

# **Post-2020 Framework: A Transformational Approach**

Avaaz's response to  
the zero draft of the  
post-2020 global  
biodiversity  
framework



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Dear friends, colleagues, distinguished delegates, and members of the CBD Secretariat:

We address this to you not as negotiators or experts, but as human beings who have dedicated much of your lives to protecting our common home. Thank you, sincerely, for all the work you have done so far amidst enormous challenges.

This submission on the Zero Draft, to be discussed under the Convention of Biological Diversity, reflects views supported by millions of Avaaz members from all the countries that are State signatories of this convention. It also contains the perspectives of our staff, our partners, and more than 400 indigenous peoples, local communities, and grassroots organizations from 100 different countries.

Avaaz is a people-powered movement with more than 50 million members around the world, actively campaigning on the most crucial issues of our times and in diverse critical agendas: protecting human rights, combating disinformation, tackling hate speech, fundraising for local development, supporting humanitarian enterprises, and working to protect the environment. In more than a decade since our founding, our members have been deeply involved in thousands of global, regional, and national efforts to preserve our planet, hand in hand with indigenous peoples, local communities, and grassroots organizations around the world.

In an era with enormous political gridlock and escalating ecological crises, it is clear that if we're going to meet the beautiful and essential 2050 Vision of "living in harmony with nature" the CBD will have to find a transformational approach to its work with governments, industry, and citizens. To be blunt, after the mixed results in reaching the 2010 (Rio+10) and the 2020 (Aichi) targets, and considering that biodiversity continues to shrink alarmingly, we need to do things differently this time.

We call on the CBD to inspire the world with a clear, power-

ful goal that is commensurate with the biodiversity crisis we face. We all know that we cannot achieve our mission here without political will, and that will is going to be driven, in no small part, by people around the world holding their governments accountable. To ensure the successful implementation of this framework, people inside and outside of governments need a North Star to rally behind in a way we did not have after Rio or Aichi.

We know the process of finalizing this framework will not be an easy one and that there will be many moments of frustration and threats of politically expedient compromises. We call on each of you to commit throughout this process to speak the truth, listen to historically silenced voices, stand up for science-based (not politically-based) goals, and to be deliberative with one another.

The world is counting on you, but you are not alone -- millions of people are behind you.

We look forward to your reactions, and invite any questions or feedback to be directed to [biodiversity@avaaz.org](mailto:biodiversity@avaaz.org).

*With hope and determination,  
The Avaaz advocacy team, on behalf  
of our global community*

# The essential elements missing from the zero draft

## 1. A science-based north star goal: don't compromise on science if you don't want to compromise the planet

Top scientists agree that if we restore and conserve half the planet, and sustainably manage the other half, nature can regenerate. While this text is written, discussed, and consented by politicians, we cannot and should not forget where the scientific community is going in their assessment.

Last year, a survey of over 335 conservation scientists from 81 countries done by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas' Beyond the Aichi Targets Task Force reported "[very strong support for large-scale percentage area conservation targets, in the order of 50 percent of the Earth<sup>1</sup>](#)." And just a couple of months ago, a group of IUCN experts published another review of the literature, in which [the call for 50% of the Earth<sup>2</sup>](#) is a midpoint of these values and is supported by a range of studies.

Also last year the Global Deal for Nature (GDN) was launched. The GDN is a time-bound, science-driven plan to save the diversity and abundance of life on Earth, advising a set target of 30% of the Earth to be formally protected and an additional 20% designated as climate stabilization areas, [totaling 50% of preserved areas<sup>3</sup> by 2030, to stay below 1.5°C](#). [That plan has been supported by hundreds of indigenous federations and grassroots organizations<sup>4</sup>](#) across Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Additionally, *In Bolder Thinking for Conservation<sup>5</sup>*, scientists indicate that, from a precautionary perspective, 50% —slightly above the mid-point of recent evidence-based estimates ([Fig.1](#))—is scientifically defensible as a global target.

Preserving at least 50% of the Planet by 2030 is the bold North Star goal Avaaz and [2.3 million of our members<sup>6</sup>](#) are urging you to consider based on scientific consensus. This is how we restore harmony with our home.

**Avaaz recommends the replacement of target #2 in 'Section D:2030 action targets, reducing threats to biodiversity' with the following:**

*At least half [50%] of all land, freshwater and marine areas is conserved, by 2030, through:*

*(a) Conserving at least 30% of all such areas through effectively and equitably managed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and designed as ecologically representative and well connected ecological networks, ensuring especially the value of all key biodiversity areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity is documented, conserved and restored, and;*

*(b) Conserving at least 20% more of all such areas selected for their particular importance for ecosystem services, including carbon storage, water provisioning, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience."*

1 Woodley, S et al, Area-based conservation beyond 2020: A global survey of conservation scientists (Parks, Vol 25.2 November 2019), See - <https://naturebeyond2020.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Woodley-et-al-survey-PARKS-25.2-Proof-5.pdf>

2 Locke, H et al, A review of evidence for area-based conservation targets for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (Parks, Vol 25.2 November 2019) <https://naturebeyond2020.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Woodley-et-al-Targets-PARKS-25.2-proof-3.pdf>

3 Dinerstein, E. Science Advances, 19 Apr 2019: Vol. 5, no. 4 - See: <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/4/eaaw2869>

4 See list of organizations endorsing Global Deal for Nature at <https://www.globaldealfornature.org/>

5 Bolder thinking for conservation. Noss RF, Conserv Biol. 2012 Feb;26(1):1-4. See: <https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2011.01738.x#f1>

6 Avaaz petition -- World Leaders: Protect Half Our Planet [https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/protect\\_half\\_our\\_planet\\_loc\\_2019/](https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/protect_half_our_planet_loc_2019/), 2,335,024 signatures

## **2. The role of IPLCs: put Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities front and center**

This is not just a moral call but a strategic imperative outlined by science, which has real implications for our global security. However, the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) is not properly reflected in the Zero Draft. Avaaz recommends an additional 2030-2050 goal for IPLCs as well as a comprehensive revision on the other goals and targets that will have direct or indirect implications over IPLCs, in particular inclusive governance approaches that ensure equity, equitable sharing of benefits, and all the basic rights-based approaches needed. Here it is important to adopt a set of targets and associated indicators that go beyond addressing simple participation of IPLCs: we should ensure equitable governance of protected areas and ICCAs (Indigenous and Community Conserved Area).

Let's be explicit here: putting indigenous people at the center of this framework is the only way for it to succeed. In its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) concluded that IPLCs are key for biodiversity conservation. In fact, they hold the key in every serious effort to restore balance to our planet. And yet, indigenous peoples and local communities are facing worsening criminalization and violence.<sup>7</sup>

The 2019 IPBES assessment cited evidence that much of the world's terrestrial wild and domesticated biodiversity (70%) lies in areas traditionally managed, owned, used or occu-

pied by IPLCs and that despite pressures, IPLCs have often managed their landscapes and seascapes in ways that remain compatible with, or actively support, biodiversity conservation. The IPBES assessment includes approximately 35% of the area that is formally protected and approximately 35% of all remaining terrestrial areas with very low human intervention.

