

Views on possible targets, indicators and baselines for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in response to [Notification No. 2019/108](#)

World Animal Net (WAN) thanks you for the opportunity to provide input on views on possible targets, indicators and baselines for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

WAN will also take this opportunity to briefly provide our views on the key elements we think are essential to the post-2020 framework.

WAN calls for an action-oriented, strategic, ambitious and far-reaching post-2020 global biodiversity framework, anchored in strong and clear overarching principles that are supported by effective government policies, structures and systems that are crucial for its implementation.

Key elements of this framework include:

1- A productive and progressive **vision** that is holistic in nature and aims to ensure the long-term protection and integrity of biodiversity at its core. This includes accounting for the well-being of people, nature *and* animals.

2- An actionable **2030 mission** that is concise, inspiring, and covers immediate key issues such as tackling the root causes of biodiversity loss, protecting and regenerating biodiversity, halting species extinctions and rebuilding flourishing ecosystems worldwide. It should also account for nature's intrinsic value.

3- Clear strategic goals that reflect and boldly tackle the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, supported by actionable targets, divided into sub-targets, each with specific deadlines and milestones, complemented by relevant baselines and indicators. These will permit the incremental measurement of progress towards effective implementation. Some goals must have a short deadline of 2030, with shorter immediate deadlines before then, in order to ensure immediate action and implementation. The targets and indicators need to include the development of enabling policy structures, systems and capacity building.

4- Need for clear levers for transformative change, from means of implementations to tools and solutions that can be deployed for each goal and its respective targets in order to bring about the necessary transformations.

5- A strong focus on government policies, structures and systems that are essential for increasing political will, monitoring, accountability and effective implementation.

6- A strong and urgent focus on reforming perverse incentives, subsidies and regulatory frameworks that legalize biodiversity destruction for financial gain. This requires an immediate and dramatic shift of financial flows and economic policies towards activities that benefit rather than harm biodiversity.

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1- Vision

The principle of Living in Harmony with Nature, which entails adopting holistic and integrated approaches and actions that lead to the long-term protection and integrity of the Earth system, should be core to the post-2020 strategy.

The current vision of a world “Living in harmony with nature” is one 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.” An alternative vision that we suggest is:

“A world which is living in harmony with nature where biodiversity is valued, respected and protected. By 2050, biodiversity has been restored, and is effectively conserved and protected. Where used by humans, this should only be where necessary and where such use is humane and sustainable, in order to sustain a healthy planet which ensures the well-being of animals, nature and people into the future.”

2- Mission

An actionable **2030 mission statement** should convey a clear and inspiring message about the deep transformation that must be achieved by 2030, in order to generate the necessary political will and public interest.

The mission should cover key issues such as the need to tackle the root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss, whilst regenerating and protecting biodiversity, in order to halt species extinctions and biodiversity losses, and to rebuild flourishing ecosystems worldwide.

The mission should highlight the diverse values of nature (including its intrinsic value) and reflect the fundamental role of biodiversity in sustaining development, human health and well-being, and in achieving climate resilience. The ultimate aim should be one of building a society which lives in Harmony with Nature and protects and respects nature and all its elements.

The need for an “apex goal” should be carefully considered and possibly avoided. Biodiversity is complex and multi-faceted, and there is a clear danger that any simplified apex goal could detract from the need to work on the many drivers and root causes of biodiversity loss.

WAN proposes a 2030 Mission along the lines of:

“To take urgent and bold action across society to halt all species extinctions and biodiversity losses, reduce the drivers of the losses and put biodiversity on a tangible and actionable path to recovery that will benefit people, animals and the planet.”

3- Goals

The goals in the table below do not represent an exhaustive list of all the targets or indicators that we believe should be part of the post-2020 framework but represent suggestions of what we believe should be represented in the framework.

Proposed Goals and Targets (2030)	Baselines/Indicators
<i>Highlighted goals are those adapted from the commitments and actions outlined by the The Club of Rome and The Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) in their Planetary Emergency Plan which provides a set of key policy levers addressing the cross-cutting challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss and human health and well-being.</i>	
GOAL 1: Reducing threats to biodiversity	
<p>-Zero new changes in land and sea use that could potentially result in harm to biodiversity. This includes zero conversion of lands for intensive livestock production and/or for monoculture crop plantations.</p> <p>-By 2025, halt all conversion of wetlands, grasslands, savannahs, forests and other lands for the production of agricultural commodities that are harmful to biodiversity (animal agriculture, monoculture plantations, crops to feed livestock)</p>	<p>- OECD agricultural land indicator¹</p> <p>-OECD land cover change indicator²</p> <p>-OECD crop production indicator³</p>
Retain, restore and increase connectivity of degraded lands and marine ecosystems.	
Identify and stop (through fiscal, legal and regulatory reform) all threats to existing protected areas including threats from illegal logging, fire, pressures to cede areas to agricultural expansion, and development and resource extraction plans.	
<p>-By 2021, evaluate the level of degradation of different ecosystems in order to establish baselines for restoration. Include sub-targets for terrestrial, freshwater, marine, coastal, coral reef, mangroves, and other ecosystems.</p> <p>-By 2023, establish binding restoration targets (in percentage of national areas), based on scientific assessments of degraded ecosystems.</p> <p>- Triple annual investments in the effective protection, restoration and resilience of all degraded ecosystems</p> <p>-By 2025, achieve degradation neutrality for all ecosystems.</p>	

