



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/3
17 February 2020

ENGLISH ONLY

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

UPDATED SYNTHESIS OF THE PROPOSALS OF PARTIES AND OBSERVERS ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND ITS TARGETS

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. BACKGROUND

1. In decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in support of the work of the open-ended intersessional working group (para. 16). Further, the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its first meeting, in August 2019, invited the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, with reference to the findings of the *Global Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), to provide elements concerning guidance on specific goals, SMART targets, indicators, baselines and monitoring frameworks, relating to the drivers of biodiversity loss, for achieving transformational change, within the scope of the three objectives of the Convention. The Working Group also invited Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders to submit to the Executive Secretary proposals on the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In response to this invitation, 51 submissions were received, 20 of which were from Parties, including one from the European Union and its Member States. A total of 42 were from organizations, including submissions from partnerships and joint submissions from multiple organizations.¹

¹ The Secretariat issued notification [2019-75](https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions/2019-075) inviting Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders to submit to the Executive Secretary proposals on the structure of the post-2020 global by 15 September 2019. By 6 November 2019, submissions had been received from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, South Africa, Switzerland, 30X30 Ocean Alliance (Conservation International, Campaign for Nature, National Geographic Society, Oceans 5, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and Wildlife Conservation Society), ABS Initiative, Alliance of Bioersity International, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, BirdLife International, CAF, Campaign for Nature, CaMPAM, Center For Large Landscape Conservation, CIAT, Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, Convention on Migratory Species, Conservation International Conservation International ,CORDIO East Africa, FLEDGE, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forest Peoples Programme, Global Wildlife Conservation, Institute for Biodiversity Network, International Institute for Environment and Development, ICRAF , International Coral Reef Initiative, International Fund for Animal Welfare, ITC, IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, IUCN, KBA Partnership, MedPAN, National Geographic Society, The Nature Conservancy, NOAA, Nordic Council of Ministers for Environment and Climate on Global Biodiversity Framework for the Conservation of Biological Diversity, PhytoTrade Africa, PromPerú, RARE, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Regions4, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, South East Europe Biodiversity Task Force, The Nature Conservancy, TRAFFIC, UEBT, UN Women, UNCTAD, UNEP, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations University, UTPL-BioEmprende (Ecuador), Wildlife Conservation Society, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Animal Net, World Bank, WWF International, and the Wyse Campaign for Nature. All of the submissions received are accessible from <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions/2019-075>

2. The present note is an update of the information document issued for the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/6). It synthesizes the views submitted in response to the invitation referred to above. Further, in the annex to this note, the specific target proposals which have been received are presented. The present note does not replace earlier documentation or the submissions on this issue but complements them.² It is not intended to be limiting or to prejudge the outcomes of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework but, rather, to facilitate discussion.

II. SYNTHESIS OF ISSUES RAISED

3. Parties and observers have expressed a range of views on the possible structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These views were largely on the possible main elements of the framework identified during the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and contained in annex 1 of the report on the meeting.³ These elements were (a) rationale and scope, (b) 2050 Vision, (c) 2030 Mission and/or apex goal and milestones, (d) means of implementation and enabling conditions, (e) cross-cutting issues and approaches, (f) transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanism, and (g) outreach, awareness and uptake. The views expressed are synthesized below, organized according to these headings. While there was general support for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework addressing issues related to these different subject areas, some submissions suggested that some headings could be merged, phrased differently or omitted. Regarding the issues addressed under each heading, many submissions suggested different organizations, deletion of some issues and suggested issues that should have their own headings, including verification systems, ratcheting mechanisms, milestones, non-State actors and institutional arrangements. These issues are further explored in the sections below.

4. With regard to the structure of the framework, some submissions suggested that it could be presented as a pyramid with various layers for each element; different interpretations of this approach were presented. Others suggested that the elements could be presented as a square with a branching structure. Still others suggested that it should be based on the idea of pillars. More generally, some submissions suggested that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should adopt a driver, pressure, state, impact, response (DPSIR) model, while it was also suggested that the structure of the framework should focus on its outcome-related elements (i.e. the 2050 Vision, Mission, goals, targets and indicators). It was noted in several submissions that the structure of the framework should make it clear how the different elements of the framework relate to one another and how they contribute to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Similarly, it was also suggested that the framework should reflect the cause-and-effect relationship among its different elements. It was also suggested that the framework should reflect the notion of bending the curve of biodiversity loss.

III. RATIONALE AND SCOPE

5. There was general support for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework having a section setting out the rationale for the framework and providing information on its scope. Submissions provided further input on the format of such a section and its content.

6. Submissions noted that the rationale should be short, easy to communicate and not weighed down with highly technical, legal, policy or management language. The rationale should help guide the actions of Parties at the national level but also recognize different national circumstances and priorities.

7. It was noted that the rationale should recognize the scale of global biodiversity loss, the urgent need for ambitious action while also recognizing and building on existing efforts to address biodiversity loss, and the progress made in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In this sense,

² See [CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1](#) and [CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/2](#).

³ [CBD/WG2020/1/5](#).

it was suggested that the rationale for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should emphasize a continuation of the actions that have already been initiated.

8. It was suggested that the rationale should address the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner and address the direct and indirect drivers of change identified in the IPBES *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. It was also suggested that the rationale should provide information on the benefits that biodiversity provides, including information on the links between biodiversity and human health, economic development and links to other societal objectives including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. Relatedly, it was suggested that the rationale for the framework should make it clear how the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could be used to address multiple issues and challenges related to society and the environment in an integrated manner.

9. It was proposed that the rationale should set out that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is a global plan for unified action and recognize the importance of all actors and stakeholders, including national Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, local and subnational authorities, civil society, women and girls, youth, productive sectors, and the private sector, in acting to address biodiversity loss. In this regard, it was also suggested that the rationale should articulate the roles and responsibilities of these different actors. Further, it was noted that some of the issues that had been discussed as cross-cutting issues and approaches could alternatively be addressed under a section related to the rationale for the framework.

10. It was suggested that the rationale should provide information on the need for transformational change in societies and economies and provide further explanation of what such changes mean and imply. More generally, it was suggested that many of the issues described above could be reflected in principles for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Additional suggested principles were equity, human rights, the rights and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, participation and inclusiveness, gender equity and equality, diversity, rights of nature, justice, the rule of law, the right to food, the precautionary principle, the conservation hierarchy, non-regression, and the “polluter pays” principle. However, others noted that principles are already addressed under Article 3 of the Convention and cautioned that a discussion on principles might be counterproductive. More generally, it was suggested that the rationale for the framework, and the framework in general, should only focus on issues directly addressed under the Convention.

