



POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK ZERO DRAFT

WWF RESPONSE

January 2020

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

KEY MESSAGES

I. GENERAL

WWF welcomes the publication of the zero draft, which will be the basis for the negotiations at WG2020-2.

The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework must be a comprehensive plan and spur all sectors of society and governments into ambitious, urgent and transformative action. Indeed, the theory of change in the zero draft states that '*the framework is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models*', and it lists important principles discussed in the lead up to its publication, such as a rights-based approach, intergenerational equity, the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the need for synergies.

Whilst WWF strongly supports these essential components of a successful framework, we believe that the zero draft still falls short of providing a framework for **transformative** change needed to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and to achieve the vision of living in harmony with nature.

WWF believes that the framework would benefit from:

1. ***Increasing the level of ambition:***

Being more ambitious in order to create the transformation that is required. The mission statement in particular should be formulated to reflect a stronger level of ambition and urgency to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. Goals and targets need to be commensurate with that mission.

2. ***Addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss:***

Paying more attention to tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss,¹ including ways to transform food and agricultural systems, finance and economic systems as well as consumption patterns and governance, and tackling the climate crisis through ambitious emission reductions.² This should start with a 2030 goal of a 50% reduction of the negative ecological footprint of production and consumption.

3. ***Addressing productive sectors:***

Including priority strategies and mechanisms to involve key sectors that affect biodiversity (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, and mining and energy) to

¹ See e.g. CBD/SBSTTA/23/2, para's 13, 19 and 32a.

² See https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/inline/files/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers.pdf

translate the theory of change which ‘assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary’ into action.

II. THE FRAMEWORK

1. Mission and Apex Goal

WWF proposes the following mission statement: **By 2030, halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet.** We believe that this mission clearly articulates what needs to be done and what can be done in the next ten years.³

The mission proposed in the zero draft does not express what is required and possible to achieve the transformative change that this framework aspires to.

The proposal falls short of the criteria set in the early stages of the process and it is a regression from the current mission.

Note: We noticed some concerning statements in the footnote. Here are our comments:

- The footnote states that ‘completely halting the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is not possible by 2030’. WWF maintains that it can be done: the view of “bending the curve” presented in WWF’s 2018 Living Planet Report is based on peer reviewed scientific publications and the initial outcomes of the research initiative ‘Bending the Curve of Biodiversity Loss’, a consortium of almost 40 universities, conservation organizations and intergovernmental organizations.
- WWF interprets the term *stabilising* in the statement that ‘[the mission] implies the need for **stabilising** the rate of biodiversity loss’ as **halting, and then reversing** biodiversity loss. This interpretation is consistent with levels of ambition expressed in the proposed goals.

The mission should be complemented and strengthened by an apex goal that sets the compass towards the right science based level of ambition that is required to achieve the mission. This apex goal should be communicable and measurable, providing a simple ‘metric’ to measure overall progress towards the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. WWF is currently working actively with a number of partner organisations to formulate a proposal for a science based apex goal with the aim to circulate it before WG2020-2.

2. Goals

WWF appreciates that the set of goals presented in the zero draft describes the proposed desired state of nature and nature’s benefits to people and that they have a clear link to the Sustainable Development Goals. In order to emphasise the crucial importance of addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss, including climate change, WWF urges parties:

- a. To also adopt a goal or outcome **to reduce the negative footprint of production and consumption by 50% by 2030.**

Furthermore, WWF recommends to parties:

- b. To focus on defining outcomes, targets and actions that will **deliver tangible results by 2030, to halt and start to reverse the loss of nature**, given the urgent need for increased action;
- c. To adopt 2030 outcome levels that are commensurate with the urgency and ambition that is required to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. In particular:
 - **Goal a**, about the area and integrity of ecosystems, should be aligned with the level of ambition of target 1, and aim at a **net increase by 2030 in the area and integrity of ecosystems.**

³ For more details of WWF’s proposal for a mission, see [this document](#).

- **Goal b**, about species, **should aim at a minimum of zero human induced loss of species by 2030**, including improvement of the status and abundance of known threatened species;
 - d. That **goal d** (*Nature provides benefits to people contributing to...*) **should clearly articulate the specific contribution of nature in generating sustainable development benefits** and the **distribution** of such benefits.
3. *Targets*
- **The framework should contain sectoral targets** (on sustainable food systems & agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and infrastructure sector) to create action. Parties at SBSTTA23 broadly supported this approach.
 - The framework should have a strong focus on **addressing indirect drivers of biodiversity loss** as part of the transformative change that is required. This approach has received broad support from parties.
 - WWF is proposing additional targets on food and agriculture, infrastructure and recycling and natural resource use, as well as additions to targets (i) to address the other key sectors driving biodiversity loss (forestry and fisheries) and (ii) to address the need to respect the land and natural resource rights of and support conservation initiatives by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
4. The ***mainstreaming related elements*** need significant strengthening through, amongst others:
- The development, by 2022, of **sectoral plans of action to reverse biodiversity loss** (including but not limited to: food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure and energy, and mining), incorporating ‘just transition’ strategies, and commensurate with the goals, mission and targets of the framework;
 - **Actions to align financial flows with the goal of halting biodiversity loss and restoring nature** and the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework taken immediately after the agreement is adopted in 2020;
 - Establishing, strengthening or maintaining empowered, functional, fully inclusive and representative **multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms** at national and, when relevant, regional and sub-regional levels for action planning, advice and implementation.
5. *Other elements of the framework*

The need for **implementation**, including governance and equity arrangements, **will require adequate attention** in the framework.⁴ WWF urges parties to agree on concrete SMART targets and actions as a result of planned and ongoing consultations, including for the **implementation mechanism, stakeholders and sectoral engagement** and the **enabling conditions**. The negotiation process will need to allow for inclusion of these new targets in the framework after WG2020-2.

The document below provides details and specific text proposals for these and other suggestions.

⁴ See e.g. CBD/SBSTTA/23/2 para 32 i.

WWF welcomes the zero draft and calls on WG2020-2 to consider the inclusion of the following proposed text changes.

New text proposed by WWF is **in bold**.

Text that WWF proposes to delete is ~~in bold and strikethrough~~.

