity for synergy with the development of indicators to track progress towards many SDGs, in particular goals 2, 6, 11, 12, 14 and 15, the Aichi Targets, as well as the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;</p> <p>1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions, Members and partners to engage, and to mobilise resources to facilitate such engagement, with the UNSD, other partners and leading global initiatives:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>b. in the application of accounting to support the derivation of indicators of biodiversity change (e.g. with respect to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, indicators for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and the SDGs) and to underpin the production and organisation of data for assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services; (...)</p>
<p>Resolution 064 - Promoting conservation through behaviour-centred solutions</p>	<p>3. REQUESTS that Post-2020 goals for biodiversity conservation include measurable targets on behaviour change involving citizens, institutions (governmental and non-governmental) and businesses;</p>
<p>Resolution 067 - Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance</p>	<p>1. CALLS ON Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), other governments and stakeholders to recognise the critical importance of Nature in Cities in the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</p>
<p>Resolution 073 - Ecological connectivity conservation in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: from local to international levels</p>	<p>CONVINCED that these Guidelines and enhanced collaboration will deliver connectivity conservation solutions that reinforce current commitments and elevate the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be progressive, inspirational, measurable and effective;</p> <p>3. CALLS ON Members to recognise the role of connectivity conservation in underpinning the planet's life-support systems and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the three objectives of the CBD, and relevant goals of other treaties and agreements, to promote and support the inclusion of connectivity conservation and international cooperation in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and in other relevant initiatives such as the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>5. INVITES Parties to the CBD, CMS, the World Heritage Convention, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and other treaties/agreements, to use these Guidelines and build synergies for establishing and implementing area-based and species-based targets of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; and</p> <p>6. RECOMMENDS that Parties to the CBD include appropriate goals, targets and indicators on connectivity conservation, including an indicator for migratory species, in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and ensure that connectivity conservation is effectively addressed there via appropriate tools – for example, green infrastructure, international cooperation, and other implementation mechanisms.</p>
<p>Resolution 080 - Recognising, reporting and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures</p>	<p>1. CALLS ON the Director General, Secretariat, Commissions and Members to:</p> <p>a. support the recognition and reporting of OECMs, working with the full range of governance authorities to operationalise CBD Decision 14/8;</p> <p>b. engage with the appropriate governance authorities and other partners to assess potential OECMs using the IUCN Technical Report 'Recognising and Reporting OECMs'; and</p> <p>c. secure and strengthen overall capacity related to OECMs and monitor threats and conservation measures at the site level; (...)</p>
<p>Resolution 084 - Global response to protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD)</p>	<p>2. CALLS on all Members, including governments, to:</p> <p>a. strengthen and expand PAs to safeguard areas of importance for disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, and geodiversity, natural heritage (biological and geological), indigenous peoples and local communities, climate mitigation and adaptation, and other ecosystem services according to the goals defined in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;</p> <p>b. comprehensively integrate PAs into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sectoral work plans, and Post-2020 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) targets at the national level;</p> <p>c. acknowledge the risks that unrestrained and poorly-governed PADDD poses to biodiversity and geodiversity (natural diversity) conservation objectives;</p> <p>d. support the adoption of PADDD indicators as performance metrics for PAs under the CBD and encourage CBD Parties to report information on PADDD to a central, publicly accessible database (e.g. United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC));</p>
<p>Resolution 093 - A call for increased consideration of genetic diversity in IUCN planning and actions</p>	<p>RECOGNISING the importance of maintaining genetic diversity – that is, variation within species – as one of the three biological diversity components, as described in the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), further specified in CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target 13 for 2020, and highlighted in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;</p>