A. 2050 Vision

11. Consistent with earlier submissions and decision 14/3, most submissions highlighted the continued importance and relevance of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. None of the submissions suggested that this Vision should be renegotiated or in any way set aside. However, several submissions suggested that a better and common understanding of what the vision means in concrete terms needs to be developed. Some suggested that this could be done through the development of a short and simple text that articulates the meaning of the vision in relation to the three objectives of the Convention and the Protocols, which would be easily understood by decision makers and sectors. Others suggested that such a text could address issues related to planetary boundaries, nature-based solutions, mainstreaming, restoration, ecological footprint, the contributions of biodiversity to climate change adaptation and mitigation, bending the curve of biodiversity loss and issues related to no-net loss. Others suggested that the 2050 Vision could be made more concrete through the development of an apex target and/or milestones. It was also noted that such an approach could help account for time lags and the need for a phased approach to reaching the 2050 Vision. Others suggested that a common understanding of the 2050 Vision could be developed by sufficiently linking the other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (goals, targets, indicators, implementation mechanisms) to the 2050 Vision. More generally, some submissions noted that modelling and “backcasting” could be used to identify what changes are required to reach the 2050 Vision and to then use this information to further define the 2050 Vision and to inform the development of the other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including

milestones for the period from 2020 to 2050 as well as SMART targets. Similarly, it was suggested that “backcasting” could be used to identify a few high-level goals which could then be used to link the other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the 2050 Vision.

12. While most submissions suggested that a common understanding of the 2050 Vision should be developed, some submissions also raised concerns with this approach. Some felt that the 2050 Vision was already sufficiently clear and should not be “unpacked”. Others noted that any text to further explain the 2050 Vision should only be included in the rationale for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and should not duplicate or renegotiate what is already in the 2050 Vision. Further, other submissions noted that the 2050 Vision could be made more concrete by clearly linking it to the other elements of the framework rather than developing new text on the 2050 Vision itself.

B. 2030 Mission and/or apex goal and milestones

13. Consistent with earlier submissions and decision 14/34, there was general support for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework having a 2030 mission statement. Submissions expressed the view that this mission statement should be easy to communicate, inspirational, motivating, attractive, concise, measurable, actionable and SMART. The need to reflect the three objectives of the Convention in the Mission was also noted.

14. Many submissions identified specific issues that should be reflected in the mission statement. These include the need to tackle the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, the protection and restoration of biodiversity, halting species extinctions and biodiversity losses, the diverse values of biodiversity, the importance of biodiversity for development, human health and well-being, and in addressing climate change. It was also suggested that the mission should address the mainstreaming of biodiversity, issues related to culture and the customary sustainable use of biodiversity, indigenous peoples and local communities, the strengthening of data gathering and monitoring systems on biodiversity, the integration of ecosystem services assessments and valuation in development planning, ecological connectivity, spatial planning, regional and transboundary cooperation, other effective area-based conservation measures.

15. More generally, the mission should foster a common understanding of the actions or changes that need to take place in the short/medium term in order to fulfil or achieve the 2050 Vision. It should also motivate action by all stakeholders. In this sense, some submissions expressed the view that the mission should guide implementation for the period from 2020 to 2030 or describe the desired state of biodiversity in 2030. It was also suggested that the mission should refer to nature’s contributions to people, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the drivers of biodiversity loss.

16. While most submissions addressed the mission statement in relation to 2030, it was also noted that other time periods, such as 2040, could be considered. Similarly, it was suggested that a phased approach to the mission could be taken by identifying mission statements or objectives for specific time periods. It was suggested that such an approach could help articulate the concept of “bending the curve” of biodiversity loss.

17. Some submissions suggested that the mission could be articulated as an apex target; however, it was noted that developing a single scientifically credible target would be challenging. It was also noted that an apex goal could obscure the complexity of biodiversity and the challenges it currently faces and detract from the need to work on the many drivers and root causes of biodiversity loss. Further, others expressed the view that a mission statement was not the same as an apex target and that, from a planning perspective, a mission statement would be more useful. Other submissions suggested that the mission statement could be supported by a small number of overarching objectives or milestones. Such objectives or milestones could be used to account for time lags and provide a clear link to the 2050 Vision. More generally, it was noted that the relationship between the mission and the other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be clarified. It was also suggested that the mission should be based on the framework’s targets so that the framework would be developed in a bottom-up manner.

18. Some submissions provided specific suggestions for the wording of a mission statement, including:

(a) By 2030, halt the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet;⁴

(b) By 2030, all essential components of nature are identified and effectively conserved or managed to ensure their contribution to the long-term integrity of the biosphere and the services needed for humanity;⁵

(c) Mission 2030 - Ambitious whole government, whole economy, and whole society commitments and partnerships mobilized to conserve, restore, sustainably use and share benefits from the use of biodiversity;⁶

(d) Mission 2040 - Ambitious whole government, whole economy, and whole society commitments and partnerships mobilized to conserve, restore, sustainably use and share benefits from the use of biodiversity;⁷

(e) Put nature on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people and the planet by halting biodiversity loss and reversing declines;⁸

(f) By 2030, halt and reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet;⁹

(g) Halt the net loss of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity [living nature] by 2030; [as milestones to] restore and recover biodiversity to ensure a world of people “living in harmony with nature” by 2050;¹⁰

(h) Implement all actions necessary and sufficient to halt the loss of species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity, as essential for achievement of the 2050 Vision and sustainable development;¹¹

(i) Put nature on path to recovery by 2030 for benefit of all people by protecting wildlife, restoring ecosystems, tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss and avoiding climate change;¹²

(j) Living within the planetary boundaries for the benefit for nature and all people;¹³

(k) Building a shared future for all life on earth;¹⁴

(l) Protect – Restore – Fund – Act now;¹⁵

(m) Zero natural habitat loss and zero human induced extinctions of species;¹⁶

(n) Halve the negative footprint of production and consumption;¹⁷

⁴ [Nigeria and. WWF International.](#)

⁵ [Wildlife Conservation Society.](#)

⁶ [Forest Peoples Programme.](#)

⁷ [Forest Peoples Programme.](#)

⁸ [Birdlife International.](#)

⁹ [WWF International](#) and [WWF International.](#)

¹⁰ [International Union for Conservation of Nature.](#)

¹¹ [International Union for Conservation of Nature.](#)

¹² [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA.](#)

¹³ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA.](#)

¹⁴ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA.](#)

¹⁵ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA.](#)

¹⁶ WWF.

(o) Fair access to and equitable sharing of the benefits from biodiversity, including genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, are secured and contribute to its sustainable use.¹⁸

19. With regard to goals, it was noted that these should be limited in number, short and easy to communicate and could be linked to the objectives of the Convention and/or the elements of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Other suggestions for the focus of goals were the desired status of the three levels of biodiversity, the direct and underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and the Protocols. It was also suggested that goals should illustrate, at a high level, what actions are needed and could have a similar formulation as the Sustainable Development Goals. It was also suggested that goals could serve as milestones towards the 2050 Vision, and goals covering different time periods (i.e. 2030, 2040 and 2050) might therefore be needed. In this sense, it was also noted that goals should offer a clear link to the 2050 Vision. Others noted that goals could be used to structure, order or group the targets in the framework. It was also suggested that goals should address both the state of biodiversity and actions for its conservation and sustainable use. Others suggested that the goals should follow the driver, pressure, state, impact, response (DPSIR) model. It was also suggested that there should be a goal on gender equality.

C. Targets

20. Consistent with previous submissions, there is general support for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework having a set of SMART targets. Further, there is general support for using the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a starting point for developing new targets and as a baseline for setting the level of ambition for these. However, it was also noted that the scope of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should not limit the ambition or scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

21. There is general support for a limited number of targets as well as some suggestions to organize these around a set of goals, as noted above. Further, some suggested that there could be both outcome- and process-related targets. The need for targets related to enabling conditions was also noted. Similarly, the need for area- and species-based targets was noted. It was also suggested that each target could be accompanied by a technical document further describing the specifications of the target as well as their indicators, baselines and milestones.

