



Avaaz's review on linkages
between the post-2020
Global Biodiversity
Framework and 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development

Avaaz comments

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General Comments

Introduction: Avaaz is grateful for the invitation to provide input in response to the CBD Secretariat's 25 June 2020 [Notification 2020-024](#) regarding peer review of draft documents related to Agenda item 3 on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and for the [twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice \(SBSTTA 24\)](#).

About Avaaz: Avaaz has over 60 million members worldwide that have taken action on a wide variety of critical environmental campaigns ranging from fighting to [protect bees](#) from chemical harm, to [protecting keystone species and their habitats](#), to [fighting plastic pollution](#) and [deep sea mining](#) in our oceans. We also campaign to stop unsustainable models, from [tackling food waste](#) to [chemical-dependent farming](#). And we [advocate to get our Planet powered by 100% clean energy to avoid climate disaster](#). Our membership has donated money, protected land, marched in the streets, called their legislators, and signed numerous petitions in the pursuit of [preserving 50% of the planet and managing sustainably the other half](#).

About this submission: Avaaz is providing input to the document "Linkages between the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which reflects the views of our members and give suggestions, and is part of our campaign supported by [millions of Avaaz members](#) from all of the countries that are State signatories of this convention. **Our general and specific comments can be seen from page 3.**

Overall observation: This document needs a conceptual policy overhaul in order to properly inform the development of a more coherent framework and the 2030 Agenda. As it is, it lacks in depth analysis, especially if it is intended to provide information on how the GBF goals and targets may support SDG targets and vice versa. This is more noticeable in topics related with sustainability, mainstreaming biodiversity, and most of all, the full and effective participation of vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), which for Avaaz is a strategic priority since these groups are relevant actors in what both agendas seek to achieve.

The SDGs call for equitable sharing of natural resources with all people, including in respect to equal land rights, access, ownership and control of natural resources (5.A). This should be reflected in the entirety of the analysis of this document, and not only regarding Target 20: this concept should be present transversally as a cross-cutting strategic tool for biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use, as well as for ecosystem protection, conservation, integrity and connectivity objectives. To save biodiversity which is currently severely threatened by our global over-consumption, it is thus crucial to strengthen the rights and incentives for such communities to continue to manage and govern the areas where they have lived in ways which have been adapted to the regeneration of biodiversity there and have thus saved it. Biodiversity loss can't be stopped as long as rights to use land or forests for such life or consumption which prevent biodiversity from regenerating, remain better resourced and more strongly implemented than rights to use them to secure food, health, housing etc. in ways which allow biodiversity to regenerate.

Guiding SDGs for Avaaz: As overall guidance, in commenting on this document Avaaz took special and focused attention and consideration to the spirit of SDGs 14 and 15 and their interrelation with the following SDGs:

- (a) SDG 2: End hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, as it commits to universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times of the year
 - (b) SDG 8: "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all"
 - (c) SDG 10: "Reduce inequality within and among countries"
 - (d) SDG 12: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns"; and
 - (e) SDG 13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts".
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Policy priorities: on the above, in order to provide even more focused comments for this document, we also went through that nomenclature mentioned previously and we created a thematic cross reference, as follows:

- (a) Ecological security (SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15 and SDG 17)
 - (b) Ending hunger, securing food security (SDG 2, SDG 4 and SDG 17)
 - (c) Access to sustainable energy (SDG 7, SDG 12 and SDG 17)
 - (d) Ensuring Health and wellbeing (SDG 1, SDG 4, SDG 6 and SDG 17)
 - (e) Economic benefit sharing (SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8 and SDG 17)
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A note on SDGs that are off-track: A special consideration needs to be taken for the SDGs targets that have a 2020 deadline (see Addendum 1). At the end of this document, there's a list of SDGs targets that are set by 2020 and that will be unlikely to be delivered before this year. We mention few of them (e.g. SDG Targets 2.5 and 12.4) for a methodological purpose and under the assumption that governments will fulfill their commitments on those, as expressed last year (see Addendum 2).