ORIGINAL TEXT	PROPOSED CHANGES (in bold)	BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE OF MAIN CHANGES
I. INTRODUCTION	I. INTRODUCTION	
A.Background	A.Background	
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 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 achieving and sustaining 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 halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 through implementing broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity Nature and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.	It is critical that the framework, starting from the first paragraph, clearly articulates the level of ambition that is needed and achievable according to science: halting and starting to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
B. The purpose	B. The purpose	
2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out	2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, women, youth, academia, and businesses, and the financial	In order to be successful in addressing biodiversity loss, we need to ensure that, starting in 2020, nature, climate and development agendas come together and that the current biodiversity and climate crises are addressed in a

<p>in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.</p>	<p>sector, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments, including the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.</p>	<p>coordinated and policy coherent way. It is therefore critical that this framework also looks at and build synergies and joint actions with the other Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda. Given its critical importance, the financial sector should be mentioned from the beginning of the framework.</p>
<p>3. The framework will be implemented primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. It aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant processes. It provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level.</p>	<p>3. The framework will be implemented primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting actions at the subnational, regional and global levels. It aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant processes. It provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating strengthening of whole-of-government and whole-of-society national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level.</p>	<p>The theory of change (para 5) assumes that a whole-of- government and whole-of-society approach is required. Following on from this the involvement in the NBSAPs of all government ministries and agencies, different sectors, and all rights holders and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, women, youth, academia, and businesses, including the financial sector, is critical for the success of these plans.</p>
<p>4. The framework will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to provide the conditions necessary to implement the framework.</p>	<p>4. The framework will contribute be essential to the implementation and delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to provide the conditions necessary to implement the framework. It is critical that the SDG targets on biodiversity with an end date of 2020 are updated in line with the 2030 goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, requiring a COP15 decision with recommendations to the UNGA for consideration and adoption.</p>	<p>It is critical to include, from the beginning of the framework, linkage with the 2030 Agenda and with UNFCCC and UNCCD, given that it is essential for the 2030 Agenda to continue to have a set of targets on biodiversity after 2020, aligned with the spirit and level of ambition agreed in 2015. This is a key message that CBD Parties should underline in the framework.</p>

C. Theory of change	C. Theory of change	WWF welcomes the inclusion of a theory of change and sees many important elements integrated into this section.
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.	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, thus addressing direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss , so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize be halted and start to be reversed 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 A whole-of-government and society approach and an inclusive and rights-based approach are is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping milestone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision and as the essential contribution of nature to the Sustainable Development Goals . As such, it is imperative that Governments and societies need to collaborate to determine and implement priorities, joint strategies, plans and actions and allocate financial and other resources, ensure alignment of financial flows with biodiversity conservation , internalize the values of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.	WWF strongly welcomes the language around transforming economic social and financial models. We are presenting several proposals in section II of the document to better reflect this in the framework. 'Stabilising trends' (i.e. trends that remain stable) means that many of the Sustainable Development Goals will be at risk of not being met (as per the IPBES global assessment), as well as continuing our trajectory towards a sixth mass extinction. Please see the comment under the mission (section II.C) for an explanation on why WWF proposes wording on reversing biodiversity loss throughout the document. It is critical that all stakeholders and sectors not only discuss priorities and resource allocation but also joint strategies, plans and actions to reverse biodiversity loss. We need to dramatically step up collective action and delivery. It is not only important to ensure that adequate resources are available but also that financial flows are aligned with the goal of halting and reversing biodiversity loss.
6. The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for	6. The framework's theory of change demands as a prerequisite assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place	WWF believes that the assumptions on which the theory of change rests should be framed as

<p>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 .</p>	<p>tools and solutions for key sectors to implementation action and to mainstreaming biodiversity planning and action into all sectors of government, business and consumers, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity, by addressing direct and indirect drivers, and (c) enhance transparency of businesses and financial institutions on biodiversity by requiring disclosure on impacts, and (d) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by (i) enabling conditions prerequisites, including adequate sectoral and stakeholder engagement, and (ii) adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, notably by discouraging financial flows away from harmful economic activities and towards measures supporting biodiversity, capacity and technology. It also assumes that national and regional strategies and actions are aligned with and contribute adequately to the delivery of the framework and its ambition and that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with an adequate stocktaking and ratcheting mechanism -exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity .</p>	<p>essential prerequisites, without which positive change cannot be achieved.</p> <p>Based on the experience with the implementation of the Aichi targets, WWF suggests that the theory of change explicitly recognizes a number of additional essential prerequisites to ensure that the framework's ambitions are commensurate with the aim of 'bending the curve' of biodiversity loss. These requisites include the need for the framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To focus on the root causes of biodiversity loss, and not only on the direct drivers. This is consistent with the IPBES global assessment. • To incorporate strong engagement and action by all key sectors and stakeholders. • To have national and regional strategies and actions aligned and contributing to deliver the framework's global goals and targets. • To have in place a strong implementation mechanism that includes a ratcheting mechanism ensuring that action and ambition at national and regional level increase if progress toward the global goals and targets is inadequate. • To mainstream biodiversity planning into all areas of government, business and consumers. • For adequate resources for activities that benefit biodiversity, including from reductions of harmful subsidies. Direct transfers of harmful subsidies to conservation may not always be possible, but in some cases, a reduction of harmful subsidies may help to reduce the need for conservation finance.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To operationalise a whole-of-society, including a whole-of-government, approach, to ensure that the achievement of the framework's goals and targets is a central responsibility for all rather than merely the responsibility of one sector that inevitably has to compete with other sectors for resources and short-term priorities. After all, maintaining the planet's life support systems and ecosystem services is in the best long-term interests of all.
<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 .</p>	<p>7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the importance of a rights-based approach and 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, monitoring and evaluation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership with many organizations stakeholders, notably from civil society, at the global, regional, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach:</p> <p>i) Respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights, including the right to live in a healthy environment, and ensuring that the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are recognized and exercised, with special attention to their right to withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent;</p>	<p>WWF suggest building on this paragraph and taking into account additional principles that, based on lessons learned, are critical to ensure the successful implementation of the framework.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) Guaranteeing equity, including fair and equitable benefit sharing, and recognizing the principles of intergenerational equity; iii) Adopting evidence-based design for the policies and actions to implement the framework and ensuring alignment with robust science and other bodies of knowledge; iv) Applying the precautionary principle, the ‘Polluter Pays’ principle and the ‘Non Regression’ principle; v) Applying the ‘Conservation Hierarchy’ of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions). 	
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.	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. The goals and targets provided by the framework are universal and indivisible.	
Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework	Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework	The current figure does not take into account all the elements presented in the paragraphs above. For example, cross-sector mobilisation, the need of stakeholder participation, synergies with other Conventions and many other elements are not included. Therefore, the figure should either be refined to include all the key elements above or removed.