22. Some submissions noted that the use of sub-targets should be considered in order to keep the overall number of targets manageable. It was suggested that such sub-targets could focus on specific biomes, for example. However, some submissions indicated that they were not in favour of having sub-targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

23. There were numerous general suggestions for targets. These include suggestions for targets, addressing the three objectives of the Convention, and on the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the productive sectors, including sustainable agricultural production and the conservation of biodiversity in agricultural landscapes. It was also suggested that there could be a target on planetary boundaries, ecosystem integrity, including for coral reef ecosystems, the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, interventions for transformative change, enabling mechanisms, nature-based solutions, landscape approaches, tele-coupling and biodiversity finance. The importance of area-based, scalable and representative targets for conservation was noted. Similarly, the need for targets to reflect landscape mosaics was also noted. However, the importance of also addressing sustainable use and production was also noted. While there was general support for having targets related to mechanisms for access and benefit-sharing, and biosafety, some felt that this would not be appropriate. In addition, several submissions provided specific suggestions for the wording of targets. These suggestions are presented in the annex to the present document.

¹⁷ [WWF](#).

¹⁸ [WWF](#).

24. More generally, it was noted that targets should be consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as other relevant international agreements, including those of the biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the objective of land degradation neutrality adopted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. They should also avoid duplicating the targets or other relevant processes and/or developing targets on issues which could be more effectively addressed in other forums.

25. While most submissions focused on the establishment of global-level goals, it was noted that attention should be given to developing goals which can be disaggregated or otherwise applied to the regional or national level. Further, it was noted that, given the uneven distribution of biodiversity and that species and ecosystems cross national borders, attention should be given to developing targets which are relevant at appropriate scales, which account for issues outside national jurisdiction and which account for the need for international cooperation and coordination. In addition, it was suggested that there may be a need for developing site-based targets, particularly for such issues as protected areas.

D. Indicators

26. The importance of indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was emphasized in most submissions. Generally, it was noted that indicators should be identified as targets for the framework are being developed, that each target of the framework should have at least one indicator, and that indicators should be easy to communicate and understand. In this light, many of the submission proposing specific targets also identified possible indicators for these.

27. There was general support for using the indicators previously identified under the Convention for the developing the indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In addition, it was suggested that this list of indicators could be complimented by indicators from other relevant processes, including those for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, other related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, the IPBES assessments, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and those identified by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. However, it was also noted that the mere use of an indicator in another process does not mean that it should necessarily be used by the Convention for monitoring the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. One submission also referred to the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and noted that something similar could be developed for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

28. Several submissions noted the importance of indicators being clear, accurate and scientifically robust. In this context, it was suggested that technical documents could be prepared for each indicator and/or that such information could be included in technical documents prepared on targets. A number of submissions also highlighted the importance of baselines for monitoring the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and noted that indicators could be used to identify these.

29. While most of the submissions focused on global indicators, it was also suggested that indicators should be flexible enough to adapt to the specific circumstances of individual countries. It was also noted that the process for countries to gather relevant information related to the indicators should be simple. However, others noted that national-level indicators should be used to monitor implementation nationally, but that these should be linked to the global indicators. Further, it was noted that, if a decision is made to develop new indicators, the funding for these will need to be identified.

E. Means of implementation and enabling conditions

30. The submissions presented a range of views on the means for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other enabling conditions.

31. Consistent with earlier submissions, it was frequently noted that the main mechanism for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national level should be the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. However, many submissions also noted that changes were needed

to strengthen the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. These changes include making them more comparable, devising more specific requirements and guidance for their development, linking them directly to other relevant national strategies, and ensuring their endorsement by the whole of government. It was suggested that national biodiversity strategies and action plans should be updated to reflect the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and 2021 was suggested as a possible deadline for this. It was also suggested that the Conference of the Parties could initiate a process through which mandatory elements for national biodiversity strategies and action plans, such as indicators, and biodiversity monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms, are identified and adopted by the Conference of the Parties. However, it was also noted that changes to the national biodiversity strategies and action plans should be voluntary, subject to national circumstances and dependent on the financial resources made available.

32. Consistent with decision 14/22, many submissions highlighted the critical importance of resource mobilization to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Some submissions noted that the mobilization of all types of resources (financial, human, technical and institutional) from all sources, including from domestic resources and the private sector, would be needed to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In this respect, the importance of the principles set out in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for development financing was noted. It was also noted that resource mobilization for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should cover reducing the need for resources, enhancing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of resource use and the generation of new resources from all sources. Some submissions also noted the relevance of the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Financing (BIOFIN) Initiative. More generally, some submissions noted the need to diversify funding sources for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

33. The importance of involving all stakeholders in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was emphasized in many submissions. This includes civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities and the private sector. The importance of ensuring gender expertise was also noted.

34. Some submissions referred to the creation of national voluntary biodiversity commitments as a means of promoting implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It was noted that such commitments could provide an opportunity for countries to show leadership on specific issues. It was also noted that such commitments should be consistent with a country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan but also additional to the commitments in it. It was also noted that non-State actors could be encouraged to set their own voluntary biodiversity commitments. Some submissions noted the importance of putting in place initial commitments by the time of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. However, it was also noted that there were several questions or uncertainties regarding how voluntary commitments would be promoted and managed that remained to be clarified. In particular, it was noted that the added value of establishing national commitments needed to be defined, the legal nature of these commitments would have to be established, how they would be linked to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, what would be the minimum standards for such voluntary commitments, and what transparency system would be put in place to monitor the implementation of these commitments.

35. Several submissions also noted the importance of partnerships for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as well as the effective participation of all stakeholders. In this respect, the importance of recognizing and encouraging contributions from indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, business and industry was noted.

36. In addition, submissions noted a range of additional enabling mechanisms, including:

- (a) Capacity-building;
- (b) Technical and scientific cooperation;

- (c) Technology development and transfer;
- (d) Knowledge generation, management and information exchange;
- (e) Communication and awareness raising;
- (f) Mainstreaming;
- (g) Synergies with other conventions, agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (h) Good governance;
- (i) Supporting, undertaking and collaborating on research and valuation projects.

37. More generally, it was suggested that enabling mechanisms could be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as targets. However, others felt that they should be framed as more cross-cutting issues. Further, some felt that they should not be included in the framework itself but, rather, be reflected in a decision associated with it. In addition, some submissions suggested that enabling mechanisms could be addressed through other standalone mechanisms or strategies linked to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

38. Most submissions on enabling mechanisms identified issues that should be included in the framework. However, a few submissions also identified issues that should not constitute means of implementation or enabling mechanisms. These include:

- (a) Science-based and standardized measures;
- (b) Natural capital accounting and approaches of valuation;
- (c) Reinforced environmental governance and policy processes;
- (d) Ecosystem-based management;
- (e) National biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (f) Mechanisms to bring about transformational change.