A note on SDGs and human rights to take into account before engaging with the document "Linkages between the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: As human rights are wholly indivisible and also SDGs, "with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible" also in their implementation where among other aims "seek to realize the human rights of all" (A/RES/70/1, UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, preamble and paragraphs 13,71), still in the SDG monitoring practice and structure the indivisibility of both SDGs and human rights have been neglected.

Disclaimer on Goals and Targets: As expressed in our response to the Draft Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Avaaz notes that review comments are not being sought on the updated formulations of the proposed 2050 goals, the 2030 targets, and its 2030 milestones, which are provided for context only and consideration of these will take place at the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG-3). The comments provided by Avaaz in this document don't represent, nor do they prejudice, our positions on goals, targets and indicators that will be expressed at OEWG-3 and do not indicate any agreement on what is currently included in the draft monitoring framework. Our methodological reservations in that document apply here as well.

Additional detail note: as paragraphs in the document are not numbered, the commented paragraph is written in the column "paragraph" in italics, and suggested inputs and additional or changed text is written in red, when included. And (2) Goal B only mentions a "global development agenda", and such agenda has a name: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While it seems a small detail, naming properly the processes, treaties and other UN mechanisms is important for the sake of clarity.

Specific comments

Page	Paragraph	Comment
2	Related to GBF Goals A and B	<p>Goal B's action for sustainable use contributes to the achievement of SDG 2 on sustainable agriculture and SDG 3 on healthy lives, 5 on achieving gender equality, 6 on water resources, 7 on sustainable energy, and goal 8 on inclusive economic growth. There is no reference to such action in the Monitoring Framework document. The comments should point out SDG 2.3, considering that GBF Goal B should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Trends in agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. (b) 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size. (c) 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status <p>Last but not least, as Goal A is also linked with SDG 3 (ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages). We suggest as indicator:</p> <p>SDG 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).</p>
2	Related to GBF Goal A	<p>GBF Goal A it's also linked with SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p>
2	Related to GBF Goal B	<p>Methodological observation: for clarity and communication purposes, we suggest in this section an explanation on the contributions of Goal B to SDGs 14 and 15.</p>
3	Related to GBF Goal C	<p>Methodological observation: we suggest adding seed's genetic diversity at the third column of the table, in section Comments.</p>

3	Related to GBF Targets 1, 2, 3	<p>Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing from their utilization is not what these paragraphs state: “GBF Goal C advances SDG 5, 10 and 11, as it emphasizes the importance of equitable and intergenerational sharing of benefits among all people”.</p> <p>Under the CBD Nagoya Protocol, benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are not shared among all people. Terms and conditions are established in the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p><i>(...) “Goal C also supports the sharing of benefits which genetic resources provides people, including food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture (2), healthy lifestyles (3), access to water resources (6), sustainable energy (7)”.</i></p> <p>Important to note that ABS has nothing to do with access to water resources nor sustainable energy. Regarding SDG 2 and 3, it is access to genetic resources and not the sharing of their benefits, that may in any case support SDG 2 and 3.</p> <p><i>“Finally, Goal C supports SDG 16, as it promotes equitable and fair sharing of benefits, contributing to inclusive societies, as well as supports equitable governance systems”.</i></p> <p>As benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are not shared among all people, this text is not correct. Furthermore, Goal C does not promote equitable and fair sharing, as it is a binding requirement of the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>The linkages to the SDG should be written considering the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>
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3	Related Sustainable Development Goals to GBF Goal D	<p>SDG 12 is mentioned but no text about its relationship to the GBF is included in the comments column. At least, SDG target 12.1 should be included: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.</p>
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- 4 **Related to Target 1** **We suggest adding [SDG Targets 9 and 11](#) to address infrastructure development and land use on spatial planning and connectivity restoration in degraded areas:**
- (a) [SDG Target 9.4](#) (By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities) and [SDG Target 9.b](#) (Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities).
 - (b) [SDG Target 11.4](#) (Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage), [SDG Target 11.a](#) (Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning) and [SDG Target 11.b](#) (11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels)
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- 4 **Related to Target 2** **Suggest adding [SDG Target 2.4](#) (By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality) since [Target 2](#) would also contribute to resilient agricultural practices while helping maintain ecosystems.**
- Furthermore, with regards to the maintenance of genetic diversity, we suggest adding [Target SDG 2.5](#) (By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed) since this target is clear that supporting the recovery of species will be beneficial to genetic maintenance.**
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5 **Related to GBF Targets 2 and 3** **We suggest adding Target [SDG 12.2](#)** (By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources) for GBF targets 2 and 3, since it serves as a transversal guiding policy.