II. THE FRAMEWORK	II. THE FRAMEWORK	
A. 2050 Vision	A. 2050 Vision	
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.”	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.”	
B. 2030 and 2050 Goals	B. New C. 2030 and 2050 Goals	<p>Given the urgency of the current ongoing catastrophic loss of biodiversity, WWF strongly suggests to focus on global goals and targets with a 2030 deadline or, whenever possible, earlier deadlines. Following the discussions at WG2020-1 and at SBSTTA23, we understand there was an emerging consensus to focus on 2030 Goals. 2050 Goals were not specifically discussed at SBSTTA23. Furthermore, with the little negotiation time remaining before COP15, it is critical to focus all our efforts to get the core elements of the framework right, i.e. these elements that need to guide action in the next decade. Finally, SBSTTA24 will provide advice on whether the 2030 targets agreed at WG2020 will be ambitious enough to put us on a path to achieve the 2050 Vision. This will ensure that 2030 goals and targets are linked with the Vision for 2050.</p> <p>Since the Mission is a more general and overarching statement than the 2030 Goals, we propose that the 2030 Mission should be placed before the 2030 Goals. In other words: the 2030 Mission (now section C) becomes section B and</p>

		the section with the 2030 Goals will become section C.
10. The Framework has five long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each of these goals has an associated outcome for 2030. The five goals are:	10. The Framework has five-six long-term 2030 goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. All goals have a 2020 baseline. Each of these goals has an associated outcome for 2030. The five six goals are:	WWF proposes to add a sixth goal to the five already proposed in the document. See explanation under B (bis) below.
(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 Net loss increase by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, including their area, integrity and connectivity, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience;	WWF proposes that this goal focuses on net increase by 2030, in order to make it consistent with the language proposed in target 1 and with WWF's proposal for the 2030 Mission of halting and starting to reverse biodiversity loss. Connectivity is a critical element that needs to be reflected in all area-based goals and targets.
(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) No human induced extinctions of known threatened species, including improvement of the status of at least 30% of known threatened species, 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	Extinctions are an absolute red line. Furthermore, excluding this ambition implies agreeing on a lower ambition compared to Aichi target 12. This would contradict the principle of non-regression and the intention of the framework. The percentage of species threatened with extinction could be reduced simply by assessing additional taxa which have a lower proportion of threatened species. As the Red List team intends to assess several additional taxa in the coming years, this could well be the case. To avoid a metric, which could decline (or conversely increase) purely for this reason, rather than due to genuine positive change, we suggest additional wording, which aims to capture a similar intent.

	(b) bis Halve the negative footprint of production and consumption by 2030	<p>It is critical that this sixth goal is added to the framework because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the only goal responding to the second objective of the Convention; • It will enable the transformative change we need to achieve; • It addresses a critical driver of biodiversity loss (i.e. our consumption and production model) that will determine whether we succeed in halting and reversing biodiversity loss or not; • It is closely aligned with SDG 12 (ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns) and has been the focus of UNEA 4.
(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 on average and for 30% of species by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050;	In order for this goal to contribute to achieving the mission of halting and starting to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, it should not only aim to maintain but also to enhance genetic diversity by 2030. In addition, it is critical to aim for progress on both the average genetic diversity and for a percentage of species by 2030.
(d) Nature provides benefits to people contributing to:	(d) Nature's provides benefits to all people are secured, enhanced, within planetary boundaries, and fairly shared, by 2030 and contributeing to the realization of the right to a healthy environment for all and to:	<p>WWF suggests phrasing this goal (supported by sub-goals) in a stronger and SMARTer way and, like the other goals, focusing it on the <i>state</i> of nature's benefits that needs to be achieved by 2030. Relevant SDGs and IPBES mapping to the SDGs can be referenced.</p> <p>WWF suggests that Parties also explore whether an additional element can be added to reflect the importance and the need to preserve and enhance biodiversity contributions to human health (Building on Aichi target 14).</p>

<p>(i) Improvements in nutrition for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;</p>	<p>(i) Improvements in healthy and environmentally friendly nutrition, food security and sustainable and resilient livelihoods for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;</p>	<p>In the original version of paragraph D.b.7 (action target 7) food security and livelihoods are mentioned. WWF proposes to move these elements to the goal level here. WWF is proposing some amendments to D.b.7 to focus it more on action. Our understanding is that targets should focus on action while goals are to describe the status we want to achieve in 2030.</p>
<p>(ii) Improvements in sustainable access to safe and drinkable water for at least [X million] people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;</p>	<p>(ii) Improvements in Securing sustainable access to safe and affordable drinkingable water for human and productive uses for at least [X million] all people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;</p>	<p>WWF suggests some refinement of this target to make it consistent with SDG 6.1 ("By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all"). Furthermore, it should be underlined that nature is making a key contribution in providing drinkable water that is both safe and affordable.</p>
<p>(iii) Improvements in resilience to natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;</p>	<p>(iii) Improvements in resilience to Halving the number of people affected by or at risk of human-induced and natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050 through restoring natural infrastructure, sustainable land use practices, and investing in natural systems and nature-based solutions;</p>	<p>Most disasters are human induced, which this goal should reflect. Resilience is not measurable: WWF proposes to focus on people affected by disasters to make the goal SMARTer.</p>
<p>(iv) At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050.</p>	<p>(iv) At least [30%] of mitigation efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030, by ensuring that there are i) no net loss of natural carbon sinks, ii) no net increase of emissions related to land and sea use changes and iii) an increase, with adequate social and environmental safeguards, of nature-based carbon removal approaches and 2050.</p>	<p>Nature's benefits for climate adaptation are already covered in other sub-goals. WWF suggest that this sub-goal focuses on the climate-mitigation contribution of nature. In addition, this sub-goal needs to be more specific on how this could be achieved. The three elements we propose here could also be addressed at the target level. However, given the importance to limit the number of targets, they can simply be included in this sub-goal.</p>

		WWF proposes to include a footnote here explaining that nature's contribution to mitigation should come in addition to, and not instead of, other climate change mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gases emissions.
(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) All use of genetic resources is sustainable and t The benefits, shared fairly and equitably by all Parties and stakeholders , from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050.	In order to achieve all the three objectives of the Convention, it is important to underline here that the use of genetic resources should be sustainable.
C. 2030 Mission	C-New B. 2030 Mission and Apex Goal	<p>Section C, the 2030 Mission, should move up and come before current section B, the 2030 Goals.</p> <p>The mission should be complemented and strengthened by an apex goal that sets the compass towards the right science based level of ambition that is required to achieve the mission. This apex goal should be communicable and measurable, providing a simple 'metric' to measure overall progress towards the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p> <p>WWF is currently working actively with a number of partner organisations to formulate a proposal for a science based apex goal with the aim to circulate it before the WG2020-2.</p> <p>The 2030 mission and apex goal should be integrated and mutually supportive. They should both focus on the necessity to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. The mission</p>