Furthermore, the 2019 IPBES assessment is clear that “goals for conserving and sustainably using nature cannot be met by current trajectories, and goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors” and it identifies leverage points for that transformation, including the adherence to human rights in conservation decisions, addressing inequalities, ensuring inclusive decision-making and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

The report cannot be more clear: “Recognizing the knowledge, innovations, practices, institutions and values of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensuring their inclusion and participation in environmental governance, often enhances their quality of life and the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of nature, which is relevant to broader society.”

The text should put in place effective mechanisms to ensure full participation of IPLCs in all decision-making processes regarding biodiversity, or any projects related to its conservation and restoration. And it should place special emphasis on participation by those affected by its loss, such as family farmers, small scale fishers, women, and youth, at all levels, local, national and international. Here it is important to address power imbalances in participatory processes and guarantee full access to information for rights-holders

<sup>7</sup> A special mention here to human rights defenders that are under risk: 2019 data from Frontline Defenders indicates that 40% of human rights defenders reported threatened or killed last year were defending land, natural resources and environments against “profit-driven exploitation of natural resources, combined with rampant corruption, weak governments and systemic poverty... and the belief that mega-projects are essential for development”. The Convention should recognize them now, make them visible and bring them some supporting elements so they can keep doing their invaluable service for biodiversity. We're proposing an articulation to address this issue. Please see [https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/global\\_analysis\\_2019\\_web.pdf](https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/global_analysis_2019_web.pdf)

regarding all projects that could possibly damage biodiversity as well as guaranteeing Free Prior and Informed Consent and the right to oppose projects on principle.

Lastly, there are some elements that could be a danger for human rights and the rights of IPLCs, in particular under Section A, Action 2, where area-based targets are introduced: “*Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.*” We strongly encourage to delete the mention of “strict protection” because it risks promoting violations of traditional, customary, indigenous and community rights, while contributing nothing to, or undermining, biodiversity outcomes.

**At the same time, Avaaz suggests to include the following goal (suggested at the COP14)<sup>8</sup> in section B (2030 and 2050 Goals):**

*By 2030, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, at all relevant levels.*

**To address these issues, Avaaz has made suggestions below in the following parts of the text:** C. Theory of Change, specifically point 7. In addition, see section: D. 2030 action targets, (a) Reducing threats to biodiversity, in particular, points: 1, 6, 13, 18, 19, 20. Finally, see suggested changes in section: F. Enabling conditions, in particular under point 14a.

### 3. Perverse subsidies time to get the math right, so the equation is positive for our Planet

We would like to see a more explicit mention of harmful or perverse incentives, not only under the target “Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming.”

The text should emphasize that all perverse incentives that might cause biodiversity destruction and loss should be redirected to activities that are protective of biodiversity or eliminated, and this action should be presented as a target in itself, aiming for a 100% redirection and phasing out of perverse incentives by 2030. This should also include sub-targets to identify all perverse incentives (including subsidies on livestock and aquaculture production), and setting up a clear timeline with verifiable sub-targets to ensure implementation. It's doable and an increasing number of State and non-State actors are calling for this [direction](#).

Aichi Target 3 (AT3) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was clear that subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity should be phased out or reformed by 2020. Governments, researchers, and NGOs have also [recognized subsidies as a major barrier to the transformation of our economies](#). A strong agenda of eliminating harmful subsidies within the CBD post 2020 framework will accelerate the implementation of other SDGs, and it will free substantial financial resources to be used to support the implementation of the post-2020 targets and the already agreed SDGs targets (in particular, SDG2, SDG8, SDG10, SDG12 and SDG13<sup>9</sup>).

Public investments in biodiversity conservation and restoration, both nationally and internationally, make little sense if they are outpaced by public investments in biodiversity destruction. We welcome the emphasis on addressing drivers of both climate change and biodiversity loss, such as unsustainable livestock production, which is responsible for an estimated 14% of global greenhouse gas emissions. In this respect, addressing unsustainable livestock production and consumption is not just a matter of behavioural change, but is contingent on a redirection of perverse incentives and other regulatory and economic tools.

**To address these issues, Avaaz has made suggestions below in the following parts of the text:** edits in target (c) under section D (Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, under point 12).

<sup>9</sup> SDG2: “End hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. It also commits to universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times of the year”; SDG8: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”; SDG10: “Reduce inequality within and among countries”; SDG12: “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”; and SDG13: “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”.

## **4. Compliance, accountability and participation are key**

Accountability and compliance are missing from this draft. From our perspective, it is essential to have consequences when Parties don't fulfil their commitments. We appreciate that the additional mechanisms (to be worked out) might give answers to this, but the draft should address this more explicitly and sooner rather than later.

In addition, the possibility for civil society actors to participate in the reviewing will be crucial. We need to ensure that transparent NBSAPs are built with participation of all sectors of the population and are regularly updated (ensuring integration of the GBF within 2 years), including roadmaps and milestones for implementation, addressing all the biodiversity protection requirements, ensuring that such plans involve all relevant ministries and guaranteeing they protect biodiversity in their sectors, contributing in a fair and equitable way to the need to live well within planetary boundaries, addressing biodiversity destruction caused by national consumption patterns and business in third countries (thereby implementing article 3 of the convention) and providing strong support to community conservation initiatives.

We understand some of these elements might not be included in this draft, but we believe they are critical topics for discussion and resolution through specific negotiations with regards the articulation and scope of the NBSAPs.

**Please refer to our edit suggestions in the following paragraphs:** in section G. Responsibility and transparency, and refer to points: 16, 16c, 16d. Furthermore, in the Proposed COP decision, please refer to points 2, 3, and 6a.

# Avaaz Proposed Text Changes

Avaaz supports much of that language in the current framework, and commends the WG2020-2 on its efforts thus far. Avaaz calls on WG2020 to consider the inclusion of the following proposed text changes.

New language proposed by Avaaz is in “green” and deletions are in ~~red and strikethrough~~



ORIGINAL TEXT <sup>10</sup> (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<b>A. Background</b>		
1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework <sup>10</sup> builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.	1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to <b>halt biodiversity loss and achieve zero extinction by 2030, and</b> implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.	The first paragraph should set a tone of urgency and state clearly the ambition needed to address the current state of ecological emergency.
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	<b>Reference to Carbon Sinks:</b> It should be noted that in an era of rapid climate change, 2021-2030 marks a critical decade for nature and humanity. Crossing the dangerous threshold of 1.5°C in global average temperature rise could mean that many key biodiversity objectives will no longer be tenable, despite the best efforts of all parties to the Convention. Therefore, this is a time for the highest level of ambition. Every effort must be made to protect the carbon sinks contained in natural lands and seas and preserve the wildlife that keeps those carbon sinks healthy, absorbing half of anthropogenic carbon emissions annually.	We suggest adding a second paragraph that sets the tone in a categorical way, and makes it clear that the biodiversity crisis and the climate crisis are two sides of the same problem. Citizens already understand this essential connection -- our members <b>have massively taken action on climate change</b> <sup>11</sup> and millions have joined <b>our campaign to tackle the mass extinction</b> crisis. <sup>12</sup>  Also, just as an observation, actions defined under targets need to respond and correspond with the issues raised in the background. In addition, the framework should take cognizance of the rampant expansion of agribusiness, and the threats it poses to agricultural biodiversity.