6 **Related to GBF Target 6** **We suggest adding the following SDGs Targets:**

- (a) [SDG Target 6.2](#) (By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations).
- (b) [SDG Target 6.a](#) (By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- (c) [SDG Target 6.b](#) (Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management).

7 **Related to GBF Target 7** **Suggest adding [SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.](#)**

Additionally, we suggest adding: [SDG 2:](#) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, as climate change adaptation is linked with food security therefore we suggest adding:

- (a) Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- (b) Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

8	Related to GBF Target 8	We suggest adding SDG Target 2.1 (By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round), SDG Target 2.3 (By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment) and SDG Target 2.4 (By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality). For reference, see Avaaz comments on the updated plan of action 2020-2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity - SBSTTA 24 peer review .
8-12	Related to GBF Targets 8 and 11	Methodological observation: With regards to drinking water and sanitation, Avaaz suggests to include here SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 , since targets 8-11 refer to “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use of biodiversity”.
10	Related to GBF Target 9	Methodological observation: We note there are interlinkages to SDG6 on water efficiency and sustainable use. With regards to drinking water and sanitation, Avaaz suggests to include here SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 , since targets 8-11 refer to “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use of biodiversity”.
11	Related to GBF Target 10	Methodological observation: while SDG 6 targets were mentioned, there’s no reference on targets related on drinking water and sanitation (on Target 9: By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%]).

11/12 **Related to GBF Targets 10 and 11** **Suggest adding [SDG target: 3.9](#):** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

Indicator: 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution.

Methodological observation: There are no references to [SDG6](#) in the indicators outlined here, it's a missing aspect since it's key for human health.

13/14 **Related to GBF Target 13** **[SDG 12](#) is related to this GBF Target. At least the following SDG targets and their indicators should be included and analyzed:**

(a) [Target 12.1](#): Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries;

(b) [Target 12.2](#): By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

15 **Related to GBF Target 14** **The SDGs call for sustainability across all sectors. The SDGs call for sustainability across a variety of sectors and industries and are applied to different SDGs such as water-use efficiency, resource efficiency, and infrastructure. [SDG 12.6](#) encourages companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and will/could be supported by target 15 which aims to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity through supply chains.**

The text is confusing. The meaning of the sentence "...and is applied to different SDGs such as water-use efficiency, resource efficiency, and infrastructure" is not clear. And the following text "...and will/could be supported by target 15 which aims to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity through supply chains" does not refer to target 15 of the GBF (consumption patterns), nor [SDG 15](#).

Furthermore, all SDG 12 targets and their indicators should be included in the linking with GBF Target 14: Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries Target.

[12.2](#): By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

[12.3](#): By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

[12.4](#) By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment (this goal is set to expire and needs update).

[12.5](#): By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

[12.6](#) Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

[12.7](#) Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

[12.8](#): By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

16	Related to GBF Target 15	Error: where it says "Target 18" it should say "Target 15" in the Analysis column.
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19	Related to GBF Target 18	We suggest to include IPLCs in the formulation, as it seems it was accidentally omitted (currently, only mentioned here: "women, youth, local and marginalized communities").
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21-22 **Related to
GBF Target
20**

The SDGs call for equitable sharing of natural resources with all people, including in respect to equal land rights, access, ownership and control of natural resources (5.A). This should be reflected in the analysis provided in this document, and not only regarding Target 20, but as a cross-cutting strategic tool for biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use, as well as for ecosystem protection, conservation, integrity and connectivity objectives.