		should operate as a ‘guiding light’ for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, while the apex goal should work as a measurement to quantify progress towards the achievement of the framework. While the mission and the apex goal have different functions, they should be presented as interconnected and complementary.
11. The 2030 Mission for this framework is: To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.	11. The 2030 Mission for this framework is: To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity-By 2030, halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and all people and the planet.	WWF believes that the 2030 mission should convey the ambition that the framework will not only aim to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030, but also to reverse this trend and to begin to “bend the curve” of biodiversity loss. This is urgently needed and doable: The view of “bending the curve” presented in WWF’s 2018 Living Planet Report is based on peer reviewed scientific publications and the initial outcomes of the research initiative Bending the Curve of Biodiversity Loss – a consortium of almost 40 universities, conservation organizations and intergovernmental organizations. The mission of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan was limited to halting the loss of biodiversity by 2020. Just reiterating this aim lacks much-needed ambition while failing to recognize the urgency of the biodiversity crisis. WWF’s proposal for the 2030 Mission is clear, easy to communicate, and inspiring. It is a significant step towards the 2050 Vision, it reflects the 3 objectives of the Convention and it

		provides a suitable umbrella for the framework's targets and indicators. ⁵
<p><i>Footnote 12:</i> In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration while also recognizing that completely halting the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is not possible by 2030. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.</p>	<p><i>Footnote 12:</i> In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders to understand the achievement of these targets as central to their long-term interests and to take action accordingly, requiring and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration while also recognizing that completely halting the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is not possible by 2030. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.</p>	<p>This footnote is crucial and risks undermining the required level of ambition of the framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statement ‘<i>It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity</i>’ (i.e. a continuation of the current rate) falls woefully short of what needs to be done and what can be done. “Stabilising the rate of loss” could mean to maintain the current trend of biodiversity decline, which would mean that many SDGs will be at risk of not being met (as per the IPBES global assessment) and the whole 2030 Agenda failing as well as continuing our trajectory towards a sixth mass extinction. • Furthermore, halting and starting to reverse the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity by 2030 is doable and urgently needed. It is central to our collective long-term interests and the achievement of other socio-economic goals that are normally portrayed as competing with it. This needs to be explicitly acknowledged. <p>An aggregate of several key indicators can show whether the trend of biodiversity has been reversed. They also determine clearly at which point that ‘reversal’ will be achieved, as the trend will be flipping from a downward to an upward trend. WWF’s suggested mission can be tracked through three indicators measuring:</p>

⁵ For more details of WWF’s proposal for a mission, see [this document](#)

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The loss of diversity through, for example, the Red List Index (RLI); 2. The increase in abundance through, for example, the Living Planet Index (LPI); 3. The increase in extent and quality of habitat through, for example, the Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII) or the Species Habitat Index (SHI).
D. 2030 action targets	D. 2030 transformative action targets	<p>It is critical that we ensure that all targets are focusing on and delivering specific transformative action.</p> <p>Several proposed targets comprise multiple dimensions. WWF agrees that targets require adequate levels of detail and specificity, to address direct and indirect drivers and to ensure the implementation of transformative action. However, in order to make the targets easier to communicate, implement and monitor, WWF proposes that they are structured in targets and sub-targets.</p> <p>Our suggestions in the next paragraph propose all key elements as single targets, which can be easily split in main targets and sets of related sub-targets if Parties decide to go into this direction.</p>
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	12. The Framework has 203 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 all be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations and take , taking	<p>Our proposal is consistent with the language provided in the paragraph 6.a of the draft COP decision.</p> <p>All parties should respect their international obligations, taking into account their specific situation, capacities, responsibilities and the level of support they receive.</p>

obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.	<p>into account national socioeconomic conditions Parties' capacities, responsibilities and the level of support they receive from multilateral and bilateral partners. All targets have a 2020 baseline.</p>	
(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity	<p>(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity by addressing direct and indirect drivers and key sectors</p>	<p>In order to be successful in halting and reversing biodiversity loss, it is critical that the framework addresses both direct and indirect drivers. In order to achieve this, WWF proposes to include targets for action by the following sectors: food, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and infrastructure, as well as targets for resource use. These targets should be placed after the driver targets that they are more closely connected to.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>1. By 2030, Rretain and restore manage sustainably and effectively all freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under by applying comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/see use change, including identifying Key Biodiversity Areas, connectivity zones, and other sites of biodiversity importance (including Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas).</p> <p>By 2030, restore 50% of areas of degraded ecosystems and achieving by 2030 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.</p>	<p>Given the importance of the various elements covered in this target, WWF suggests to split it into two separate targets. A first target should focus on sustainably managing ecosystems and spatial planning. The second target should focus on restoration.</p> <p>Ensuring that 'spatial planning' includes the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) will better ensure specificity and thus alignment between Parties in implementation (avoiding that each Party takes a unique approach to identifying global priorities), as well as linking this target with target 2. 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>

	<p>1bis. Ensure that 100% of areas under agriculture and aquaculture 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>	<p>In order to address the land/sea use change driver of biodiversity loss, it is critical to ensure that all actors of the food and agricultural sector ensure sustainable production and consumption in our food system. Science and evidence shows us clearly that is possible to achieve this while ensuring that there is enough nutritious food for everybody, now and in the future.</p> <p>WWF proposed that this target focuses on action that the food and agriculture and food sector can take to accelerate the transition toward a sustainable food system. The elements included in this target are critical; they are already discussed and a focus for action by many actors in the agricultural and food sectors.</p> <p>There is a strong consensus among food and agriculture experts and other main actors that making food production more sustainable by applying agro-ecological approaches and nature-based solutions⁶, slashing food waste and losses and moving toward sustainable and healthy diets are key to fixing the current broken food system.</p> <p>It is also critical that the framework addresses the direct impacts of agriculture, including through habitat degradation and conversion, pollution through fertilisers and pesticides, unsustainable water extraction, etc. These critical elements can</p>
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⁶ Note: a) Recommendation SBSTTA 23/2 notes that *nature-based solutions with biodiversity safeguards are an essential component of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction*; b) The term *nature-based solutions* is commonly used in a variety of contexts to describe ecosystem conservation, management and/or restoration interventions that aim to deliver positive climate adaptation and/or mitigation impacts; (c) In the WWF response to the zero draft, both terms (ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions) are used interchangeably.