<sup>10</sup> Reference text: Zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/efb0/1f84/a892b98d2982a829962b6371/wg2020-02-03-en.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Avaaz petition -- Sign the Mega Climate Petition for a 100% Clean World - [https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/100\\_clean\\_yt/](https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/100_clean_yt/), 4,087,707 signatures

<sup>12</sup> Avaaz petition -- World Leaders: Protect Half Our Planet [https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/protect\\_half\\_our\\_planet\\_loc\\_sus/](https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/protect_half_our_planet_loc_sus/), 2,335,024 signatures

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<h2>C. Theory of Change</h2>		
<p>5.The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.</p>	<p>5.The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will <b>stabilize stop</b> in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with <b>net</b> improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that <b>a rights-based approach in tandem with a</b> whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies, <b>in line with the Sustainable Development Goals</b>, need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.</p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes the call for "urgent policy action globally" and the concept of transforming economic, social and financial models. We appreciate the sense of ambition of the language, and the fact that such wording is at the preamble of this text. But we see a gap between the intention here and the operational formulations expressed in Goals, Actions, Targets.</p> <p>Overall, there's a need to sharpen the targets, so they are specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound ("SMART")<sup>13</sup>. But that's not enough: they need to respond to the diversity and complexity of our planet. ICCA Consortium already warned in its 2018 submission, saying the "targets and the scientific basis and baselines for targets and indicators are based on multiple types of knowledge and evidence, including Indigenous and local knowledge systems as well as social sciences. Extra care needs to be taken in this regard, as inappropriately formulated targets and indicators (such as those only based on natural sciences and quantitative measures) can backfire and undermine the efforts of Indigenous peoples and communities. We need more dialogue and engagement between worldviews and knowledge systems. The targets should be coherent and consistent, and should not contain internal contradictions."<sup>14</sup></p> <p>Lastly, we believe that a stronger synchronicity with the Sustainable Development Goals will help the Convention to achieve its objectives and targets, and will bring the necessary visibility that the process in particular, and the issues in general, deserves.</p>

<sup>13</sup> Preliminary Synthesis And Analysis Of Views On The Scope And Content Of The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework CBD/COP/14/INF/16, para. 14

<sup>14</sup> ICCA Consortium: In response to the notification requesting views on the preparation, scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Notification Ref.: SCBD/OES/DC/RH/KNM/87538 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/Post2020/postsbi/icca.pdf>

# I. Introduction

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
6. The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by (i) enabling conditions, and (ii) adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.	6. The framework's theory of change <b>assumes demands as a prerequisite</b> that transformative actions are taken by governments and businesses to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation. <b>and mainstreaming; and redirection of resources,</b> (b) <b>halt and reduce</b> the threats to biodiversity <b>by addressing direct and indirect drivers</b> and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by (i) enabling conditions, <b>including comprehensive rights-holder engagement,</b> and (ii) adequate means of implementation, including <b>transparency, rights based, equitable and effective governance structures,</b> financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, <b>while keeping global temperatures within 1.5C.</b>	<p>The text needs to be explicit on the need to redirect resources and financial flows from harmful economic activities, the obligation from business and financial institutions to be fully transparent on impacts on biodiversity, and the absolute need to have a strong rights-holders engagement.</p> <p>Without these three elements, in the current geopolitical environment, we won't be able to ensure a genuine operationalization of a whole-of-society and a whole-of-government approach.</p>
7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership with many organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.	7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges <b>the important</b> need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive <b>and rights-based</b> approaches and <b>as well recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the full, free, prior and informed consent</b> and effective participation <b>of indigenous peoples and local communities</b> in the implementation, <b>monitoring and evaluation</b> of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership with many organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.	<p>Avaaz welcomes specific mention of indigenous peoples and other rights-holders, and as well the need for "gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework."</p> <p>Avaaz also appreciates the reference on "taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity," and we encourage all parties that references to rights-based approach appear more consistently and explicit within the operational text.</p> <p>Crucially, Avaaz wishes to note that "participation in implementation" doesn't mean rights recognition, so therefore we ask to make that important distinction, as outlined in the edit suggestion.</p> <p>Other edits suggested here seek to strengthen the language to emphasize certain elements of rights-based approach, such as the concept of free, prior and informed consent.</p>

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
8. The theory of change is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of other multilateral environment agreements, including the biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.	<i>Avaaz welcomes the inclusion of this paragraph and also encourages the parties to leverage biodiversity opportunities within the UNFCCC and UNCCD frameworks, especially in aspects regarding rights-affirming elements, in particular the Local Community and Indigenous Peoples Knowledge Platform, under the UNFCCC mandate.</i>	
<b>A. 2050 Vision</b>		
9. 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.”	<i>Avaaz has no suggestions for this wording. Avaaz welcomes this paragraph, especially the reference to “all people,” which is in line with the pledge from UN Member States that “no one will be left behind” in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda.</i>	
<b>B. 2030 and 2050 Goals</b>		Avaaz is flagging that the process has not yet properly discussed 2050 goals in detail, as it was manifested at SBSTTA23. Given the urgency of this crisis we suggest all discussion of goals, especially 2050 goals, should include shorter milestones (every 5 years) in order to tighten up implementation and evaluation, giving the parties the chance to adjust and correct as they go. Discussing a 30 year goal opens the risk of diluting time and resources..

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
10. (a) No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience;	(a) No <del>net</del> loss by 2030 in the area, <b>connectivity</b> and integrity of <b>all natural</b> freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems <b>with high importance for biodiversity or high ecological integrity, with 2020 as baseline</b> , and increases of at least [ <del>2</del> 30%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience;	<p>Avaaz believes a 20% goal is insufficient for 2050 and calls for more ambition. Also, Avaaz considers that connectivity is a critical element that needs to be reflected in all area based goals and targets.</p> <p>Furthermore, Avaaz offers a voice of caution on the overuse of the term “net”, since it could send the wrong message to the international community (“No net loss” implies offsetting schemes by definition, meaning reduction of area and integrity in a ecosystem compensated by a commitment to restore other areas). As WCS rightly pointed out, “those losses should be as limited as possible, and should avoid the most critical areas altogether.”<sup>15</sup></p> <p>We echo WCS in calling on further reflection by the Parties and scientific community, including at SBSTTA-24, on how to monitor progress against this goal, as well as the percentage increase that would be required by 2050.</p> <p>We also agree with WCS in noting an inconsistency between the 2030 goal for ecosystems (calling for “no net loss”) and the target 1 (“calling for a net gain”), and asks for greater alignment between the two We recommend to read WCS indicators (page 13 from their briefing on Draft Zero).</p> <p>Moreover, this target would open the possibility for sub-target on securing the recognition and protection of territories owned, managed and used by indigenous peoples and local communities, given the proven contribution that these areas can make to the achievement of Goal A.</p> <p>Lastly, we encourage the Parties to also consider separate land, freshwater, and marine targets.</p>