F. Cross-cutting issues and approaches

39. Many submissions identified cross-cutting issues that could be reflected throughout the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The issues noted in the submissions were:

- (a) Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender-sensitive approaches to biodiversity;
- (b) Indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge;
- (c) Intergenerational equity;
- (d) Synergies with other relevant processes and agreements;
- (e) Youth and the rights of children;
- (f) Contributions of business;
- (g) Mainstreaming biodiversity, including in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy, mining, infrastructure, transport, manufacturing and processing sectors;
- (h) The Sustainable Development Goals;
- (i) Environmental impact assessments;
- (j) Strategic environmental assessments;
- (k) Rights based approaches;

- (l) Private sector engagement and promoting biodiversity-friendly business models;
- (m) Sustainable trade and supply chains and promotion of environmentally friendly business activities;
- (n) Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities;
- (o) Supporting the recognition, protection and strengthening of conserved territories and areas of indigenous peoples and local communities, including biocultural territories, landscapes and seascapes;
- (p) Landscape approaches;
- (q) Ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;
- (r) The promotion of logistic activities which help to address the unintentional introduction of invasive alien species;
- (s) The use of approaches which recognize the multiple values of biodiversity;
- (t) Recognition of biocultural diversity and biocultural landscapes;
- (u) Ecological connectivity.

G. Transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanism

40. Many submissions noted the need for increased transparency in the implementation and monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Some submissions suggested that improving transparency would be key in ensuring transformational change and highlighted the importance of standardized and science-based measurements.

41. Consistent with earlier submissions and consultations, many respondents suggested that the national reports to the Convention should be the main mechanisms for reviewing progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. However, submissions also noted the need to strengthen the national reporting process and/or to develop additional mechanisms to ensure transparent monitoring and reporting of implementation. It was suggested that strengthening national multi-stakeholders and multi-sectoral platforms could be one way of making monitoring and reporting more effective and transparent. It was also suggested that national reports should be made more comparable by including requirements that apply to all Parties. Similarly, it was suggested that more integrated, modular and or common reporting systems, including harmonized reporting cycles, linking the Convention's reporting processes with those of other multilateral environmental agreements would allow for more effective and consistent reporting. In this light, it was noted that other biodiversity-related conventions should be able to participate in the monitoring and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The potential usefulness of the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT) was also noted in this respect. It was further suggested that strengthened monitoring and reporting mechanisms could support the ratcheting up of commitments. Some submissions also noted that the voluntary peer-review mechanism methodology could be used to inform the development of transparent monitoring and reporting mechanisms and/or to strengthen the national reporting process. A mechanism built around the idea of a ratcheting mechanism, whereby progress would be presented, reviewed and then ratcheted up, was also suggested.

42. The importance of undertaking periodic reviews of implementation was noted. Such periodic reviews would be important in identifying successes and challenges and allow for more informed decision-making. More generally, it was noted that the inclusion of SMART targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and their integration into other multilateral environmental agreements and relevant agreements as well as in NBSAPs would facilitate monitoring efforts. The importance of indicators, including indicators related to gender, for these targets was also noted.

43. While there was general support for enhancing the transparency of monitoring and reporting, it was noted that any reporting requirements should not be overly burdensome and should allow for flexibility. More generally, some submissions noted that more clarity is required on exactly what transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanisms would entail.

H. Outreach, awareness and uptake

44. The importance of communication and awareness raising was highlighted in most submissions. It was noted that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be easy to communicate and accessible to a general audience. Some submissions noted that there should be a specific target on communication and awareness raising in the framework. It was also noted that communication and awareness activities related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be largely focused on digital and mass media platforms. It was also suggested that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be clearly differentiated from other international strategies. The importance of developing a communication strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was noted as a means of ensuring ongoing and coherent communication actions. In this respect, some submissions also noted the importance of the communication approach set out in decision 14/29.

Annex

1. As part of the process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework Parties and observers have been invited on three occasions¹⁹ to provide their views and perspectives on the scope, content and structure of framework. Many of these submissions²⁰ contained suggestions for targets for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Further, many target suggestions were accompanied by additional information, including information on their rationale, possible indicators, and their links to other processes. They are organized according to the headings used in document [CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add.4](#) on observations on potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The targets have been organized under the heading to which they are most relevant. However, some proposed targets may be relevant to multiple headings. Further, in the footnotes, there are links to the original submissions in which the proposals were made and where additional supporting information for the proposed target can be found.

Target proposals
Biodiversity and conservation outcomes
<i>Habitats</i>
By 2030, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape. ²¹
Healthy ecosystems – Addressing ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests, soil ecosystems, wetlands, urban biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, deep ocean seabeds, areas beyond national jurisdiction). ²²
Conserving land (key biodiversity areas, protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures, improving protected area management and governance, spatial planning, restoring ecosystem integrity). ²³
50% of all ecosystem types maintained in good/fair ecological condition. ²⁴
At least 50% of land and freshwater areas and 100% of oceans are sustainably and equitably managed. ²⁵
At least 30% of the ocean protected and conserved by 2030. ²⁶

¹⁹ Notifications [2018-063](#), [2019-008](#) and [2019-075](#).

²⁰ All submissions are accessible from <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions>.

²¹ [Chile](#)

²² [South Africa](#)

²³ [South Africa](#)

²⁴ [South Africa](#)

²⁵ [Nigeria](#) and [WWF International](#)

Safeguard/protect at least 30% of the world's oceans by 2030. ²⁷
30% of land and sea protected by 2030, and 50% by 2050. ²⁸
Maintain at least 30% of the country's forest cover to maintain carbon stocks. ²⁹
By 2030, at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 40 per cent of each type of ecosystem and habitat of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, conservation focused, ecologically representative and well connected systems of fully protected areas, and another 15% by other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes and their management. ³⁰
By 2030, at least 30% of Earth is covered by well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) and managed, where appropriate, as ecological networks. ³¹
At least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 30 per cent of oceans to be safeguarded through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative, well connected systems of highly protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030. ³²
Protecting or conserving at least 30% of the terrestrial and marine area of the planet through appropriate, effective area-based measures by 2030. ³³
30% of Earth to be protected by 2030, and an additional 20% designated as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). ³⁴
At least 30% of all land, inland waters, and oceans are conserved in well-connected systems of effectively and equitably protected and/or conserved areas, ensuring that the value of all key biodiversity areas is documented, conserved and restored. ³⁵
30% of land and sea protected by 2030. ³⁶
Effective protection and management of at least 30% of both land and ocean by 2030. ³⁷

²⁶ [The 30X30 Ocean Alliance — Conservation International, Campaign for Nature, National Geographic Society, Oceans 5, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and Wildlife Conservation Society](#)

²⁷ [Greenpeace International](#)

²⁸ [Rwanda](#)

²⁹ [Rwanda](#)

³⁰ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

³¹ [The Center for Large Landscape Conservation \(CLLC\) and the International Fund for Animal Welfare \(IFAW\), and The Center For Large Landscape Conservation](#)

³² [The National Geographic Society](#)

³³ [Wildlife Conservation Society](#)

³⁴ [National Geographic Society, Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, Wyss Foundation, Resolve and the Center for Large Landscape Conservation](#)

³⁵ [WWF](#)

³⁶ [China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development](#)

³⁷ [IUCN](#)