		<p>and should be addressed through other elements of the framework.</p> <p>This target can be measured with the following indicators/proxies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 2 indicator 2.4.1; • 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; • Reduction of global volume of animal feed per capita (FAO statistics); • Sample country food consumption survey data.
	<p>1ter. 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>	<p>Infrastructure development is a critical driver of biodiversity loss that may threaten the provision of ecosystem functions and services. The framework needs to address this in order to ensure we succeed in achieving the 2050 Vision. Infrastructure depends on biodiversity, including ecosystem functions and services, and the loss of biodiversity can impacts infrastructure negatively.</p>
<p>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>	<p>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 aAt least [30%] of all land, inland waters, coastal and marine sea areas is, by 2030, conserved through effectively and equitably managed protected areas and other</p>	<p>It is critical, taking into account the implementation of the Aichi targets, that this target also includes qualitative elements that determine the success of area-based conservation measures, including effective and equitable area-based management and connectivity.</p>

	<p>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 and ecosystem services is documented, conserved and restored with at least [10%] under strict protection as well as ensure that, by 2030, all 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</p>	<p>Protected area coverage increased significantly in the period 2011-2020, but the progress in ensuring the effective management of these areas was significantly lower. This results in 'paper parks' which do not deliver biodiversity conservation. As such, a target on percentage coverage of protected areas and OECMs will not deliver biodiversity outcomes unless it is specified that these areas must be equitable and effectively managed.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is critical that the proposed target includes the need to appropriately recognize and support all the territories traditionally conserved, controlled and voluntarily proposed as conserved areas by IPLCs, including their right to withhold their Free Prior and Informed Consent, also when identifying OECMs. This is crucial to ensure that IPLCs continue and are able to further strengthen their territories and livelihoods, and that their major contribution to halt and reverse biodiversity loss is recognized.</p> <p>WWF proposes to remove the target of 10% protected areas under strict protection. Instead, the framework should focus on ensuring the effective and equitable management of all protected areas and OECMs. This 10% target may send the worrying signal that in 90% of the protected areas damaging activities could be permitted. Given that the IUCN World Heritage Outlook shows a continuing decline in the health of Natural and Mixed World heritage sites, which are generally regarded as the most strictly protected sites on the planet, this would be an alarming signal.</p>
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3. Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.	3. Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] all of priority vulnerable sites.	WWF suggests strengthening this target to align it with the species goal and target 1 on ecosystems.
4. Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%].	4. Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity, at least halving the amount of biocides, and chemical fertilizers used and the plastic waste pollution from light and anthropogenic noise and other sources of pollution damaging biodiversity by at least [50%]; and eliminate plastic leakage in nature and nutrient leakage into the environment.	In order to make this target SMARTer, more implementable, and not lower ambition set in Aichi Target 8, WWF proposes several changes, to cover all the critical pollutants, to differentiate how the different pollutants can be addressed and the level of ambition needed. Notably, the level of ambition on plastics should be higher: by 2030 we should aim to eliminate plastic leakage. In addition, light and anthropogenic noise should be addressed.
	4bis. By 2030, the total material consumption (minerals, metals & non-metals) per capita converges to a sustainable level in line with ecological boundaries and material waste generation is reduced by 50% through prevention, reduction, and radically increased recycling.	The framework should also address the root causes of pollution. Global material consumption and inadequate levels of recycling and re-use are among the key causes of pollution. WWF proposes to address this with a specific target to ensure adequate action. As with other targets, this one is linked and should be pursued in synergy with the implementation of the broader 2030 Agenda.

		<p>The proposed target can be measured by the following indicator: National recycling rates, tons of material recycled (SDG 12.5.1). Furthermore, an indicator on total material use per capita would need to be developed based on existing data.</p> <p>An alternative option would be to formulate the second part of this target (4bis) around the concept and principles of circular economy.</p>
5. Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels.	<p>Ensure at the latest by 2030 that the direct and indirect harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels; human-wildlife coexistence is strengthened as a result of decreasing human-wildlife conflict incidents by at least 50% globally; and all aquatic species exposed to all forms of fishing or aquaculture - in freshwater, transitional, and marine waters - are managed for long-term persistence of robust populations and healthy habitats, including by applying integrated ecosystem-based approaches and avoiding adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems.</p>	<p>Ensuring that target 5 focuses on both direct and indirect use and trade enables it to encompass human wildlife conflict as well as other major drivers that are indirect such as bycatch.</p> <p>Whilst we strongly welcome the inclusion of human wildlife conflict in this framework (currently in Target 7), this aspect needs to occur within the section 'reducing threats to biodiversity' rather than the section 'meeting people's needs'. If it remains in 'meeting people's needs', human wildlife conflict reductions can most easily be ensured by eliminating conflict causing wildlife, thus creating a major driver of biodiversity loss.</p> <p>WWF proposes a number of additions to ensure this target is clearer and encourages action on fisheries and aquaculture that are currently not addressed elsewhere in the framework. Without clear action on these sectors halting and reversing biodiversity loss in marine and coastal ecosystems is not going to be achieved.</p>
6. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction	6. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through	WWF proposes that this target focuses on how biodiversity-positive actions can contribute to

<p>through nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO2=] 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.</p>	<p>retaining natural carbon stocks in ecosystems; increasing by nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO2=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, based on carbon sequestration in natural systems (particularly those which have proven benefits for people and nature as well as climate, and adhering to strict environmental and social safeguards in order to minimise negative consequences), avoiding greenhouse gas emissions increase from land/sea use change in Key Biodiversity Areas and other sites of particular importance for biodiversity; and protecting ecosystems of particular importance for ecosystem-based approaches for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security.</p>	<p>address climate change impact as a direct and growing driver of biodiversity loss.</p> <p>The targets should focus on three critical elements: retaining natural carbon stocks, avoiding that land-use change results in both loss of KBAs and in a net increase of emissions, and protecting sites of particular importance for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (such as mangroves and coral reefs).</p>
<p>(b) Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</p>	<p>(b) Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</p>	<p>WWF supports this section. The framework should deliver positive outcomes for both nature and people. In order to be impactful, the targets in this section should focus specifically on how the benefits of nature can be further strengthened.</p>
<p>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%].</p>	<p>Ensure enhance the sustainable use of wild species, in order that providing, by 2030, they can sustainably benefit at least [X million] people, benefits, including through enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods, for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, notably through harvest management regimes that ensure sustainable use and through prioritising access by local communities that live in proximity to these</p>	<p>While we do not contest the intent of this target, we are concerned that, as it is currently written, it could be interpreted in years to come as conferring a right to increase the exploitation of wild species without due regard to the long-term sustainability of such exploitation. Our proposed edits are an effort to address this concern, which we are aware is shared by other stakeholders.</p>

	species , and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%]	
8. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%].	8. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity and traditional practices and innovations of IPLC in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to maintain and improve the well-being of small-scale producers, including women and other vulnerable groups, that depend on these resources, notably by protecting and supporting the recovery of pollinators and organisms critical for soil fertility; increasing agrobiodiversity; and maintaining and protecting genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and their related wild species/cultivars, and farmed and domesticated animals. to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%].	WWF suggests a few changes to ensure that the target points towards concrete solutions and actions and to enhance its focus on people (rather than on productivity).
9. Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people.	9. Enhance nature's ability to provide nature-based solutions contributing , by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people.	WWF proposes to modify the text to ensure that the focus is more clearly on enhancing nature's ability to provide clean water instead of finding ways to increase extraction.
10. Enhance the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%].	10. Maintain and enhance biodiversity in urban areas and Enhance the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%] and ensuring that such spaces are managed in such a way as to maximise their positive biodiversity impacts and minimise any negative impacts.	Guidance on managing green spaces, aiming to reduce negative impacts of, for example, cutting regimes and the use of pesticides, and to enhance their potential for biodiversity, exists and should be fully implemented.

