

**WWF feedback on the document on linkages between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development**

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<i>General comments</i>		
<i>Text in italics: Comment by WWF</i>		
<b><u>Underlined text in red and bold: proposal for additional text</u></b>		
<p><i>WWF notes that Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the corresponding decisions made at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of Parties to the CBD will be the space for defining and recommending the update to the environmental SDG targets with an end date of 2020 to reflect a level of ambition aligned with the scale of the emergency faced as highlighted in multiple publications in 2018-2020. The GBF targets should adhere to the principle of non-regression and maintain or elevate the ambition reflected on the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the corresponding 2020 SDGs targets, noting the indivisibility and integrated nature of all the 17 SDGs.</i></p>		
<p><i>WWF has several suggestions for the formulation of goals and targets as presented in the draft monitoring framework and used in this document. However, we believe that this document on the linkages between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development is not the appropriate place to comment on these goals and targets. We will therefore provide feedback on goals and targets separately.</i></p>		
<i>Specific comments</i>		
<b>Page</b>	<b>Paragraph</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	1	<i>This paragraph could be improved by extending the analysis to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in order to capture the linkages between climate change, biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The analysis should also include the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management</i>
1	2	<i>The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework while focussing on improving the state of biodiversity and reverse trends in biodiversity loss to achieve 2050 biodiversity vision of living in harmony with nature also is designed to support <b>sustained and fair</b> delivery of goods and services to people to ensure human wellbeing for all and to support development agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. The present information document responds to the request of The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to support Parties in their technical analysis of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework, its goals, targets and indicators to measure progress in implementation by considering alignment and cross-reference between the framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also should better inform the development of a more coherent framework to implement the Convention while supporting delivery of <b>and accelerating of progress to achieve the sustainable</b></i>

		<p>development agenda <b>during the decade of action</b>. This document also presents information how the draft goals and targets of the GBF may support continuation of work under those SDG targets which were built in relation to 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets with this year as deadline for completion. This analysis may need to be updated when the Post-2020 GBF is adopted at COP15 to further inform the UN's process of the review of the 2030 Development Agenda in post-2020 period.</p> <p><i>WWF notes that, while the post 2020 global biodiversity framework is crucial to maintain the integrity of the 2030 agenda and for the implementation of the SDGs, which is the overall framework guiding all of the global community, the two frameworks are mutually supportive.</i></p>
2	Goal B (Column C, comments)	<i>WWF also recommends that this section outlines how Goal B contributes to SDG 14 and SDG 15.</i>
2	Goal B (Column C, comments)	<i>We suggest that this section also presents a rationale for inclusion of SDGs 4, 9 and 13.</i>
3	Goal C (Column C, comments)	<p>(...)</p> <p>Goal C also supports the sharing of benefits which genetic resources provides people, such as including food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture <b>and genetic diversity of seeds</b> (2), healthy lifestyles (3), access to water resources (6), sustainable energy (7).</p> <p>(...)</p>
3	Goal D (Column C, comments)	<i>The production and consumption of goods and services is associated with the transformation of many natural resources and impacts biodiversity negatively. Current unsustainable production and consumption patterns can undermine the ability of ecosystems to provide services for industries and communities that rely upon them. Therefore. We propose that this section includes a description of the important linkage between this GBF goal and SDG 12.</i>
22	6 (SDGs Targets)	<p>The draft Ministerial Declaration of the 2020 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, states in para 25 ;</p> <p><i>We commit to maintaining the integrity of the 2030 Agenda by raising the ambition and ensuring continuous action of the targets of the sustainable development goals with a 2020 timeline, by redoubling our efforts to achieve these targets in and accelerated time frame, reflecting the urgency conveyed in the Agenda, and requesting the relevant intergovernmental forums and bodies to review and, as needed, adjust their frameworks to update that targets to reflect a suitable ambition for 2030. The 2021 High Level Forum for will review progress in this regard</i></p>
4	Target 2 (columns b and d)	<i>This target would also contribute to SDG Target 2.4 related to resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems.</i>
8	Target 8 (Column d)	Target 8's objective, to ensure benefits be shared from the sustainable management of wild species, supports multiple SDG targets, including <b>2.1 access to safe nutritious food</b> , 2.3 which aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists

		and fishers, s, as well as <b>2.4. Sustainable food production systems</b> , SDG 12.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 15.5 and 15.6 which all call for natural resources to be responsibly managed promoting benefits to be increased and equitable shared.
15	Target 14 (Column d)	The SDGs call for sustainability across a variety of sectors and industries and is applied to different SDGs such as water-use efficiency, resource efficiency, and infrastructure. SDG 12.6 encourages companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and will/could be supported by target 15 which aims to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity through supply chains.  <b><u>This also contributes towards sustainable procurement practices 12.7 as well as reducing waste and promoting reuse and recycling 12.5</u></b>
16	Target 15 (Column d)	SDG 12 on sustainable production and consumption is aligned with GBF target <b>15</b> <del>18</del> . Target <del>18</del> <b>15</b> supports the promotion of individual sustainable lifestyles, including to halve global food waste (12.3), achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (12.2), reduce waste generation and promote recycling programs (12.5) and promote awareness and education for sustainable development and lifestyles (4.7, 12.8). Target <b>15</b> <del>18</del> also supports SDG 7.1, 7.3, 7.a and 7.b, as clean and efficient energy production is an important component of sustainable consumption patterns, and supports consumer understanding of biodiversity impacts.
19	Target 18 (Column d)	The SDGs also emphasize the need for capacity building and resource mobilization specifically for women, youth, local, <b>indigenous</b> and marginalized communities. The explicit focus on these groups is of direct relevance to this GBF target, and for associated indicators to measure access to resources and capacity building, disaggregated by sex, age, and other relevant demographic factors.