**World Animal Net Comments on linkages between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development**

|  |
| --- |
| *Contact information* |
| **Surname:** | Bridgers |
| **Given Name:** | Jessica |
| **Government** (if applicable)**:**  |  |
| **Organization:** | World Animal Net |
| **Address:**  | 25 Chestnut Square  |
| **City:** | Boston |
| **Country:** | U.S.A. |
| E-mail: | jessica@worldanimal.net |
| ***Comments*** |
| **Page**  | **Paragraph** | **Comment** |
| 0 | 0 | Sustainable use and management should be applied to areas where use is needed for human essentials such as food, water, and shelter. Otherwise, protection and restoration of biodiversity should be prioritized rather than inessential uses of biodiversity (i.e. pets, luxury items, etc.).  |
| 0 | 0 | There is no mention of animal welfare, only management of wild populations and domestic species (when regarding genetic diversity). Animal welfare must be considered in animal management and was highlighted as an issue of emerging concern in the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report. |
| 1 | 2 | Rewrite “The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework while focussing on improving the state of biodiversity and reverse trends in biodiversity loss to achieve 2050 biodiversity vision of living in harmony with nature also is designed to support delivery of goods and services to people to ensure human wellbeing and to support development agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals,” so that improving biodiversity and reversing biodiversity loss is connected to human wellbeing, rather than separating the two concepts.  |
| 2 | Goal AComments | Conserving ecosystems does not always equal sustainable management. Protection of ecosystems should be prioritized to support healthy ecosystems. |
| 2 | Goal A Comments | Goal A is also related to SDGs 2, 3 and12. Healthy ecosystems contribute to food security, and their degradation leads to the spread of diseases, as has been demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Current unsustainable consumption patterns (i.e. for the production of feed crops or grazing livestock, directly impact connectivity and integrity of ecosystems. |
| 2 | Goal BComments | “GBF Goal B supports the SDGs as it emphasizes the value nature has for people, and requests these contributions be maintained, and enhanced.”Nature has intrinsic value, apart from its benefits to humans. This needs to be mentioned.  |
| 2 | Goal BComments | Go one step further than ‘halting biodiversity loss’ and promote methods to restore biodiversity. |
| 5 | Target 3 Analysis | If Target 3 of the GBF is meant for management of all wild species, the legal wildlife trade must also be mentioned, focusing on more than poaching and trafficking. |
| 5 | Target 4 Analysis | “The GBF could further build on SDG 15.c by including the issue of support for local communities who participate in poaching, allowing them to transition to sustainable livelihoods.” This should add empowerment and equal access to capacity building resources for local communities, not just support, to ensure long-term maintenance. |
| 5  | Target 4.4 indicators | Indicators 4.4.1 and 14.6.1 should be italicized. |
| 6 | Target 6 Analysis | Pollution reduction should be accompanied with investment in regenerative solutions to transition to non-polluting practices.  |
| 6 | Target 6 Indicators | Indicators 6.3.2 should be italicized. |
| 8 | Target 8 Analysis | “Target 8’s focus on food security and livelihoods for the most vulnerable people can also serve to strengthen SDG target 14.B, which focuses on the need for access for small scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.” Food security should include more than marine resources and markets. Access to nutritional crops including vegetables and legumes should be mentioned, as well as healthy terrestrial ecosystems which contribute to productive agricultural systems (i.e. through healthy and diverse pollinator populations). |
| 12 | Target 11 Analysis | Apart from building green/blue spaces, restoration of previously existing green/blue spaces will accomplish the same goal (benefitting human health) while restoring ecosystems. |
| 13 | Target 12 Analysis | Not only universal access to drinking water, but universal access to healthy, quality drinking water. |
| 15 | Target 14 Analysis | Not only ‘reduce negative impacts on biodiversity through supply chains,’ but promote methods that restore biodiversity and ethical standards. |
| 16 | Target 15 Analysis | Not only ‘reduce waste generation and promote recycling programs,’ but promote circular/doughnut economics that avoid waste, even that which is recyclable.  |
| 19 | Target 18 Analysis | Add indigenous communities for capacity building and resource mobilization.  |
| 22 | Target 20 Analysis | Add marginalized communities for empowerment and inclusive, participatory representation.  |
| 24 | 12.4 & 14.1 Notes | Address light and noise pollution, as well. |
| 24 | 14.4 Notes | Not only to maintain levels to produce sustainable yields, but to ensure the long-term conservation of marine species. |
| 25 | 14.5 Notes | Provide percentage above minimum to promote higher goals (ex. “The GBF should include conservation of coastal and marine areas, *with the goal of achieving 30%*). |
| 25 | 14.6 Notes | To encompass all incentives and subsides which are harmful for biodiversity is important, not just addressing the *most* harmful subsidies.  |
| 27 | 9 | Add indigenous communities for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management. |
| 29 | 15 | Should not only aim to reduce biodiversity impact in production practices and supply chains but promote practices that have a positive effect on biodiversity. |
|  |  |  |

*Comments should be sent by e-mail to* *secretariat@cbd.int* *by 15 August 2020*