**Template for the review of the document on linkages between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development**

**TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS**

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| ***Comments*** |
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| 0 |  | IUCN welcomes the opportunity to comment on the linkages between the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is imperative that both frameworks “talk to one another”; in other words, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework’s alignment and contributions to the SDGs and its targets should be made extremely clear. This initial mapping exercise (as stated in its introduction) may need to be updated when the post-2020 Framework is adopted at COP15, is a useful start in evidencing the linkages. IUCN recommends that a next iteration of this analysis highlights gaps in the SDG framework vis-à-vis biodiversity and environmental aspects which may be properly addressed within the post-2020 GBF. In this respect, IUCN notes with concern that the proposed Goals and Targets in the post-2020 GBF do not address biodiversity and human health interlinkages in a holistic way (through a Goal or a Target or both). It is important to note the lack of a biodiversity / environmental dimension to human health in SDG 3 and its associated targets. The current COVID-19 pandemic has shone a light on the intrinsic relationship between human health and the status of biodiversity and the natural resources in which we all depend. IUCN therefore strongly believes that the post-2020 GBF must include these interlinkages beyond the proposed Target 6 dealing with pollution and Target 11 on green/blue spaces. *The comments presented in this submission are offered without prejudice to IUCN’s evolving and final position on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.*  |
| 2 | 4 (table Goal B) | There is glaring omission in the table, as Goal 11 and Target 11.4 are directly relevant to this element of the GBF, and should be referred to and then considered across the Targets that follow. For instance, both the Target and indicator are directly relevant to proposed GBF Target 1, as they relate directly to instruments such as the World Heritage Convention (wherein the scope of the GBF would be termed natural heritage, and where cultural heritage areas also overlap significantly with global conservation priorities such as KBA).Target 11.4Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage11.4.1Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) |
| 4 | 3 | Target 2 indicators for the SDGs 14 and 15 are protected area coverage of marine (14.5.1), Terrestrial and freshwater (15.1.2) and mountain (15.4.1) important sites for biodiversity. These four indicators are measured by the Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). KBAs are recognized by the SDG process as representing sites of importance for biodiversity. Marine: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-05-01.pdf> Terrestrial and Freshwater: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-01-02.pdf> Mountains: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-04-01.pdf>  |
| 5 | Goal B | Goal B calls for “Nature’s contributions to people have been valued,…”, and the second 2030 milestone under the Goal B asks that “Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosure”. However, none of the indicators listed for Goal B addresses either valuation or accounting of nature’s contributions to people. To address this gap, we suggest including “Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SDG indicator 15.9.1)”. This indicator is relevant across all components B1-B3. |
| 5  | Goal B | The SDG indicator 15.9.1 concerns national accounting and reporting systems; including a similar indicator for private sector accounting and reporting systems would also be advantageous. The current SDG indicator 12.6.1 “Number of companies publishing sustainability reports” provides a possible candidate. |
| 5 | Goal B | Component B2. Nature’s material contributions including food, water, and water: For food, suggest including SDG Indicator 2.4.1 “Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture”.  |
| 5  | Goal B | Component B2. Nature’s material contributions including food, water, and water: For forests, suggest including “Number of certified forest areas under sustainable management with verified impacts on habitat conservation/ restoration”. It is already listed under B1, but also applies here. |
| 5 | Target 3 | SDG target 15.5 is also relevant here: “Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species”. |

*Comments should be sent by e-mail to* *secretariat@cbd.int* *by 25 July 2020*