Important comments on the second paragraph:

Mentioning IPLC's rights only over "relevant" resources, whatever those are, is limiting their participation in "decision making". It also leaves the question of who would and should decide which resources are "relevant": "relevant" for whom? "relevant" for what?

Furthermore, closing Target 20 with the remark "in accordance with national circumstances", especially with the word "circumstances" is incorrect considering that ensuring rights and human rights, it's not about "circumstances" but about compliance with international treaties and other legal instruments, both binding and voluntary. Since 2007 the UN recognized, among other rights, the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories and resources (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - 2007¹):

- (a) the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,
- (b) the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,
- (c) that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contribute to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment (...)

We suggest changes to the proposed text for T20.1: Equitable participation of IPLCs in decision-making related to biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use and utilization. We make based on the mandate of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly in articles 25 through 32, specially regarding:

¹ See: https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

Article 31:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

Article 32:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

The text in the comments column refers to Target 20, as emphasising equitable participation in decision making for IPLCs, while the CBD calls for the full and effective participation of IPLCs.

Regarding rights over “relevant” resources, as commented before, is limiting their participation in “decision making”. It also leaves the question of who would and should decide which resources are “relevant”: “relevant” for whom? “relevant” for what? And the SDG target to be emphasised is 5.A which calls for **the equitable sharing of natural resources with all people, including in respect to equal land rights, access, ownership and control of natural resources (5.A)**.

Addendum 1

SDGs under a 2020 deadline that are not on track

SDG 2.5: By 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed.

SDG 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

SDG 12.4: By 2020, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

SDG 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

SDG 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

SDG 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information.

SDG 14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.

SDG 15.1: By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

SDG 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

SDG 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

SDG 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

SDG 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Addendum 2

UN General Assembly Resolutions on Agenda 2030 SDGs under CBD

* Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2019 [[A/RES/74/221\(OP2\)](#)]:

“Looks forward to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, to be held in Kunming, China, in the fourth quarter of 2020, all under the theme proposed by the host, “Ecological civilization: building a shared future for all life on Earth”, and recognizes that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted is intended to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is expected to place the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity”.

* Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 October 2019 [[A/RES/74/4\(OP4\)](#)]:

“We will 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.”

Record on the UN Secretary General reporting most of environmental SDGs are off-track:

* Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2019 [[A/RES/74/221\(OP37\)](#)]:

“Notes with concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and stresses the urgent need to halt the global decline of biodiversity, which is unprecedented in human history, including its main indirect and direct drivers, in particular changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species;”

* Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 October 2019 [[A/RES/74/4\(OP19\)](#)]:

“We take note with appreciation of the Secretary-General’s progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Sustainable Development Report, including the identified

entry points for transformation and transformative levers for realizing the 2030 Agenda. We acknowledge the potential of a systemic and holistic approach, taking into account interlinkages between Goals and targets. The reports show that we have achieved progress in some areas, such as in reducing extreme poverty and child and neonatal mortality; improving access to electricity and safe drinking water; and expanding the coverage of terrestrial and marine protected areas.”

UNGA Resolution on the High Level Political Forum mandate:

* Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 [[A/RES/70/1 \(OP82\)](#)]:

“The high-level political forum will have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates. It will facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up. It will promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies. It should ensure that the Agenda remains relevant and ambitious and should focus on the assessment of progress, achievements and challenges faced by developed and developing countries as well as new and emerging issues. Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries.”

* Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 9 July 2013 [[A/RES/67/290 \(OP19\)](#)]:

“Reaffirms that the forum shall contribute to the enhanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels, and in this regard invites the forum to take into account the contributions and work of relevant United Nations intergovernmental bodies in the social, economic and environmental fields”