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
(b) The percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050;	(b) The percentage of species threatened with <b>human induced</b> extinction is reduced by <b>[X%] 100%</b> , and the <b>abundance population numbers of known threatened</b> species have increased on average by <b>at least [50%]</b> by 2030 and <b>by [90%]</b> by 2050;	Since 1970 we have lost 60% of land populations and 80% of freshwater populations. The target suggested would effectively reduce that to 40% (from 60%) and 70% (from 80%) respectively in 2030 and full recovery by 2050.
(c) Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050;	(c) Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced <b>for all species on average</b> by 2030, <b>and for [90%] of species by 2050</b> ;	This target is too broad to have a specific 2050 target especially in regards to plant DNA. We need a clean and simple 2030 target. And the message should be clear: no more loss after 2030.
(d) Nature provides benefits to people contributing to:		
(ii) Improvements in sustainable access to safe and drinkable water for at least [X million] people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;	(ii) Improvements in sustainable access to <b>safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking</b> <b>able</b> water for <b>all at least [X million] people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050</b> ;	Avaaz stresses the need to add the term “clean, accessible and affordable” drinking water, as outlined at the 2010 UN General Assembly Resolution <sup>16</sup> . It’s also important to note here that the SDG target 6.1 is clear that, by 2030, the world must “achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all”.
(iii) Improvements in resilience to natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;	(iii) <b>Measurable</b> improvements in resilience to natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 <b>through investments in restoring “green infrastructure”, sustainable use practices, ecosystems-based approaches, for all communities designated as “most vulnerable” to the impacts of climate change</b> <b>and [Y million] by 2050</b> ;	The next 10 years are uncharted territory, with the possibility of the collapse of the West Antarctic ice sheet many more communities could become vulnerable in 2030 than are considered vulnerable today. For instance, California has a framework for identifying “vulnerable communities” and IPCC put <a href="#">this document</a> out <sup>17</sup> , so goals will need to be reviewed periodically.

<sup>16</sup> Resolution A/RES/64/292. United Nations General Assembly, July 2010.

<sup>17</sup> Technical Paper 3: Assessing Vulnerability for Climate Adaptation 69. See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Country%20Documents/General/apf%20technical%20paper03.pdf>

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
(iv) At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050.	(iv) <del>At least 30%</del> A significant portion of the carbon mitigation efforts required to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement <sup>18</sup> <del>in 2030 and 2050</del> through ecosystems-based approaches and Nature Based Solutions such as reforestation, land restoration, and avoided land use change with 30% of annual emissions reductions through 2050.	<i>Achieving the Paris Climate Agreement Goals</i> (Teske et al, 2019) <sup>19</sup> demonstrates the 30% target is the right one, although we're suggesting a change of order of the text to accommodate the inclusion of ecosystems-based approaches and Nature Based Solutions: 2.5GtCO <sub>2</sub> /yr negative emissions is possible in 2030 with another 4GtCO <sub>2</sub> in avoided land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) emissions (or 6.5GtCO <sub>2</sub> which is about 34% of the the 19GtCO <sub>2</sub> reduction needed by 2030). By 2050 we can be doing 7.3 GtCO <sub>2</sub> /yr + 4GtCO <sub>2</sub> and we need a total reduction of 38GtCO <sub>2</sub> (around 30%).
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	Significant improvements in clean air for at least [X million] people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;	In line with the above, and in order to tackle air pollution, a specific target on clear air should be included.
(e) The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050.	(e) The benefits, shared fairly and equitably by all parties, stakeholders and rights-holders, from the sustainable use of genetic resources, biodiversity conservation, use of ecosystem services and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050.	Benefit-sharing should comprise a wide range of elements to ensure credibility in the process, furthermore the use of all these components should be sustainable by 2030.

<sup>18</sup> 50% reduction in current net emissions by 2030 and 100% reduction by 2050. IPCC SR1.5, Special Report. See <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

<sup>19</sup> *Achieving the Paris Climate Agreement Goals* (Teske et al, 2019). See <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-3-030-05843-2.pdf>

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
C. 2030 Mission	No specific comments	
D. 2030 action targets		
12. The Framework has 20 action-oriented targets for 2030 which, if achieved, will contribute to the outcome-oriented goals for 2030 and 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.	12. The Framework has 20 action-oriented targets for 2030 which, if achieved, will contribute to the outcome-oriented goals for 2030 <del>and 2050</del> . Actions to reach these targets, <b>under a 2020 baseline</b> , should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations, <b>in particular the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment</b> , taking into account <b>the support given by external States and/or Non-State actors</b> , national socioeconomic <b>and local cultural</b> conditions, <b>including capacities and responsibilities, in a “common but differentiated” approach to achieving the collective targets.</b>	Avaaz welcomes this paragraph and is adding some specificity on timelines, human rights obligations and making an explicit mention of “common but differentiated approach” in order to distinguish different conditions, capacities and responsibilities in fulfilling the international obligations <sup>20</sup> that the State parties are bound to honor.
(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity	Avaaz has no suggestions for this wording. However, Avaaz notes with grave concern that this section doesn’t reflect the critical role of frontline environmental defenders nor the key drivers of biodiversity loss, such as the expansion of unsustainable industrial monocultures. We suggest some additions to address this concern.	

20    Avaaz encourages Parties to read: Knox, J. 2017. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, A/HRC/34/49.



## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
1. Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.	1. By 2030, identify, retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, <del>increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under</del> , including Key Biodiversity Areas, connectivity zones and other sites of biodiversity importance (in particular Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas), through comprehensive spatial and sound, rights-based and equitable community governance planning <del>addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness, and curbing unsustainable development models.</del>	<p>Avaaz is suggesting significant rewording of this paragraph given the importance of this target and its social implications. Furthermore, Avaaz suggests adding three spatial planning sub-targets: (i) restoration, (ii) curbing unsustainable agriculture, and (iii) addressing infrastructure developments.</p> <p>Our members have been campaigning against unsustainable agricultural models and products that, for instance, <a href="#">are putting our bees at risk</a>.<sup>21</sup></p> <p>Avaaz is aligned with WWF's wording suggestions for such sub-targets, which we see as a good model to resolve this paragraph and offer slightly tweaked versions to them.</p> <p>Avaaz agrees with WWF that ensuring the inclusion of spatial planning and the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) will better ensure specificity and thus alignment between Parties in implementation. Given that the KBA standard does not cover connectivity zones, and that there is a separate standard for identifying such areas, reference to both KBAs and connectivity zones is important.</p>
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	1 bis. By 2030, restore 50% of areas of degraded ecosystems and achieving a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity of ecosystems while halting and reversing the decline of critical and vulnerable ecosystems and habitats and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.	<i>Refer to the overall wording and its rationale in the WWF proposal document<sup>22</sup></i>

<sup>21</sup> Avaaz petition -- Save the Bees [https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/save\\_the\\_bees\\_global/](https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/save_the_bees_global/), 5,050,142 signatures.