At least 30% of all land, freshwater and oceans are effectively and equitably protected and/or conserved. ³⁸
By 2030, the value of all sites of significance for biodiversity, including key biodiversity areas, is documented, retained, and restored through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures covering at least 30% of terrestrial and inland water environments and 30% of marine environments. ³⁹
Establish and monitor protected areas and OECMs as contribution to a target of protecting at least 30% of both land and sea. ⁴⁰
By 2030, the value of ecosystem integrity is prioritized, and, at a minimum, 2020 levels of ecological intactness are maintained or enhanced across all ecosystems, with a particular emphasis on maintaining the most intact areas. ⁴¹
By 2030, Parties have established and implemented, or supported the establishment and implementation of, plans to demonstrably maintain the function and integrity of the planet's most irreplaceable, intact and functional coral reef ecosystems by retaining at least 10% live coral cover and at least 500 kg/ha reef fish biomass. ⁴²
By 2030, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including but not limited to forests, grasslands, estuarine and wetlands areas, those in ice regions (the cryosphere), desert, wetlands, freshwater and marine ecosystems and urban areas is at least halved until a halt in losses is achieved. Further, that plans, rules and resources are in place and implemented to stop biodiversity losses and for recovery of the extent, range and functionality of biodiversity in all its components are in place, degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced and reversed without generating perverse incentives. ⁴³
Protected and relatively intact areas should be doubled to 35% of the total land surface, including well connected systems of protected areas and OECMs, and managed, where appropriate, as ecological networks. ⁴⁴
Increase the percentage of marine areas highly protected to 30% by 2030, and, ensuring connectivity between connected areas, focus on protected areas for endangered and threatened species or ecosystems, and being aware of the need for retention of ecologically intact wilderness areas. ⁴⁵
Establish "ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas (PAs)" while increasing coverage of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and restore and maintain ecological processes and viable populations of native species (ensure that the area protected is in the range of 25-75% per ecoregion). ⁴⁶

³⁸ [WWF International](#)

³⁹ [BirdLife International](#)

⁴⁰ [The Nature Conservancy](#)

⁴¹ [The Wildlife Conservation Society](#) and [The Wildlife Conservation Society](#)

⁴² [The Wildlife Conservation Society](#)

⁴³ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

⁴⁴ [The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification](#)

⁴⁵ [IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas](#)

⁴⁶ [IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas](#)

At least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 30 per cent of oceans must be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative, well connected systems of highly protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures - covering areas important for biodiversity, including key biodiversity areas, ecologically and biologically significant marine areas, intact ecosystems and ecosystem services.⁴⁷

By 2030, at least of 15% of each ecological region and 75% of areas important for plant diversity are identified and protected.⁴⁸

By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of the earth is covered by effectively managed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) of high biodiversity value, encompassing individually a representative range of the earth's ecosystems, including coastal and marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems, with sufficient connectivity and management to ensure the maintenance of their high biodiversity value (thereby strengthening the equity and effectiveness of the governance of protected and conserved areas and ensuring the integration of their multiple benefits across sectors and in landscapes and seascapes).⁴⁹

By 2030, the value of ecosystem integrity is prioritized, and levels of ecological intactness are maintained or enhanced across all ecosystems, with a particular emphasis on maintaining the most intact areas.⁵⁰

At least 30 per cent of land and sea (and all the flora and fauna they contain) by 2030, and at least 50 per cent of land and sea by 2050, in interconnected networks of protected areas, designed to conserve Earth's full diversity of life.⁵¹

Protect at least 30% of the planet's key coastal and marine areas by 2030, through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of fully or highly protected marine protected areas (MPAs), as well as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) which ensure at least equivalent conservation outcomes and promote thriving wildlife and ecosystems, building on Aichi Target 11.⁵²

Sustainably manage the coastal and marine areas outside of those covered by fully or highly protected marine protected areas (MPAs), as well as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) which ensure at least equivalent conservation outcomes, thus adding up to 100% of the ocean sustainably managed to prevent significant adverse impacts on the coastal and marine ecosystems.⁵³

By 2030, 30% of terrestrial and inland waters and 30% of coastal and marine habitats are protected.⁵⁴

⁴⁷ [BirdLife International, Conservation International, Fauna & Flora International, Global Wildlife Conservation, National Geographic Society, Natural Resources Defense Council, The Nature Conservancy, Panthera, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund International, Wyss Campaign for Nature, UN Foundation, and the Zoological Society of London](#)

⁴⁸ [Global Partnership for Plant Conservation](#)

⁴⁹ [WWF Switzerland](#)

⁵⁰ [Wildlife Conservation Society](#)

⁵¹ [Tompkins Conservation](#)

⁵² [The Pew Charitable Trusts, The Natural Resources Defense Council, Ocean Unite and Greenpeace](#)

⁵³ [The Pew Charitable Trusts, The Natural Resources Defense Council, Ocean Unite and Greenpeace](#)

⁵⁴ [WWF Germany](#)

By 2030, at least 51% of terrestrial land and inland water and 30% of coastal and marine areas need to be protected in a way that addresses and increases representativeness, connectivity and enforcement needs to be guaranteed. ⁵⁵
Coordinated approaches for maintaining and restoring ecological connectivity are integrated into national and local planning and management processes, and international cooperation, leading to improved conservation status of species, habitats and genetic diversity. ⁵⁶
Zero conversion of forests, wetlands, grasslands and savannahs and other natural systems for production of agricultural commodities. ⁵⁷
50% of the world's forests are effectively and equitably protected or under improved management (including indigenous peoples and community lands). ⁵⁸
By 2050, all protected areas are connected. ⁵⁹
Protect 30% of oceans and 30% of land/water. ⁶⁰
20% of the world's protected areas under no-take regime. ⁶¹
Increase the surface of old-growth forests under no-management regime. ⁶²
By 2025, have a set of quality criteria for the management of protected areas in place. ⁶³
Assess the effectiveness of protected areas management (e.g. IUCN Green List). ⁶⁴
No more parks without people by 2040. ⁶⁵
X% of natural freshwater bodies preserved. ⁶⁶
By 2030, landscape management is integrated into spatial planning. ⁶⁷
By 2030, X km ² of ecosystem type XX protected/restored, delivering 1/3 of mitigation effort. ⁶⁸

⁵⁵ [Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales](#)

⁵⁶ [CMS](#)

⁵⁷ [WWF](#)

⁵⁸ [WWF](#)

⁵⁹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶⁰ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶² [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶³ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶⁴ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶⁵ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶⁶ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶⁷ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁶⁸ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

Reduce land use (surface of managed land vs. wild/minimum human impact land). ⁶⁹
Measures to protect vulnerable ecosystems (e.g. in mountain areas). ⁷⁰
<i>Species</i>
Improve the status of 5% of known threatened species by 2030. ⁷¹
By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and all wild species is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. ⁷²
By 2030, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly that of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained before genetic diversity and ecosystem functions have been heavily depleted. In respect of other species, management of human impacts has been undertaken according to the precautionary approach in favour of the environment, and information sufficiency tests have been applied. Monitoring, taxonomic capacity and expertise, recording and reporting measures should be in place. ⁷³
By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity, but with priority given to not harming native biodiversity in the process. ⁷⁴
1) Halt overall species' population declines by 2030, 2) prevent human-driven extinctions of known threatened species, and 3) improve the status of 30% of known threatened species by 2030. ⁷⁵
Halt extinctions as of 2020, and halt further net increases in extinction risk by 2030, towards restoration and recovery of species populations by 2050. ⁷⁶
Halt overall species' population declines by 2030, prevent human-driven extinctions of known threatened species, and improve the status of 30% of known threatened species by 2030. ⁷⁷
By 2030, the genetic diversity within species of wild and domesticated animals, plants and microbes, including socio-economically and culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding adaptive potential. ⁷⁸