¹ OECD (2020), Agricultural land (indicator). doi: 10.1787/9d1ffd68-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

² OECD (2020), Land cover change (indicator). doi: 10.1787/3dee7330-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

³ OECD (2020), Crop production (indicator). doi: 10.1787/49a4e677-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

At least 40% of each country's land, prioritizing biodiversity rich areas, is fully or highly protected by 2030.	OECD protected areas indicator ⁴
At least 30% of oceans and waterways are strictly protected by 2030.	Protected Planet databases ⁵
By 2021, ban destructive activities, such as extraction of resources and destructive fishing practices in protected ocean areas, and label at least 50% of these areas as no-take zones. ⁶	
Begin the conversion of 50% of areas under intensive unsustainable agriculture production to sustainable production systems that protect and regenerate biodiversity, such as agro-ecological systems.	
By 2020, set a universal global moratorium on deforestation, using a net-zero deforestation and degradation metric.	
By 2025, triple annual investments in forest conservation and forest landscape restoration.	
Adopt a "Half Earth" strategy for biodiversity conservation (conserve at least 80% of preindustrial species richness by protecting the remaining 50% of Earth as intact ecosystems) ⁷	
Enhance and ensure effective collaboration with local communities, including indigenous communities, nonprofit citizen groups, and citizen scientists, to develop restoration plans.	
GOAL 2: Transition to sustainable production and consumption	
Shift food public procurement policies to support healthy, nutritious, predominantly plant-based diets (in line with FAO and WHO's sustainable healthy diets guiding principles)	Monitor introduction of Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) in countries and their usage to inform public procurement, education, nutrition education...
In countries with high consumption of meat and dairy products, reach 15% reduction in the consumption of animal products ⁸ by	OECD Meat consumption

⁴ OECD (2020), Protected areas (indicator). doi: 10.1787/112995ca-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

⁵ <https://www.protectedplanet.net/marine>

⁶ <https://www.climatechangenews.com/2020/01/13/un-outlines-2030-goals-save-planets-biodiversity/>

⁷ https://eatforum.org/content/uploads/2019/01/EAT-Lancet_Commission_Summary_Report.pdf

⁸ As recommended by IPCC report on Climate Change and Lands.

2025, with more ambitious targets (50%) for 2030.	indicator ⁹ ,
Agree in 2021 to halve consumption and production footprints in developed and emerging economies and close loops in inefficient value chains, by 2030.	
Reduce unsustainable food production and consumption through fiscal and regulatory mechanisms (for example environmental taxes, taxes on meat products and other products that are harmful to biodiversity)	OECD Environmental tax Indicator ¹⁰
Adopt more sustainable and efficient crop and livestock production practices, better feeding practices for animals and fish in aquaculture, and better manure management in food production systems ¹¹ .	
By 2030, all member countries adopt sustainable and healthy food based dietary guidelines that promote meat reduction and prioritized plant-based sources of food.	Connected to FAO work on countries with food based dietary guidelines
Develop targeted policies aimed at reducing food loss and waste by at least 50% across the food supply chain from the production through the consumption stage.	
By 2025, implement policies and educational programs that encourage local production and consumption as well as buying local and seasonal foods.	
Develop policies and programs to increase public awareness of the importance of adopting healthy, sustainable, environmentally friendly diets, that prioritize healthy plant-based foods. (Through coordination with the FAO and WHO on nutrition policy programs)	
GOAL 3: Reform Financial Systems and Economics to be protective rather than destructive of biodiversity	
By 2025, phase out and eliminate all subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fossil fuel subsidies - Agricultural subsidies - Fishery subsidies - Subsidies for pesticides, fertilizers, and all other chemicals harmful to biodiversity - Any subsidies for food production that is non-regenerative, and potentially harmful to biodiversity 	OECD Fisheries support indicator ¹² OECD Aquaculture production indicator ¹³ OECD Agricultural support indicator ¹⁴

⁹ OECD (2020), Meat consumption (indicator). doi: 10.1787/fa290fd0-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

¹⁰ OECD (2020), Environmental tax (indicator). doi: 10.1787/5a287eac-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

¹¹ As recommended by IPCC report on Climate Change and Lands.