<sup>22</sup> Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Zero Draft: WWF response, January 2020 - Page 18

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	1 ter. By 2030, curbing unsustainable agriculture and aquaculture, ensuring that 100% of areas are sustainably managed, with zero new habitat conversion or deforestation, large scale soil rehabilitation, maintenance and strengthening of ecological connectivity, extension of ecosystem services, and increase resilience to climate change, through the application of agro-ecological approaches and nature-based solutions; food waste and post-harvest loss are reduced by 50%; and the global footprint of diets is reduced by 50%, aligning human and planetary health.	<p>Our members around the world have actively campaigned <a href="#">against food waste</a><sup>23</sup> and on other issues related to our current broken food chain.</p> <p>As WWF points out, this target can be measured with the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* SDG 2 indicator 2.4.1;</li> <li>* Quantity of chemical pesticides and fertilizers used (FAO and IFA statistics) as a proxy to measure the application of agro-ecological practices and nature-based solutions;</li> <li>* Reduction of global volume of animal feed per capita (FAO statistics);</li> <li>* Sample country food consumption survey data.</li> </ul> <p><i>Refer to the overall wording and its rationale in the WWF proposal document</i><sup>24</sup></p>
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	1 quater. All infrastructure development prioritizes, by 2030, the use of existing infrastructure and nature-based solutions, adheres to comprehensive spatial plans, integrates nature and climate risks in decision making, and applies the conservation hierarchy to seek net biodiversity gains in area, connectivity and integrity, achieve zero degradation of ecosystem services, and retain existing intact areas, free flowing rivers and wilderness and respects no-go areas declared by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.	<p>Addressing infrastructure will be critical to stop biodiversity loss, and will require cross-sectoral engagement.</p> <p><i>Refer to the overall wording and its rationale in the WWF proposal document</i><sup>25</sup></p>

<sup>23</sup> Avaaz petition -- Stop food waste, end hunger! [https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/food\\_waste\\_loc/](https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/food_waste_loc/), 1,009,269 signatures

<sup>24</sup> Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Zero Draft: WWF response, January 2020 - Page 19

<sup>25</sup> Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Zero Draft: WWF response, January 2020 - Page 20

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.	<p>2. <del>Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.</del> half [50%] of all land, freshwater and marine areas is conserved, by 2030, through:</p> <p>(a) Conserving at least 30% of all such areas through effectively and equitably managed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and designed as ecologically representative and well connect-ed ecological networks, ensuring especially the value of all key biodiversity areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity is documented, conserved and restored, and;</p> <p>(b) Conserving at least 20% more of all such areas selected for their particular importance for ecosystem services, including carbon storage, water provisioning, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.</p>	<p>Time and time again, science is telling us that conventional forms of conservation will be insufficient. Effective conservation without people is not credible conservation.</p> <p>The scientific justification for these edits and why we need more ambitious targets can be seen in the first part of the Avaaz submission.</p> <p>Avaaz is concerned about the lack of any reference to equitable governance in this target, which could open the door for violation of traditional, customary, indigenous and community rights, while contributing nothing to, or undermining, biodiversity outcomes.</p> <p>It is important to clearly parse out the difference between total area targets and subset area targets:</p> <p>The Global Safety Net 1.0 (to be published Spring 2020) shows that an overlay analysis of the 10 leading global-scale conservation priority regimes (including existing PAs) yielded a result of 29.9% of total land area as being “of particular importance for biodiversity.” Parallel analyses of marine areas have yielded a similar figure of 30%.</p> <p>An additional 20% of total land area has been identified as “of particular importance for ecosystem services,” namely carbon storage, as well as providing potential habitat for species migrating as a result of climate change. Not protecting these land areas could lead to further deforestation and land conversion that would likely result in an inability to stay below the dangerous threshold of 1.5C in global average temperature rise, at which point many biodiversity outcomes would become difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.</p>

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.	<p>2. <del>Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.</del> half [50%] of all land, freshwater and marine areas is conserved, by 2030, through:</p> <p>(a) Conserving at least 30% of all such areas through effectively and equitably managed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and designed as ecologically representative and well connected ecological networks, ensuring especially the value of all key biodiversity areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity is documented, conserved and restored, and;</p> <p>(b) Conserving at least 20% more of all such areas selected for their particular importance for ecosystem services, including carbon storage, water provisioning, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.</p>	<p>We suggest deleting the sub-target of 10% of “strict protection” since it could trigger rights violations. From some of our conversations in the the Thematic Workshop on Area-Based Conservation Measures for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, last December, it wasn’t clear whether “strict protection” means “completely free of human presence” and that ambiguity would open risks for indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>As many of our partners rightly pointed out, human rights and land rights safeguards are essential to any “strict protection” target, if this Framework is to have a rights-based approach as noted in preambular text.</p> <p>Also, as reflected in a joint submission at that workshop, signed by Avaaz, CBD Alliance, Forests Peoples Programme, Friends of the Earth International, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and ICCA Consortium<sup>26</sup>, “the 30 x 30 global area target alone is not sufficient to preserve biodiversity. The conservation community should be very careful in pushing for spatial targets without fully engaging with IPLCs.”</p>
<i>Doesn’t exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	2bis. Support, protect and recognise individuals and communities at the front line that seeks to protect biodiversity, especially those who are threatened by industrial expansion and unsustainable development models, reducing by 2030 at least [80%] the rate of criminalization of environmental defense work; and an increase of legal protection of environmental human rights defenders, with local and national policy measures and local legislation fully in place by 2050.	<p>It’s a matter of grave urgency to address the situation environmental and land defenders: individuals and communities at the front line of industrial expansion are paying with their lives the consequences for their leadership in stemming the threats to biodiversity: grave and repeated human rights violations and oppression and criminalisation have risen lately.</p> <p>2019 data from Frontline Defenders highlights indicates that 40% of human rights defenders reported threatened or killed last year were defending land, natural resources and environments against “profit-driven exploitation of natural resources, combined with rampant corruption, weak governments and systemic poverty... and the belief that mega-projects are essential for development”.<sup>27</sup></p>

<sup>26</sup> “Precision, not slogans”: Submission from Civil Society on the discussions of the Thematic Workshop on Area-based Conservation Measures. Montreal, Canada. December 3, 2019 (signed by Avaaz, CBD Alliance, Forests Peoples Programme, Friends of the Earth International, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and ICCA Consortium).

<sup>27</sup> Frontline Defenders, 2019. See [https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/global\\_analysis\\_2019\\_web.pdf](https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/global_analysis_2019_web.pdf)

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	By 2030, 100% of the land and waters, traditionally governed and conserved by IPLCs are appropriately recognized and collectively secured for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity based on Free Prior and Informed Consent; Protected areas contested as “land grabs” taken from IPLCs shall not be accepted under the Convention.	As reflected in a joint submission at the Thematic Workshop on Area-Based Conservation Measures, signed by Avaaz, CBD Alliance, Forests Peoples Programme, Friends of the Earth International, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and ICCA Consortium <sup>28</sup> : “The post-2020 area based targets under CBD must not support land grabs. If government parties claim IPLC land as part of their contribution to the CBD, without the free, prior and informed consent, and self-determined management of those areas, such lands should not be accepted under the convention.”
4.Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%].	4.Reduce <del>by 2030</del> pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [30%] <a href="#">by 2030 and [50%] by 2050, with a reduction of plastic waste in waterways and oceans by at least [50%] by 2030 and [90%] by 2050, from 2020 baselines.</a>	<p>In order to create a stronger and more clear paragraph, Avaaz suggests splitting the into two subcategories, land and sea, because the nature and dynamics of pollution are quite different and cannot be encapsulated in one goal. Plastic pollution is a serious threat to our biodiversity and an ambitious target should be set as a matter of urgency.</p> <p>New research suggests the scale of plastic pollution in our oceans could be a <a href="#">million times worse than previously recorded</a> and the UN have called businesses and governments <a href="#">to take ambitious action and move beyond recycling and the elimination of the most problematic packaging.</a></p>
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	4bis. By 2030 significantly reduce nutrient, sediment, plastic and chemical pollution of the ocean by industry, agriculture, waste management and sewage, and as well marine noise pollution.	<p>Ending plastic pollution is one of <a href="#">the key campaigns of our members</a><sup>29</sup> and our community demands world leaders “to phase out single-use plastics within the next 5 years, and implement the policies our oceans need to thrive.”</p> <p><i>Please refer to the entirety of rationale in the WCS paper.<sup>30</sup></i></p>