⁶⁹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁷⁰ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁷¹ [South Africa](#)

⁷² [South Africa](#)

⁷³ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

⁷⁴ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

⁷⁵ [BirdLife International](#)

⁷⁶ [IUCN](#)

⁷⁷ [IUCN](#)

⁷⁸ [IUCN](#)

By 2030, 80% of all known rare, threatened and socio-economically important wild plant species are conserved ex situ, and viable populations are effectively managed in situ, preferably in connected ecologically functional biodiverse landscapes. ⁷⁹
By 2030, 80% of the genetic diversity of crops, including their wild relatives (CWR) and other domesticated socio-economically and culturally valuable plant species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. ⁸⁰
By 2030, the conservation status of the globally threatened species and ecosystems has been improved and sustained. ⁸¹
By 2030, the loss of aquatic biodiversity has halted. ⁸²
By 2030, for all ecosystems, halt net declines in area, integrity and function, and prevent increases in risk of collapse, towards net gains by 2050, through recovery, restoration, and retention of intact areas. ⁸³
Red List status of all species improved by one category. ⁸⁴
All traditional genetic resources are conserved in situ. ⁸⁵
Direct drivers
<i>Land-use change</i>
Zero loss of intact ecosystems. ⁸⁶
350 Mio HA are under restoration by 2030. ⁸⁷
350 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land is under restoration. ⁸⁸
The number of overstressed watersheds is reduced by 50%. ⁸⁹
Zero conversion of forests, wetlands, grasslands and savannas and other natural ecosystems for production of agricultural commodities. ⁹⁰

⁷⁹ [Global Partnership for Plant Conservation](#)

⁸⁰ [Global Partnership for Plant Conservation](#)

⁸¹ [WWF Switzerland](#)

⁸² [WWF Switzerland](#)

⁸³ [IUCN](#)

⁸⁴ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁸⁵ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

⁸⁶ [Nigeria](#)

⁸⁷ [WWF Switzerland](#)

⁸⁸ [Nigeria](#) and [WWF International](#)

⁸⁹ [Nigeria](#) and [WWF International](#)

⁹⁰ [Nigeria](#)

Costa Rica para el año 2030 aumentará la cobertura forestal del país a un 60% para consolidar corredores biológicos e incrementar la disponibilidad de áreas verdes para la recreación ⁹¹ .
Costa Rica para el año 2030, contará con un 30% de su territorio terrestre y un 30% de su territorio marino bajo alguna categoría de manejo u otras medidas eficaces de conservación basadas en áreas ⁹² .
Address land use (Deforestation, degradation, fragmentation and loss of primary ecosystems). ⁹³
By 2030, all terrestrial and marine habitats have reached degradation neutrality, and further land and coastal habitat conversion has been halted. ⁹⁴
By 2030, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. ⁹⁵
By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 50 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification, hydrological system shifts and failures, ice-melting and collapse, the spread of invasive species and the destabilization of ocean biophysical systems. ⁹⁶
Zero conversion of forests, wetlands, grasslands and savannas and other natural ecosystems for production of agricultural commodities; food waste and loss reduced by at least 50%. ⁹⁷
Two billion hectares of degraded and modified ecosystems, including freshwater habitat, should be under some type of rehabilitation or restoration regime to recover their long-term health and productivity.
Degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats are addressed in order to generate net positive biodiversity outcomes by 2030, with the goal of restoration and recovery of all natural ecosystems by 2050. ⁹⁸
By 2022, identify the rate of degradation and fragmentation, at least halve it by 2025, and bring it close to zero by 2030. ⁹⁹
By 2022, start the process of restoration of “natural habitats” by 2030. ¹⁰⁰

⁹¹ [Costa Rica](#)

⁹² [Costa Rica](#)

⁹³ [South Africa](#)

⁹⁴ [WWF International](#)

⁹⁵ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

⁹⁶ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

⁹⁷ [WWF International](#)

⁹⁸ [IUCN](#)

⁹⁹ [WWF Germany](#)

¹⁰⁰ [WWF Germany](#)

By 2030, for all ecosystems, halt net declines in area, integrity and function, and prevent increases in risk of collapse, towards net gains by 2050, through recovery, restoration, and retention of intact areas. ¹⁰¹
All infrastructure projects prioritize modernization of existing infrastructure, avoid key biodiversity areas (KBAs), existing corridors, remote or unfragmented natural and seminatural areas, as well as free-flowing rivers, and have comprehensive strategies to apply the conservation mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimize, offset, and restore all direct, indirect and long-term environmental and social impacts. ¹⁰²
<i>Overexploitation</i>
Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture). ¹⁰³
Tackle unsustainable use and trade of wildlife, productive landscapes and seascapes (agriculture, forestry, fisheries). ¹⁰⁴
By 2030, that all marine harvesting is managed along (genuine) biodiversity health criteria to maintain abundance, range and biodiversity health, including ecosystem functions and natural genetic diversity. That all such harvesting is undertaken legally, applying ecosystem-based and environmentally precautionary approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place and implemented, monitored and reported for all depleted species. Fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on the environment, including but not limited to threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems, and the impacts of fisheries on both target and bycatch stocks and other associated and dependent species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants that are harvested are managed along ecosystem function lines, including environmentally selected method controls; that predator species are managed to at least 50% of their original biomass and that prey species are managed to 75% of their original biomass. ¹⁰⁵
By 2030, the pressure of illegal and unsustainable use and trade in wild fauna and flora is reduced, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being. ¹⁰⁶
By 2030, the pressure of illegal and unsustainable utilization and trade in wild fauna and flora is reduced, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being. ¹⁰⁷
Zero illegal exploitation of and trade in wild fauna and flora through the sustainable use of legally taken natural resources, minimization of conflict between humans and wildlife, and controlling invasive alien species. ¹⁰⁸

¹⁰¹ [IUCN](#)

¹⁰² [WWF](#)

¹⁰³ [South Africa](#)

¹⁰⁴ [South Africa](#)

¹⁰⁵ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

¹⁰⁶ [The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management](#) and [TRAFFIC](#)

¹⁰⁷ [IUCN](#)

¹⁰⁸ [WWF International](#)