¹² OECD (2020), Fisheries support (indicator). doi: 10.1787/1ff7e544-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

¹³ OECD (2020), Aquaculture production (indicator). doi: 10.1787/d00923d8-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

¹⁴ OECD (2020), Agricultural support (indicator). doi: 10.1787/6ea85c58-en (Accessed on 30 January 2020)

- Subsidies for any other harmful practices which could contribute to biodiversity loss or impact (using the precautionary principle)	
Significantly enhance public and private finance flows for restoration of critical ecosystems, including by mobilising \$200 billion for the GEF over the next decade.	
Build economic and environmental externalities into prices by selective taxing of and/or fees for resource use, inputs and wastes ¹⁵ .	OECD environmental tax indicator ¹⁶
Redirect agricultural subsidies towards incentivizing agricultural techniques that regenerate local ecosystems, such as agroecology, small scale farming, silvo pastoral systems.	OECD Agricultural support indicator ¹⁷
Halt the further expansion of industrial agriculture by eliminating incentives from trade agreements, government subsidies, and global mergers of large agribusiness corporations.	OECD environmental tax indicator ¹⁸
Introduce financial mechanisms and policy instruments to support local farmers, foresters and indigenous people to secure their livelihoods and to shift to regenerative agriculture, sustainable forestry and other sustainable land-use practices.	
GOAL 4: Reduce and halt the overexploitation of marine and terrestrial species	
-Adopt evidence-based strategies which recognise the intrinsic value of wildlife and account for this value in wildlife policy and management. - Promote the implementation of practical solutions that develop a culture of coexistence with wildlife, accounting for community values while minimizing the harm caused to individual animals. (such as compassionate conservation)	Monitor the development / and evolution of regulations and laws that govern countries' wildlife management plans.
Improve the conservation status of all threatened species, including pollinators. Zero new extinctions of threatened species.	OECD threatened species indicators ¹⁹ IUCN Red List CITES
Develop incentives for hunters, fishers and farmers to protect/conservate threatened species outside designated conservation areas.	
Ban all inessential uses of wildlife, including recreational hunting and trophy hunting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement effective monitoring mechanisms for hunting 	Monitor countries' legal frameworks in regard to hunting practices

¹⁵ Steinfeld, H., Gerber, P., Wassenaar, T. D., Castel, V., Rosales, M., Rosales, M., & de Haan, C. (2006). *Livestock's long shadow: environmental issues and options*. Food & Agriculture Org. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-a0701e.pdf>

¹⁶ OECD (2020), Environmental tax (indicator). doi: 10.1787/5a287eac-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

¹⁷ OECD (2020), Agricultural support (indicator). doi: 10.1787/6ea85c58-en (Accessed on 30 January 2020)

¹⁸ OECD (2020), Environmental tax (indicator). doi: 10.1787/5a287eac-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

¹⁹ OECD (2020), Threatened species (indicator). doi: 10.1787/70964619-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

activities (such as increasing anti-poaching patrols and controlling overexploitation via law enforcement)	
By 2025, tighten trade controls on the trade in wild species, through effective coordination with CITES measures, tightening and enhancing CITES implementation mechanisms and introducing and investing in a global and effective e-permit system which links to customs in all CITES signatory countries.	
Prioritize the prosecution of wildlife trafficking, illegal hunting and unsustainable logging in criminal justice systems.	
Scale up, support and fund community-based, small-scale fisheries.	
Ensure the protection and enforcement of environmental legal frameworks especially at local and national scales.	
GOAL 5: Tackle the drivers and impacts of climate change	
Develop and introduce (by 2021) policy instruments that aim to mitigate and adapt to climate change by directly tackling the root causes and drivers of climate change.	
Halt all fossil fuel expansion, investments and subsidies (short deadline) and shift investments and revenues to low-carbon energy deployment, research, development and innovation.	OECD Data on Fossil Fuel support in different countries
Create incentives for forest conservation and decreased deforestation in Amazonia and other tropical areas ²⁰	
Reverse soil carbon losses by improving grassland management aiming for net sequestration, by the use of trees, improved species, fertilization and other measures. ²¹	
By 2025, require all large publicly-listed and family-owned companies to commit to science-based targets, shift to green investments (climate mitigation and adaptation as well as ecosystems protections and regeneration)	
GOAL 6: By 2025, pollution (from all different sources) brought down to levels that will not cause additional harm to biodiversity and ensure that zero additional pollution enter ecosystems	
Begin immediate and progressive reduction in chemical inputs before completely phasing out the use of chemicals, including pesticides and fertilizers.	OECD Nutrient Balance indicator ²² Monitor subsidies and

²⁰ Steinfeld, H., Gerber, P., Wassenaar, T. D., Castel, V., Rosales, M., Rosales, M., & de Haan, C. (2006). *Livestock's long shadow: environmental issues and options*. Food & Agriculture Org. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-a0701e.pdf>

²¹ Ibid

²² OECD (2020), Nutrient balance (indicator). doi: 10.1787/82add6a9-en (Accessed on 15 January 2020)

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Prioritise the most destructive, non-biodegradable chemicals such as neonicotinoids, fipronil, carbamates, organophosphates, pyrethroids, glyphosates, endocrine disruptors etc...	incentives directed towards pollutants
All of these processes must be inclusive and participatory, taking into account first and foremost the rights of women, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized groups.	