<sup>28</sup> “Precision, not slogans”: Submission from Civil Society on the discussions of the Thematic Workshop on Area-based Conservation Measures. Montreal, Canada. December 3, 2019 (signed by Avaaz, CBD Alliance, Forests Peoples Programme, Friends of the Earth International, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and ICCA Consortium). Read page 31 of this document.

<sup>29</sup> Avaaz petition -- Save our Oceans - End plastic pollution now! [https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/end\\_plastic\\_pollution\\_loc/](https://secure.avaaz.org/campaign/en/end_plastic_pollution_loc/), 1,059,911 signatures.

<sup>30</sup> WCS Views in Draft Post-2020 Framework, Reflections on fht Zero Draft for the Second Meeting of OEWf, page 9

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	4ter. By 2030, all material waste generated is reduced by 50% through “zero waste” programmes, reduction of sales of disposable materials and a rapid uptake of recycling, including metals, minerals and non-metals).	<i>As referred above.</i>
6. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO <sub>2</sub> =] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security.	6. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches providing by 2030 [ <del>about 30%</del> ] [ <del>at least XXX MT CO<sub>2</sub>=</del> approximately 6.5GtCO <sub>2</sub> per year] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security, and as well an increase in the securely titled and appropriately supported indigenous and/or community managed and owned territories, especially in areas of particular importance for ecosystem services, including carbon storage, water provisioning, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.	As many partners pointed out, including secured tenure as a specific action target appropriately recognises the solutions and positive contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, instead of relegating them to participation and safeguards.  There's also a need for recognition that an increase in the securely titled and appropriately supported indigenous and/or community managed and owned territories would directly contribute to the desired outcomes of both the UNFCCC and the CBD.
<b>(b) Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>		
7. Enhance the sustainable use of wild species providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].	7. Enhance the sustainable use of wild species and locally domesticated species providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].	Locally domesticated species should be in the equation as an integral part of the transformation of our food system. Our members campaigned actively on issues related to <a href="#">animal farming</a> . <sup>31</sup>

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
11. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.	Ensure that <b>adequate policy measures are in place and are fully implemented by all Parties by 2030, to ensure that</b> benefits from the <b>sustainable</b> utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, <del>resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.</del>	Target should only focus on equitable and fair share of benefits, as suggested by our partners.
<b>(c) Tools and solutions for implementation and main-streaming.</b>		
12. Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	12. Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are <del>most</del> harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 20 <b>25</b> that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	<p>A cornerstone of a healthy Planet is the elimination of harmful subsidies. As pointed out by TNC reacting to the Zero Draft, it's imperative to enact new country and global fiscal policies, mechanisms and incentives to produce greater sources of funding available to cover the costs of biodiversity restoration and protection, and taking economic measures to eliminate harmful subsidies or investments that would substantially reduce the need for future conservation funding.<sup>32</sup></p> <p>Target should build on Aichi target 3, which includes “all” harmful subsidies. As indicated in our outline, in Avaaz we believe that the elimination of harmful subsidies should be a target in itself.</p>

## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
13. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.	13. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, <b>along with sectoral action plans on biodiversity at national and global level</b> , development processes, <b>climate outlines</b> , poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied <b>and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities are guaranteed</b> .	As pointed out by various partners, environmental impact assessments of any type, when inclusive of traditionally held lands and resources, must include participation by (or be led by) the owners of such lands and resources.
14. Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.	14. Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, <b>through, especially, regulatory approaches and effective enforcement</b> , including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of <b>at least [5100%]</b> in negative impacts on biodiversity.	Parties have identified the need to address the fact that distant areas of the world are increasingly connected by trade and global supply chains, resulting in biodiversity loss in other areas. Setting up a specific target on trade related impacts is important in this context.
15. Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.	15. Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources, <b>including through redirection of existing investments and other resources</b> , so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.	A strong agenda of elimination of harmful subsidies within the CBD post 2020 framework will accelerate the implementation of other SDGs, and it will free substantial financial resources to be used to support the implementation of the post-2020 targets. It's also important to take into account national circumstances (resources, capacities, technologies), especially in developing countries
17. People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.	17. People everywhere <b>are empowered by the State Parties, with several economic and legal incentives</b> , to take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels <b>and lifestyles</b> .	Successful experiences in transforming citizen behaviour involves incentives as well as strong, well designed public campaigns.



## II. The Framework

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
18. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.	18. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, <b>wisdom</b> , innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers, <b>including rights-holders</b> , have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management, <b>and equitable governance</b> of biodiversity, <b>including secure and resourced tenure, ownership and management rights being recognised</b> .	This paragraph established a safeguard for intellectual property rights, but does not establish a need to protect such knowledge, despite its centrality to addressing biodiversity needs. Our partners insist that protection of this knowledge is directly related to allowing its continued use, and protection requires secure and resourced tenure, ownership and management rights being recognised.
19. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.	19. Promote the full and effective participation of <b>rights-holders, including</b> indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making <b>and governance</b> related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 <b>inclusive and</b> equitable participation, <b>land rights</b> and rights over relevant resources.	While Avaaz welcomes this action, we also believe it's not enough. We added key language to help address the fact that these protections for (and references to) rights over resources are not linked to any of the preceding activities that may threaten such rights, and do not fully recognise the importance for biodiversity outcomes of securing such rights.
20. Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.	20. Foster diverse visions of good quality of life <b>through inclusive policies that promote, protect and respect cultural diversity, including cultural values, spiritual manifestations and faith expressions important for indigenous peoples, local communities and other groups</b> . Unleash <b>values</b> principles of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability, <b>and a collective forms of mutual care</b> .	Avaaz warmly welcome this paragraph. As Pope Francis wrote in his encyclical Laudato Si': "A true ecological approach always becomes a social approach; it must integrate questions of justice in debates on the environment, so as to hear both the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor."

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<b>E. Implementation support mechanisms</b>		
13. Effective implementation of the framework requires implementation support mechanisms 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:		
(a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources;	(a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources, <b>including through redirection of perverse incentives and investments</b> ;	As the submission prepared by the Global Forest Coalition, the post 2020 should include a target regarding a 100% redirection and phasing out of perverse incentives, as part of its resource mobilization related targets, which should also include a target on the mobilization of new additional public financial resources <sup>33</sup> .
	<b>(e) Traditional knowledge and technology as base for innovation and technology transfer</b>	Important to add this element to meet the IPBES report recommendations last year.
<b>F. Enabling conditions</b>		
14. Appropriate consideration of a set of enabling conditions will facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions are:		
(a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;	(a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities <b>as decision makers and rights-holders; and recognition of their territories in ways that they ask for.</b>	There's an urgency for a formal and structural recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities in monitoring and stocktaking of progress in the implementation of the framework.