Halt the unsustainable and illegal trade of wildlife, including through implementation of CITES. ¹⁰⁹
By 2030 there has been a 50% reduction in the number of species threatened by international trade. ¹¹⁰
By 2030, end unsustainable off-take exploitation of and trade in wild fauna and flora. ¹¹¹
All fish and invertebrate populations and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably and legally, including through applying the ecosystem approach. ¹¹²
100% of the oceans are sustainably managed by applying integrated ecosystem-based management approaches. ¹¹³
Total material consumption per capita converges and, together with the production of minerals, metals and non-metals, is in line with ecological boundaries and thresholds. ¹¹⁴
Halving waste generation through prevention and reduction and radically increase recycling. ¹¹⁵
By 2030, legal use and trade of wild species is at sustainable levels and enhances conservation of biodiversity and benefits human well-being. ¹¹⁶
X % sustainable production landscapes. ¹¹⁷
By 2030, agricultural land dedicated to meat production meet WHO diet recommendations. ¹¹⁸
Stabilization of consumed biomass from ecosystems at 40% (estimated) limit for eco-viability. ¹¹⁹
By 2030, the way we produce and consume our food has changed (agroecology is the principle). ¹²⁰
Food waste in 2050 reduced to zero. ¹²¹
By 2030, measured demand for products from threatened species reduced by at least 50%. ¹²²
By 2030, 80% of global timber trade is from sustainably managed forests. ¹²³

¹⁰⁹ [The Nature Conservancy](#)

¹¹⁰ [Global Partnership for Plant Conservation](#)

¹¹¹ [WWF Switzerland](#)

¹¹² [WWF](#)

¹¹³ [WWF](#)

¹¹⁴ [WWF](#)

¹¹⁵ [WWF](#)

¹¹⁶ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹¹⁷ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹¹⁸ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹¹⁹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹²⁰ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹²¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹²² [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹²³ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

By 2030, the pressure of illegal and unsustainable use and trade in wild species is reduced, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being. ¹²⁴
Have a global regime of safeguards for biodiversity in global trade policy in place. ¹²⁵
By 2030, all businesses need to implement natural capital accounting. ¹²⁶
<i>Invasive alien species</i>
By 2030, 50% of invasive alien species causing significant impacts are regulated, 30% of the most significant pathways of introduction are effectively managed, and 50% of areas most vulnerable to the impacts from IAS have programmes in place that control or, if feasible, eradicate priority IAS, and prevent their introduction. ¹²⁷
Address invasive alien species ¹²⁸
By 2030, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized using each of ecological, economic and social criteria. Systems are put in place to avoid entry, and to control or eradicate those with invasive potential, and to control or eradicate those with potential to harm native biodiversity or with high social, cultural or economic impacts. Measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction, establishment and persistence. ¹²⁹
Adopt national plans, policies or regulations for addressing invasive species. ¹³⁰
Halting the loss of biodiversity caused by invasive alien species by 2030, by preventing their impacts in [100% of] the most vulnerable areas, regulating [50% of] the most harmful invasive alien species, and effectively managing [50% of] the most significant pathways of introduction, such that their impacts are reversed through restoration and recovery by 2050. ¹³¹
By 2030, invasive species are controlled or eradicated in 80% of areas important for plant diversity, and measures are in pace to manage pathways to prevent new introductions and establishment of invasive pests and diseases- or organisms. ¹³²
By 2022, pathways of IAS and IAS are identified. ¹³³
By 2024, IAS to be controlled or eradicated are prioritized. ¹³⁴

¹²⁴ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹²⁵ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹²⁶ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹²⁷ [South Africa](#)

¹²⁸ [South Africa](#)

¹²⁹ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

¹³⁰ [The Nature Conservancy](#)

¹³¹ [IUCN](#)

¹³² [Global Partnership for Plant Conservation](#)

¹³³ [WWF Germany](#)

¹³⁴ [WWF Germany](#)

By 2030, IAS are controlled or eradicated. ¹³⁵
No increase in the number of invasive alien species identified (prevent introduction). ¹³⁶
Each Party has carried out at least one awareness-raising campaign on invasive alien species. ¹³⁷
<i>Climate change</i>
Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socioeconomic development issues. ¹³⁸
Reduce climate change impact on biodiversity (improve ecosystems' capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change). ¹³⁹
Action on biodiversity address climate change (restoration of degraded ecosystems, REDD+, nature-based solutions). ¹⁴⁰
By 2030, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems and species impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning, range, resilience and abundance. ¹⁴¹
Include the full range of nature-based solutions to climate change in nationally determined contributions by 2025. ¹⁴²
25%-30% of climate mitigation activities should be achieved through nature-based solutions, such as ecosystem-based approaches and ecosystem restoration. ¹⁴³
Zero marine plastic pollution by 2030. ¹⁴⁴
Tackle pollution and toxic substances (plastics, pesticides, excessive nutrients, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, etc.) ¹⁴⁵
By 2030, pollution, including nano-particles, plastics, excess nutrients and other pollutants, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to species, ecosystem function or biodiversity. Where pollutants already emitted are persistent, measures are taken to prevent their spread and limit the damage they do. ¹⁴⁶

¹³⁵ [WWF Germany](#)

¹³⁶ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹³⁷ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹³⁸ [South Africa](#)

¹³⁹ [South Africa](#)

¹⁴⁰ [South Africa](#)

¹⁴¹ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

¹⁴² [The Nature Conservancy](#)

¹⁴³ [WWF Germany](#)

¹⁴⁴ [Nigeria](#) and [WWF International](#)

¹⁴⁵ [South Africa](#)

¹⁴⁶ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

Reduce climate change – keep to the 1.5 to 2 degree target. ¹⁴⁷
Cross-sectoral institutions have been set up to tackle the biodiversity crisis and climate crisis in an integrated manner. ¹⁴⁸
Restore X ‘000 ha of degraded ecosystems to increase the carbon uptake. ¹⁴⁹
No net loss of carbon-rich habitats. ¹⁵⁰
By 2030, corals still exist. ¹⁵¹
<i>Pollution</i>
Eliminate plastic leakage into nature. ¹⁵²
Reduce pressure on pollinators, in particular the use of pesticides. ¹⁵³
Reduce environmental exposure to harmful chemicals. ¹⁵⁴
Reduce production of plastics/chemicals. ¹⁵⁵
By 2030, human-induced ocean acidification has been stopped. ¹⁵⁶
Use and value of nature
<i>Material goods from nature</i>
Human health and well-being enhancing through biodiversity (provisioning of ecosystem services maintained). ¹⁵⁷
By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts, (i.e. conflicts over wildlife, arising from negative impacts on livelihoods caused by wildlife, and associated retaliatory or preventative persecution of the blamed species) is reduced globally by 50%. ¹⁵⁸

¹⁴⁷ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁴⁸ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁴⁹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁵⁰ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁵¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁵² [WWF](#)

¹⁵³ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁵⁴ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁵⁵ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁵⁶ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁵⁷ [South Africa](#)

¹⁵⁸ [The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management](#) and [4th Science Forum](#)