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.	11. Ensure that adequate policy measures are in place and are fully implemented by all Parties by 2030, to ensure that benefits from the sustainable utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.	This target should focus on how to achieve fair and equitable sharing of benefits. The increase of benefits is already covered at the sub-goal level.
(c) Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	(c) Tools and solutions required for implementation and mainstreaming stakeholder and sectoral engagement and action	Specific tools and solutions for stakeholder and sectoral engagement are critical and should be addressed adequately in this section.
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 most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030-2025 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	<p>WWF understands that elements related with resource mobilization and aligning financial flows will be revised and expanded following the thematic consultation process.</p> <p>WWF proposes that the framework should include a clear commitment to align financial flows with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoring nature and the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This should be supported by a set of targets, to be developed, on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Redirecting and aligning domestic and international development strategies, economic policies and national financing plans and commitments (Building on Aichi target 2 and SDG 15.A). 2. Institutional mechanisms for investing in natural capital (Building on Aichi targets 3 and 4). 3. Regulation and other tools (such as trade measures and public and private procurement) to incentivise private finance and corporate investment to support the

		<p>sustainable use of natural capital / sustainable production and consumption (Building on Aichi targets 3 and 4).</p> <p>4. Harmful subsidies and fiscal policies across sectors, focusing on eliminating, reforming and/or replacing them with positive incentive measures (Building on Aichi target 3). A critical first step is to ensure that all harmful subsidies are identified, measured and the related information is made available transparently.</p> <p>Any target on subsidies and incentives should build on and not represent a regression from Aichi target 3 that, for example, covers all harmful subsidies and not only those most harmful.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>13. Integrate the full range of biodiversity values as identified in the preamble of the convention text into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, climate plans, and accounts, and national, regional and global sectoral plans of action for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity-related financial risks are recognized, biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied, resulting in net gains for biodiversity.</p>	<p>In order to succeed in achieving the frameworks' goals, it is critical not only to include sector specific targets but also to put in place the right mechanisms to ensure that actors from each critical sector for biodiversity come together and take action. The lack of specific mechanisms has been one of the causes of the failure of the current strategic plan to promote sectoral action. These plans should take into account the full range of biodiversity values.</p> <p>WWF is proposing to develop and implement national, regional and global action plans for each of the main sectors critical to halting and reversing biodiversity loss. These plans should be developed in a participatory way to ensure that all key stakeholders of each sector take collective and coordinated action toward reversing biodiversity loss. This would also help to ensure</p>

		<p>that biodiversity is integrated into sectoral or development plans at all levels.</p> <p>WWF propose a specific time bound target for their development in paragraph F.14.g.</p>
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.	<p>14. Reform economic sectors and national, regional and international related regulatory frameworks, including trade policies and regimes, 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.</p> <p>Reform financial sectors towards sustainable investment, including by introducing nature-related financial disclosures to enable monitoring of nature-related impacts and risks.</p>	<p>WWF is providing preliminary inputs on this paragraph. We understand that this section will be refined and developed through the mainstreaming and resource mobilization/financial flows consultation processes.</p> <p>This target should be SMART and be actionable. For example, using the phrase “sustainable practices” makes the target vague and makes monitoring challenging.</p>
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 so that by 2030 2025 resources have increased by [X%] and by 2030 by [Y%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.	<p>WWF understands that this section will be refined following the thematic consultations on resource mobilization. However, we would like to take the opportunity to flag a number of key elements that this section needs to address.</p> <p>WWF proposes that a specific and ambitious numeric target on resource mobilization, consistent with what is needed to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss, is included into the framework. WWF strongly believe that a strong</p>

		<p>increase of resources available is not only needed but also feasible. In fact, the elimination of harmful subsidies would free a large amount of resources at all levels (while reducing the financial needs to reverse nature loss).</p> <p>In order to ensure progress and comprehensive achievement of the resource mobilisation target, WWF proposes to have: 1) not only a 2030 target but also intermediate milestones; and 2) specific targets for different types of resources.</p>
16. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.	16. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity, ecosystem services and people.	
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. Appropriate measures, including, where necessary, a combination of appropriate subsidies and fiscal and legal measures, are put in place to guide and facilitate individuals' adoption of 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.	Given that this framework will be a plan endorsed by governments, WWF suggests that this target focuses on promoting a proactive role on the part of governments in providing sustainable alternatives to consumers, and facilitating, encouraging and promoting better choices.
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	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.	reliable and up-to-date information for the effective and equitable management of biodiversity.	
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 and secure 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, including by setting up or strengthening fully inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms at national and regional levels , ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and recognition of their rights over relevant to land and resources .	
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, including cultural and spiritual values, important for Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other groups, are documented, respected and protected in appropriate ways and help affect new social norms for nature sustainability and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.	The original target is too general and high level. It is more like a vision or policy statement than a target.
E. Implementation support mechanisms	E. Implementation support mechanisms Essential prerequisites for implementation	<p>WWF sees the elements addressed in this section as absolute essential prerequisites for successful implementation of the framework. The original title can create confusion, taking into account that the implementation mechanism is discussed in section G.</p> <p>WWF understands that this part is preliminary as it will be further developed and refined through the inputs coming from the various thematic consultations.</p>

		The implementation mechanism, means of implementation and enabling conditions are critical for the success of the framework. Building on lessons learned from the implementation of the current strategic plan, these elements need to be developed in detail in 2020 so that they form an integral part of the framework,
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:	13. Effective implementation of the framework requires means of 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:	We understand that this paragraph and the following points are placeholders that will be refined based on inputs from thematic consultations and SBI. There will need to be specific commitments and actions identified for all the critical implementation support mechanisms.
(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;	WWF proposes that a specific and ambitious numeric target on resource mobilization, consistent with what is needed to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss, is included in the framework. This paragraph should build on target 15 by providing additional details on action needed around resource mobilization.
	<p>(a) bis Financial flows have to be in line with a low carbon economy that protects and restores biodiversity.</p> <p>(a) ter The policies in place to halt environmentally damaging economic activities, and promote sustainable development patterns.</p>	It is critical that the framework focus not only on additional resources for conservation actions but to shift financial flows from actions that are damaging nature toward those that are neutral or contributing to reverse biodiversity loss. This will require supportive economic and financial policy frameworks.
(b) Capacity-building, particularly nationally determined and/or country-driven capacity building;	(b) Capacity-building, particularly nationally determined and/or country-driven capacity building;	