<sup>33</sup> Submission of views on possible targets, indicators and baselines for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework on the interlinkages and interdependencies between biodiversity and climate change, Global Forest Coalition and Climate Rights Ambition and Land Alliance, January 2020.

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
(b) The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions;	(b) The participation of all relevant <b>rights-holders and</b> stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions;	Adding the concept of rights-holder element to reflect inclusiveness in the process and interactions.
(e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes;	(e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes, <b>including the Rio conventions, ensuring the whole government approach;</b>	Adding integration with other Rio conventions to ensure synergies with UNCCD and UNFCCC bodies and processes.
(g) Adequate inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;	(g) Adequate inclusive, <b>equitable</b> and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;	Adding equity element to reflect in a more nitid way the intention of this paragraph.

## G. Responsibility and transparency

16. The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:	16. The framework contains measures to monitor, review, <b>comply</b> and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:	Adding the word compliance to ensure strict transparency and compliance.
(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;	(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans <b>(NBSAPs, under the CBD), and Nationally determined contributions (NDCs, under the UNFCCC);</b>	There's a lot of potential on the synergies between NBSAPs and NDCs, but also the need to make clear to other conventions what results are needed from their areas in order to prevent biodiversity collapse.
(c) Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;	(c) Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework <b>with a compliance mechanism</b> , of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;	It is essential to the success of this effort to include strict transparency and compliance.
(d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.	(d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility, <b>compliance</b> and transparency.	<i>As referred above.</i>

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<b>H. Outreach, awareness and uptake</b>		
<p>17. All actors will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies.</p>	<p>17. All actors, <b>especially national and subnational governments</b>, will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies. <b>Activities should allow the parties to:</b></p> <p>(a) Increase understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of IPLCs;</p> <p>(b) Raise awareness of all rights-holders and stakeholders of the existence of biodiversity-related targets, and as well the post-2020 process within the convention;</p> <p>(c) Raise awareness with citizens about the post-2020 targets;</p> <p>(d) Promote or develop platforms to to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity;</p> <p>(e) Promote biodiversity education in school curricula, including awareness about the Rio conventions and its role in shaping national legislation.</p>	<p>The only way to raise awareness of the framework is to effectively communicate the urgency of the crisis, and the opportunity this framework has to act in different levels. Without specific activities at the national and subnational level, the Convention will be at risk to become irrelevant.</p>

# Proposed COP decision

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
1. Adopts the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision as a global framework for action by all Parties and stakeholders to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and achieve the objectives of the Convention;	1. Adopts the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision as a global framework for action by all Parties, <b>rights-holders</b> and stakeholders to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and achieve the objectives of the Convention;	Adding the term right-holders to ensure proper inclusion.
2. Adopts the technical annex to the framework which contains its monitoring framework to track progress towards its goals and targets;	2. Adopts the technical annex to the framework which contains its monitoring <b>and compliance</b> framework to track progress towards its goals and targets;	It is essential to the success of this effort to include strict transparency and compliance.
3. Establishes a mechanism for enhanced reporting, review and transparency [as elaborated in decision 15/-	3. Establishes a mechanism for enhanced reporting, review, <b>compliance</b> and transparency [as elaborated in decision 15/-	<i>As referred above.</i>
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	<b>(d) Decision 15/- on synergies;</b>	<i>Refer to the suggested addition and its rationale in the WWF proposal document.</i> <sup>34</sup>  Synergies warrant a separate decision similar to the roadmap for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the international level 2017 -2020 (adopted at COP13).
<i>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</i>	<b>(e) Decision 15/- on SDG targets on biodiversity;</b>	As our partners indicated, SDG targets on biodiversity with an end date of 2020 should be updated in line with the 2030 goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This will require a COP15 decision that includes recommendations to the UNGA for consideration and adoption.  It is critical that this decision will have, as a starting point, Resolution 74/4 of the UN General Assembly of 15 October 2019 ("Political Declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly") and its call on gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development and its decision "to maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda, including by ensuring ambitious and continuous action on the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals with a 2020 timeline"

ORIGINAL TEXT (SOURCE)	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
5. Urges Parties and invites other Governments and all stakeholders to implement the framework consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions and national capacities;	5. Urges Parties and invites other Governments, <b>all rights-holders</b> and all stakeholders to implement the framework consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions and national capacities;	Adding the term right-holders to ensure proper inclusion.
<b>6. Urges Parties:</b>		
(a) To develop national and, as appropriate, regional targets or commitments for each of the global targets in the framework, which should be developed with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, while taking into account national priorities, circumstances and capacities as well as, in the case of developing countries, the resources provided by developed countries pursuant to Article 20 of the Convention, and to communicate them to the Executive Secretary no later than [April 2021];	(a) To develop national and, as appropriate, regional targets or commitments for each of the global targets in the framework should be developed with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, while taking into account national priorities, circumstances and capacities as well as, in the case of developing countries, the resources provided by developed countries pursuant to Article 20 of the Convention <b>and Article 9 of the Paris Agreement</b> , and to <b>include monitoring and compliance mechanisms</b> communicated <b>them</b> to the Executive Secretary no later than [April 2021];	Adding integration with the UNFCCC to ensure synergies between the two bodies and processes. It's also important to take into account national circumstances (resources, capacities, technologies), especially in developing countries.
(d) To adjust their national targets or commitments and related actions in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans as necessary, in the light of the regular global stocktake of progress;	(d) To adjust their national targets or commitments and related actions in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans <b>(NBSAPs under the CBD and NDCs under the UNFCCC)</b> as necessary, in the light of the regular global stocktake of progress;	NBSAPs and NDCs should speak to each other and countries should ensure consistency: nature is not “divided” among conventions. The CBD needs to make clear to other conventions what results are needed from their areas in order to prevent biodiversity collapse.

## Precision, not slogans

**Submission from Civil Society on the discussions of the Thematic Workshop on Area-based Conservation Measures. Montreal, Canada. December 3, 2019**

We would like to thank the organisers of the workshop for the hard work shown by all involved speakers, facilitators and Secretariat staff over the past three days. We would like to note that while we trust in the good will, intellectual honesty and experience of the appointed facilitators and speakers, it was notable that most of them come from a common particular context, background and area of expertise that does not fully represent the diverse nature of the Convention. We encourage to bear this in mind for future workshops.

Language and clarity is key in this process, and certain elements should be taken into consideration to ensure proper inclusivity. For that reason, we, the civil society representatives invited to participate, would like to ensure that the facilitators and organizers of this workshop take into account the following points, so the various positions of the civil society present in this consultation workshop are reflected fully and accurately on the notes.