	<p>1. CALLS ON IUCN to integrate natural genetic diversity into all relevant activities beyond 2020 with explicit strategic plans, recognising genetic diversity as a crucial pillar of biodiversity, key to resilient ecosystems and society, and to preventing species extinctions, and thus contributing to maintaining all other levels of biodiversity, and underpinning the CBD and biodiversity-relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);</p>
<p>Resolution 096 - Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society</p>	<p>1. CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. request Members, governments and relevant Rio Conventions (CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - UNCCD) to incorporate policies related to the Post-2020 targets and the 2020–2030 International Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, that promote the increased scale, scope and pace of IAS eradications from islands worldwide;
<p>Resolution 101 - Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife</p>	<p>1. CALLS ON the Director General and Members to support explicit recognition of HWC as a conservation and livelihood concern in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biodiversity and to ensure broad and active participation of IUCN Members in its Task Force on HWC, including the mapping of HWC hotspots and promoting an integrated approach to HWC management (e.g. by applying the SAFE Systems Approach to achieve dual human development and biodiversity objectives without exacerbating HWC)</p>
<p>Resolution 102 - Improving process and action to identify and recover 'Extinct in the Wild' species</p>	<p>2. ENCOURAGES Members, in particular government agencies and non-governmental organisations, and Commissions to develop collaborative and ambitious strategies, action plans and targets to initiate the responsible re-establishment of 'Extinct in the Wild' species in the wild by 2030, with significant demonstrable progress by 2024, as a significant contribution towards achieving a Post-2020 strategy for biodiversity;</p>
<p>Resolution 105 - Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>WELCOMING the efforts of CBD Parties and other stakeholders, including the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) in developing a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, within the context of the 2050 vision, that considers coral reefs;</p> <p>WELCOMING the commitment of G7 Environment Ministers and IUCN Government Members to “continue strengthening the conservation/protection of coral reefs...”, and to promote and contribute to the work on the development of “a new coral reef target as part of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework”;</p> <p>1. CALLS ON IUCN Members, government agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. explicitly recognise and incorporate the unique contribution of coral reefs in efforts to achieve existing international goals, including the CBD Aichi Targets, the Paris Climate Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to strengthen regional and global cooperation in this regard; b. work towards the prominent inclusion of coral-reef ecosystems in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, noting this may be as a measurable, outcome-based 2030 target, as well as in the monitoring frameworks or any other elements of the framework, and to prioritise coral-reef integrity and functioning, including the provision of ecosystem services; c. engage in ICRI's Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, including through participation in regional networks and the application of indicators and best practice identified through the Network, to strengthen local and global monitoring capacity; and d. encourage and support the identification of financing mechanisms for coral-reef ecosystems, to support remedial measures, monitor coral reef status, improve governance mechanisms, and implement resilience-based management for coral reefs with a view to achieving relevant global goals; and <p>2. REQUESTS the Director General and Secretariat, to promote all elements of paragraph 1 above, and most urgently paragraph 1b, in IUCN's provision of advice to CBD Parties relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>
<p>Resolution 116 - Develop and implement a transformational and effective Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</p>	<p>NOTE: Due to the length of Resolution 116, the Resolution is summarized in the following paragraphs (the full text of the resolution can be found here):</p> <p>Support the GBF through the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2021-2024 Nature 2030.</p> <p>Calls on IUCN Members and Invites CBD Parties to develop, adopt and implement a GBF that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. reflects the urgent transformative change necessary to promote a whole of society transition to address direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and secure the planet's life support system; b. fully implements the three objectives of the Convention c. contains a Vision for 2050 of living in harmony with nature and an inspirational, and easy to communicate 2030 Mission, thereby aiming to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030; d. contains SMART targets and milestones for 2030 e. clearly addresses both direct and indirect drivers of the loss of biodiversity, includes ambitious nature-positive sectoral targets; f. can be translated into ambitious local, national, regional, multilateral and sectoral targets, commitments and actions; g. mainstream biodiversity across all sectors to achieve biodiversity positive impacts, including by integrating the value of nature into decision making across all sectors or making positive impact commitments, including by:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. transforming food and agricultural systems ii. ensuring that infrastructure development minimises negative impacts on biodiversity, and compensates for any residual impacts; iii. conserving and sustainably using biodiversity in productive, extractive and urban ecosystems; h. focuses on the integrity, of natural ecosystems, maintenance and restoration of key biodiversity elements in areas of global and national significance for biodiversity, in particular Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), where recognised, and the ecological restoration of degraded places and also restore the relationship of humans with nature; i. safeguards human rights; j. forms a guiding framework that integrates and achieves the objectives of the CBD, the Rio Conventions, other BRCs and the Agenda 2030; k. sets up a strong implementation mechanism that includes national planning, reporting, periodic review, ratchet and compliance, and a global stocktake; l. recognises the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity; m. the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples; n. includes global targets to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. at least 30% of terrestrial areas and inland waters and of coastal and marine areas, are effectively and equitably governed, protected and conserved with a focus on sites of particular importance for biodiversity, in well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) by 2030, ii. all managed areas, including for agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry, are under biodiversity-inclusive sustainable management; iii. all of the land and waters, traditionally governed and conserved by IPLCs, are appropriately recognised and collectively secured; o. ensures that social and economic assessments are conducted; p. includes adequate means of implementation (including through a comprehensive resource mobilisation strategy, through a substantial increase in resources from all sources and the development of funding streams); q. ensures the full and effective participation and recognition of the role of all relevant stakeholders and rights-holders, including civil society and IPLCs; r. is complemented by a robust and comprehensive monitoring framework. <p>URGES all governments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. elevate the need to urgently tackle nature degradation and biodiversity loss to the highest political level, including through forthcoming high-level UN meetings; b. through a whole-government approach, fully integrate nature in all key political, economic, cultural and social decisions and throughout all relevant sectors, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders and rightsholders, including civil society and the private sector, at all levels and stages of decision making; c. secure as soon as possible an ambitious legally-binding agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); d. take necessary actions to eliminate, redirect, repurpose, or reform subsidies and other incentives identified as potentially harmful to the environment by 2030, as well as those linked to human rights violations, and especially to biodiversity and climate; e. ensure a successful CBD COP15, and its high-level segment by using the time between today and the planned January meetings effectively to move the process closer to consensus and desired levels of ambition; and, f. pursue efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C for biodiversity and people, including by, inter alia, rapidly and significantly scaling up the implementation of NbS that maintain and support biodiversity while contributing to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
<p>Resolution 118 – Recognizing and supporting indigenous peoples’ and local communities rights and roles in conservation</p>	<p>RECOGNISING that, as per the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Ecosystem Services Panel (IPBES) report and other scientific sources, Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 was insufficient to protect biodiversity globally or to secure ecosystem services essential for humans and other forms of life; and that a more ambitious target, including promoting diverse and effective governance types, involving those from indigenous people and local communities needs to be set in the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;</p>
<p>Resolution 125 - Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive</p>	<p>RECOGNISING that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have endorsed guiding principles directing that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework be ‘transformative’ and ‘knowledge-based’;</p> <p>2. CALLS ON all components of IUCN to support, at a minimum, a target of effectively and equitably protecting and conserving at least 30% of terrestrial areas and of inland waters (Note: ‘inland waters’ – as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention) and of coastal and marine areas, respectively, with a focus on sites of particular importance for biodiversity, in well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) by 2030 in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;</p>



INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

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We acknowledge the financial support of the France-IUCN Partnership for the translation of this paper.