(c) The generation and sharing of scientific information and knowledge important to the effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework;	(c) The generation and sharing of scientific information and knowledge important to the effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework;	We urge national governments to evaluate and to the extent feasible quantify the economic value of ecosystem services society derives from nature and to maintain national accounts that include estimates of stocks, losses and gains of the value of ecosystem services, and the drivers of these gains and losses.
(d) Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation relevant to the implementation of the framework.	(d) Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation relevant to the implementation of the framework.	
F. Enabling conditions	F. Enabling conditions	
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:	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:	<p>We understand that this paragraph and the following points are placeholders that will be refined following the inputs of various thematic consultations and SBI.</p> <p>WWF would like to provide some preliminary inputs at this stage to flag some major issues that will need to be addressed.</p> <p>On each of the enabling conditions, the framework will need to provide concrete commitments and promote specific actions and mechanisms.</p>
(a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;	<p>(a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;</p> <p>(a) bis The reform of economic and financial systems to create incentives for sustainable patterns of economic development, investment and production.</p>	<p>WWF considers this element of the framework critical. It should include specific commitments and guidance to Parties.</p> <p>The reform of economic and financial systems is another critical enabling condition.</p>

(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 sectors and stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions;	It is essential to ensure not only that all relevant stakeholders are included but that all key sectors, critical to address biodiversity loss, are involved in the implementation of the framework.
(c) Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender-responsive approaches;	(c) Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender-responsive approaches as outlined in the Gender Action Plan, are secured and implemented;	This element should also be further developed and provide clear guidance to Parties on how to ensure that conservation actions and the implementation of the framework have positive impact on gender equality and women's rights.
(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity;	(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity;	
(e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes;	(e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes; , in particular through: i) Better Resource Mobilisation synergies; ii) The formalization and strengthening of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio Conventions; iii) The strengthening of the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG) and the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG); iv) Inclusion of agenda items of CBD COPs for other Conventions to report on progress	The framework should provide concrete guidance, commitments and mechanisms to ensure that synergies with the other Rio Conventions, Biodiversity Conventions and the Agenda 2030 are dramatically strengthened. WWF is looking forward to contributing to the development of concrete actions for these issues at the upcoming thematic consultation in Bern.
(f) Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels;	(f) Partnerships to leverage activities actions at the local, national, regional and global levels;	Reversing biodiversity loss is not (only) about activities but also about policies, programmes and other actions.
(g) Adequate inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;	(g) By 2022, empowered, functional, fully inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms on biodiversity are strengthened or set up at national and regional level Adequate inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy	Adequate engagement of all relevant rights-holders, sectors and stakeholders is an essential to secure successful implementation of the framework. This requires that appropriate mechanisms and tools be in place.

	<p>coherence, better coordination and effectiveness for the implementation of the framework;</p> <p>(g) bis By 2022, all Parties develop - with the adequate involvement of all relevant stakeholders and rights-holders - sector-specific national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure and energy, extractives and manufacturing and start to implement them</p>	<p>All actors from each of the critical sectors for biodiversity need to come together to commit and deliver coordinated and coherent action to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss: multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms have proven to be successful in facilitating progress in several areas, notably food security and nutrition.</p> <p>These instruments are also supported by a large number of companies that are part of the Business for Nature coalition.</p>
(h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss.	<p>(h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss, notably by ensuring that the responsibility for achieving the targets is assumed at the highest level as well as by setting up or strengthen multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms with participation at the highest level and ensuring that the Ministries of Finance, Economy or of Planning are fully committed and engaged.</p>	<p>WWF suggests that the framework provides specific suggestions on how political will can be promoted.</p> <p>Heads of State, Parliaments or other relevant national decision bodies at the highest level should be involved and committed to ensure a successful implementation of the framework.</p>
15. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework.	<p>15. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework. The full implementation of the current framework, and the achievement of its biodiversity goals, is a precondition necessary to the achievement of many Sustainable</p>	<p>The framework and the SDGs are linked in both directions: the implementation of the SDGs creates enabling conditions to achieve the framework, and without the full implementation of the framework many SDGs and the entire 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved. The specific Sustainable Development Goals mentioned here are also emphasised in the IPBES global assessment.</p>

	Development Goals (notably Goals 1,2,3,6,11,13,14,15) as well as of the 2030 Agenda as a whole.	
G. Responsibility and transparency	G. Responsibility and transparency	WWF understands that this section will be further developed following the inputs of the relevant thematic consultation and of SBI. However, we would like to take the opportunity to flag a number of key elements that this section needs to address.
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 and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. It also contains a mechanism to close the implementation gap over time. These are essential elements of the framework and include:	The inclusion of a ratcheting mechanism in the implementation mechanism is critical as a mechanism to close, if needed, the implementation gap and strengthen the delivery of the national plans and commitments. See this document for WWF proposals about a transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanism.
(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;	(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including strengthened national biodiversity strategies and action plans that include specific policy and programme links and aligned targets between the framework, the Rio Conventions, the other Biodiversity related conventions and the Agenda 2030, to be facilitated through National Liaison Groups of Biodiversity related Conventions;	WWF welcomes the inclusion here of the NBSAPs. It should be explicitly mentioned that they should be strengthened and aligned with the new framework. The Informal Advisory Group on synergies also suggested the National Liaison Groups (2018, CBD/SBI/2/INF/14).
(b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions	(b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to	Reporting should be based on national reports for governments. These national reports must be improved to provide greater transparency and consistency among Parties.

taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;	implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered; aligned with reporting obligations on the Rio Conventions, the other Biodiversity conventions and the Agenda 2030;	In order to decrease Parties' workload, there should be an effort to align reporting obligations with other Conventions and the Agenda 2030.
(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, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered ;	WWF strongly supports the inclusion of periodic reviews and stocktakes.
(d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.	(d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.	<p>It is key that the ratchet mechanism is included here. The ratchet is the continuation of the review phase. Once Parties have collectively assessed in the stocktake how much progress they have made towards achieving the global targets of framework, they get a clearer picture of what remains to be done. They then have the opportunity to ramp up the delivery of their biodiversity plans and commitments, and to strengthen their national targets, in order to reflect the highest possible ambition level.</p> <p>This section may also include mechanisms to ensure that Parties take responsibility for their environmental footprint abroad (i.e. their impact on the environment in other countries through their domestic consumption and imports), through mechanisms such as a Multilateral Global Resources Initiative.</p>
	(d) bis Mandatory disclosure requirements on positive and negative biodiversity impacts by private and public-owned companies and financial institutions are adopted and companies are held accountable for their	This additional mechanism would ensure better transparency and monitoring. Progress on these requirements should be measured through the following indicators:

	impacts on nature through appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of countries running biodiversity-stress tests; • The number of countries requiring mandatory disclosure on biodiversity impacts. <p>This proposal is also linked to proposals for a Taskforce on Nature Impact Disclosure (TNID) and a Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Impact Disclosure (TNFD).</p>
H. Outreach, awareness and uptake	H. Outreach, awareness and uptake	
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.	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.	
Appendices	Appendices	
Appendix 1: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the Goals of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	Appendix 1: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the Goals of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	
Appendix 2: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the targets of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	Appendix 2: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the targets of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	

Proposed COP decision

ORIGINAL TEXT	PROPOSED CHANGES (in bold and with strikethrough)	BACKGROUND AND COMMENTS
The Conference of the Parties,	The Conference of the Parties,	
Recalling its decision 14/34 which sets out the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,	Recalling its decision 14/34 which sets out the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,	
Emphasizing the need to address the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in a balanced and integrated manner, Expressing its gratitude to those Governments and organizations that have provided financial and in kind support to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,	Emphasizing the need to address the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in a balanced and integrated manner, Expressing its gratitude to those Governments and organizations that have provided financial and in kind support to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,	
Alarmed by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to human well-being and the prospects for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and for reaching the three objectives of the Convention,	Alarmed by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to human well-being and the prospects for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and for reaching the three objectives of the Convention, and responding to the strong political signal sent by all Heads of State and Government at the Heads of State Summit on Biodiversity that took place on the occasion of the High-Level week of the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, calling for ambitious goals and strong implementation of the post-2020 global Biodiversity Framework.	The addition proposed by WWF is contingent on the nature of the Heads of State Summit on Biodiversity.
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 and stakeholders to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and achieve the objectives of the Convention;	The current zero draft recognizes that political commitment and adoption of the framework at the highest level is critical. For this reason, it is important that the high level segment of COP15 adopts the framework, if that takes place at the end of the UN Biodiversity Conference.

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 framework to track progress towards its goals and targets;	
3. Establishes a mechanism for enhanced reporting, review and transparency [as elaborated in decision 15/-]	3. Establishes a mechanism for enhanced reporting, review and transparency [as elaborated in decision 15/-]	
4. Notes that the framework is intended to be implemented under the Convention in line with this decision as well as the following decisions:	4. Notes that the framework is intended to be implemented under the Convention in line with this decision as well as the following decisions:	
(a) Decision 15/- on resource mobilization;	(a) Decision 15/- on resource mobilization;	
(b) Decision 15/- on capacity-building;	(b) Decision 15/- on capacity-building;	
(c) Decision 15/- on a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming;	(c) Decision 15/- on a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming;	
	(d) Decision 15/- on synergies;	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).
	(e) Decision 15/- on SDG targets on biodiversity;	<p>It is critical that the SDG targets on biodiversity with an end date of 2020 are 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.</p> <p>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</p>

		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"
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 Requires 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;	WWF understands that the COP can and should request Parties to take the critical steps below to ensure that the framework is fully implemented. The elements that we propose to delete at the end of paragraph 5 are already addressed, in a more comprehensive manner, in paragraph 6(a) below.
	5bis. Reminds Parties that the full implementation of the framework is a necessary step required to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	It is important that the COP decision is clear that the framework is the essential tool for Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.
	5ter. Requires each Party take appropriate measures within its competence, including the adoption of laws and regulations, administrative actions and enforcement measures as well as legally binding and enforceable national and regional targets to ensure compliance with the framework provisions and the achievement of its mission, goals and targets.	
6. Urges Parties:	6. Urges Requires Parties:	
(a) To develop national and, as appropriate, regional targets or commitments	(a) To develop national and, as appropriate, regional targets or commitments for each of the	WWF strongly supports the inclusion of a commitment to set national (or regional) targets

<p>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];</p>	<p>global targets in the framework, which should shall 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];</p>	<p>that align with and contribute to each of the frameworks targets. This is a prerequisite to achieve the framework goals and targets.</p> <p>In addition, WWF support the need to take into account both national circumstances and capacities as well as the amount of resources available for developing countries. However, WWF suggest removing the mention of national priorities. Parties, by adopting this framework, are committing to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss and, therefore, put nature as a top national priority.</p>
<p>(b) To update national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, in line with the framework and the guidance [contained in annex X] [and adopted in decision 15/-], incorporating national targets or commitments, and adopt them as whole-of-government policy instruments;</p>	<p>(b) To update- strengthen national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, in line with the framework and the guidance [contained in annex X] [and adopted in decision 15/-], incorporating national targets or commitments, and adopt them as whole-of-government policy instruments;</p>	
<p>(c) To monitor and review the implementation of their national targets or commitments and their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, making use of the set of indicators developed for the framework, and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their national reports and any other means to be decided by the Conference of the Parties;</p>	<p>(c) To monitor and review the implementation of their national targets or commitments and their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, making use of the set of indicators developed for the framework, and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their national reports and any other means to be decided by the Conference of the Parties;</p>	
<p>(d) To adjust their national targets or commitments and related actions in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>	<p>(d) To adjust-strengthen 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</p>	

as necessary, in the light of the regular global stocktake of progress;	stocktake of progress and in order to reflect the highest possible ambition level;	
7. Reiterates that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, and decides that, at each of its future meetings, the Conference of the Parties will review progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered.	7. Reiterates that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, and decides that, at each of its future meetings, the Conference of the Parties will review progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered.	
	7.bis Invites the UN General Assembly to organise, as part of its 80th session in 2025, a mid-way High Level meeting on Biodiversity to review progress in halting and reversing biodiversity loss, address barriers and scale up efforts in light of latest evidence, and invites the High Level Political Forums of the SDGs under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2023 and 2027 to be an opportunity to review progress of biodiversity related SDG targets as part of a review of all SDGs.	The UNGA can and should contribute to monitor the framework progress and provide guidance on how the bottlenecks and challenges arising from its implementation can be overcome. These proposed monitoring processes would complement the annual reporting from the UNSG for the CBD UNGA second committee resolution and reporting arrangements for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework proposed in para 7 above.

**Why we are here**

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and
to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.
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