### 1. ONE EQUITY

Connect and use indicators and existing mechanisms and frameworks already implemented and in place in other spaces that specialize in particular elements related to equity and governance, such as:

- I. Sustainable Development Goals framework
- II. Escazú Agreement.
- III. Aarhus Convention.
- IV. Indigenous Navigator.
- V. United Nations Human Rights Declaration, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- VI. United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights, Indigenous Peoples Rights, Human Rights and the environment.

We strongly encourage a review and incorporation of these indicators and reporting frameworks where relevant, particularly for socio-economic indicators, land tenure, cultural diversity and governance indicators.

The following should all be achieved to ensure equity:

- a. Effective laws, policies, institutions in place.
- b. Full and meaningful participation in decision-making.
- c. Access to information.
- d. Access to justice.
- e. Compliance with international human rights laws, standards, and frameworks.

In considering the subject of equity, special consideration must be afforded to the vulnerabilities and key contributions of women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, other vulnerable groups.

Another dimension of equity is intergenerational equity, which means that all generations share a common but differentiated responsibility in ensuring a healthy planet for the generations that follow.

### 2. ON EFFECTIVENESS

There is clearly a certain level of difficulty in assessing the effectiveness of the current Protected Area system, both from a process and outcome point of view. Many comments over the past three days from people more closely involved in monitoring protected areas than us have made it clear that the effectiveness of a large number of these areas in contributing to the convention's aim of conserving biodiversity is far from clear, measurable, or even, in places, intended or expected. From the point of view of effectiveness in delivering the 'equity' element of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), tools are either insufficient, unused, or currently missing. Both positive and negative indicators on the human rights impacts of the current PA estate are possible and should be introduced, for instance:

- a. Effectiveness indicator related to the presence or absence of conflict with communities and peoples.
- b. Effectiveness indicator related to the land tenure arrangements that underpin Protected Areas, with a linked target to increase indigenous peoples' titled ownership over areas they govern

The logic of OECMs (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) suggests that effectiveness will be an essential element in the identification of these types of sites or areas. Verification of such effectiveness should be assessed according to the self-determined objectives and indicators of the stewards of such areas, as long as they contribute to biodiversity conservation. Direct

reporting of OECMs by the stewards of the areas should be encouraged or required, in order to rebalance the world's recognition of conservation outcomes away from the preponderance of government or State-led areas currently included in global databases.

### 3. ON REPRESENTATION

Representation not only of ecoregions or ecosystems but also of governance types should be a target, recognising in particular the role of indigenous peoples and other collectively governed land types. This is particularly critical given the clear assessment results of the global IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) report indicating that a significant proportion of remaining biodiversity is conserved and held by indigenous peoples.

### 4. ON CONNECTIVITY

Indigenous lands, territories and resources play a very key role in this subject, in some areas are the last areas that protect biodiversity and at the same time, are key for the protection of traditional knowledge. Where conservation is an objective, indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources may be known as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs). On this sense, ICCAs needs to be part of connectivity. Derived from the previous, Indigenous Peoples and local communities' collective rights need to be respected.

OECMs play a key role in connectivity and IPLCs (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities) should be taken into full account. Last but not least, a tool that is important for connectivity is spatial planning and if we promote a collective way to do it, we will guarantee ownership of the result also. On this spatial planning we need to list all the drivers.

# Annex

## 5. ON LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES INTEGRATION

There is rich traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices on managing landscapes and seascapes. Many IPLC lands and territories are good cases of landscape approaches —with zones for active use, strict protection and sacred sites, etc.— and there is much potential in recognizing IPLC territories as an ABCM in the aspect of integration.

## 6. ON SCOPE

According to the Rights and Resources Initiative, as much as 65% of the world's land is communally held by indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). These lands have been managed for thousands of years through traditional wisdom, providing both sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity habitat. Yet, only 10% of their lands have been legally recognized. That's why the world need 100% legal recognition of indigenous and community lands, territories and waters.

- I. According to Garnett et al (2018), Indigenous lands specifically cover 25% of the terrestrial surface, two-thirds of which is in a natural condition, containing 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity.
- II. We can deduce that 40-50% of the terrestrial surface is managed by IPLCs and in a natural condition capable of supporting biodiversity.
- III. So if the goal of the CBD is to preserve biodiversity, it should incorporate traditional land management by IPLCs, providing a mechanism to strengthen land tenure claims with governments who are Parties to the CBD.
- IV. Area-based targets are one means to do so.

Of the 15% of land designated as Protected Areas (PAs) under Aichi target 11, 40% overlaps with indigenous land (Garnett et al, 2018). Additionally, many PAs have been contested as "land grabs" taken from IPLCs.

- V. The post-2020 area based targets under CBD must not support land grabs. If government parties claim IPLC land as part of their contribution to the CBD, without the free, prior and informed consent, and self-determined management of those areas, such lands should not be accepted under the convention.
- VI. Instead, the convention framework should allow for voluntary designation by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities of their communally held land that contributes to the biodiversity objectives of the convention.
- VII. We know that when comparing side-by-side government PAs with indigenous reserves, the biodiversity outcomes are always much greater for the latter.
- VIII. So allowing IPLCs to voluntarily designate land is a win-win that will both increase the efficacy and quantity of PAs accounted under the CBD, while also helping IPLCs to secure their land tenure rights.
- IX. In fact, it will be impossible to achieve the stated goals of the CBD without the full cooperation and support of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
- X. According to the "Global Deal for Nature," 50% of land area must be conserved to save biodiversity as the planet warms to 1.5C. We have lost 60% of mammals, birds, fish and reptiles since 1970. We simply cannot lose any more habitat and expect to

achieve any of the goals under the CBD.

- XI. Approximately 47% of the world's land is in a natural or semi-natural condition — land that supports biodiversity, stores carbon, and increases water security. So an additional 3% of lands must be restored to get to the 50% target.
- XII. Almost all of the additional land required to achieve the 50% target is made up of land communally held by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and IPLCs must be provided with a mechanism to designate these lands voluntary under the CBD, without any fear of government land grabs.
- XIII. Since nearly all remaining high-biodiversity lands are communally held by IPLCs, who is selected to be part of the "next 15" to be added to the 15% currently protected? Which communities are left out? And what happens to the remaining 10-20% of IPLC land that has functioned for hundreds of years as refugia for wildlife?
- XIV. These are essential moral questions we must answer without much delay. It is clear that all IPLC land in a natural condition must be incorporated into the CBD. The 50% target would allow for that inclusiveness, while also giving us a chance of preserving the biodiversity that remains as the planet warms to 1.5C. We should also ensure that.
- XV. The 30 x 30 global area target alone is not sufficient to preserve biodiversity. The conservation community should be very careful in pushing for spatial targets without fully engaging with IPLCs.

*We would like to thank the organizers for the chance to participate in this meeting, and we*

*look forward to keep collaborating and discussing these key elements as we approach to the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in Kunming, and as well in other relevant forums within the post-2020 process.*

### The following members of the Civil Society that participated in the Thematic Workshop on

Area-Based Conservation Measures for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework are signing this statement:

- Gadir Lavadenz, CBD Alliance
- Helen Tugendhat, Forest Peoples Programme
- Josefa Tauli, Global Youth Biodiversity Network
- Oscar Soria, Avaaz
- Isaac Rojas, Friends of the Earth International
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