By 2050, food security and nutrition are ensured to all people in an inclusive manner based on diversified, resilient and sustainable food production systems that apply agroecological principles and practices while conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ecosystem services. ¹⁵⁹
50% of the rural population lead eco-friendly lives, as measured by surveys comparing to today's baseline.
Global food waste is halved; post-harvest losses are reduced, and human and planetary health are aligned to halve the global footprint of diets. ¹⁶⁰
Value of ecosystem services increased by X amount by 2030. ¹⁶¹
Halt the loss of benefits from ecosystem services. ¹⁶²
<i>Regulating services of nature</i>
By 2030, the contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation, adaptation, ecosystem resilience and to combating desertification has been enhanced through ecosystem-based approaches, including bringing under restoration at least 35% of degraded ecosystems, prioritizing biodiversity benefits. ¹⁶³
At least 50% of areas under agriculture are sustainably managed to maximize ecosystem services and increase resilience to climate change by using agro-ecology approaches. ¹⁶⁴
<i>Equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources</i>
50% of all financial ABS benefits shared through use of genetic resources is directly deployed for biodiversity conservation. ¹⁶⁵
Genetic diversity is maintained and its benefits are shared equitably. ¹⁶⁶
Tool, solutions and leverage points
<i>Incentives</i>
Address perverse incentives. ¹⁶⁷
By 2030, regulatory and other policy frameworks that ensure a 100% divestment from activities that cause ecosystem destruction and lead to perverse incentives towards biodiversity destruction and loss. ¹⁶⁸

¹⁵⁹ [the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

¹⁶⁰ [WWF](#)

¹⁶¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁶² [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁶³ [IUCN](#)

¹⁶⁴ [WWF](#)

¹⁶⁵ [South Africa](#)

¹⁶⁶ [South Africa](#)

¹⁶⁷ [South Africa](#)

¹⁶⁸ [EcoNexus and the Global Forest Coalition](#)

By 2030, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive measures, including incentives for the conservation of biodiversity and transitional measures to ensure that any use is sustainable are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. ¹⁶⁹
Eliminate perverse subsidies and create positive incentives in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and forestry ¹⁷⁰
Establish legal or financial incentives to promote the maintenance of natural habitats or the creation of non-crop habitat in agricultural areas as part of broader ecosystem-based landscape plans. ¹⁷¹
Establish transparent and comprehensive subsidy inventories and assess their effectiveness against stated objectives, their cost-efficiency and their environmental impacts; develop prioritized plans of action for subsidy removal or reform. ¹⁷²
Subsidies in productive sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry etc.) harmful to biodiversity are eliminated by 2030. ¹⁷³
By 2030, regulatory and other policy frameworks that ensure a 100% divestment from activities that cause ecosystem destruction. ¹⁷⁴
By 2022, a list of priority sectors and of harmful subsidies is developed. ¹⁷⁵
By 2024, positive incentives for prioritized sectors are in place. ¹⁷⁶
By 2030, negative incentives are fully phased out. ¹⁷⁷
Ensure full elimination (100%) and redirection of incentives harmful to biodiversity by 2030. ¹⁷⁸
Divestment from 50 per cent of public and private investments and incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity by 2025 and 100 per cent by 2030 in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts. The funds redirected from perverse investments and incentives shall be used to support positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and systemic alternatives to harmful economic activities, contributing significantly to resource mobilization. ¹⁷⁹

¹⁶⁹ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

¹⁷⁰ [The World Bank](#)

¹⁷¹ [The Nature Conservancy](#)

¹⁷² [The Nature Conservancy](#)

¹⁷³ [WWF Switzerland](#)

¹⁷⁴ [Global Forest Coalition](#)

¹⁷⁵ [WWF Germany](#)

¹⁷⁶ [WWF Germany](#)

¹⁷⁷ [WWF Germany](#)

¹⁷⁸ [Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales](#)

¹⁷⁹ [ICCA Consortium](#)

By 2030, X % of private investments sustain or promote biodiversity levels. ¹⁸⁰
By 2030, eliminate all subsidies harmful to biodiversity (by 2024 identify, by 2026 have plans to eliminate them). ¹⁸¹
By 2030, X source countries have implemented legislation countering natural resource-based corruption. Green procurement obligatory for all government institutions. All countries pass a law banning investments in non-sustainable companies/programmes.
<i>Laws, regulations and policies</i>
Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (multi-level governance and vertical integration). ¹⁸²
By 2030, all investments, policies, programmes, plans or actions of relevant sectors - made either by public or by private actors at the local, national, regional and global levels - do not undermine and strive to contribute to reversing biodiversity loss. ¹⁸³
By 2025, all Parties have put in place laws, policies and programs that promote food security and improved nutrition from healthy, diverse and safe diets in an inclusive manner to all, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, so as to address by 2030 the nutritional needs of all, in particular those of children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons. ¹⁸⁴
By 2025, all Parties have put in place laws, policies and programmes that incentivize the diversification of food production systems applying agroecological principles and practices and conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ecosystem services, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. ¹⁸⁵
Each new piece of legislation has gone through a biodiversity check. ¹⁸⁶
Nature-based solutions in urban landscape planning obligatory. ¹⁸⁷
Values of biodiversity and ecosystem services re-included in decision-making and national accounting. ¹⁸⁸
Sustainable transportation available for all. ¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁰ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁸¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁸² [South Africa](#)

¹⁸³ [WWF-Germany](#)

¹⁸⁴ [The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

¹⁸⁵ [The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

¹⁸⁶ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁸⁷ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁸⁸ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

¹⁸⁹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

<i>Sustainable consumption and production</i>
Food waste and loss reduced by at least 50%. ¹⁹⁰
Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties). ¹⁹¹
Address technological risks. ¹⁹²
Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors). ¹⁹³
By 2030, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve zero further loss of biodiversity or have implemented plans for transitions of uses and practices in using nature to reduce impacts of production and consumption to zero biodiversity loss and have kept the impacts of any use of natural resources and other human activities well within safe biophysical and ecological limits. ¹⁹⁴
By 2030, areas under agriculture, horticulture, production forestry, energy production, aquaculture, transport systems and tourist activities are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. No new harvesting or displacement of native ecosystems for crop production, logging, energy production, crop production or aquaculture should be permitted on any industrial scale. Biodiversity must be protected while extra production should only be permitted where ecosystems and habitat were already modified by 2018. ¹⁹⁵
By 2030, legal use and trade of wild fauna and flora at sustainable levels enhances the conservation of biodiversity and the benefits to human well-being. ¹⁹⁶
Require that 100% of production forests be sustainably managed. Ensure forest legality enforcement. ¹⁹⁷
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. ¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁰ [Nigeria](#)

¹⁹¹ [South Africa](#)

¹⁹² [South Africa](#)

¹⁹³ [South Africa](#)

¹⁹⁴ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

¹⁹⁵ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

¹⁹⁶ [The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management](#), [TRAFFIC](#) and [IUCN](#)

¹⁹⁷ [The Nature Conservancy](#)

¹⁹⁸ [The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

By 2030, at least 20% of total food production come from diversified, resilient and sustainable food production systems, applying agroecological principles and practices and conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ecosystem services, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.¹⁹⁹

By 2030, food procurements mechanisms incorporate increased diversity of nutritious and safe foods from local, sustainable and resilient sources, with increased use of local underutilized food biodiversity, of domesticated and wild species.²⁰⁰

By 2040, 50% of total food production should come from diversified, resilient and sustainable food production systems, applying agroecological principles and practices and conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ecosystem services, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.²⁰¹

All production and mosaic landscapes should transition to more sustainable use and management practices – and, when complete, certified as such – to improve ecosystem functioning and achieve a wider range of social and economic benefits.²⁰²

75% of buildings have green infrastructure (GI); 10% of buildings' energy and food needs supplied through GI.²⁰³

By 2030, at the latest, coherent resource use policies have been introduced with a view to decreasing global resource use with the use of financial incentives based on the principle of global justice.²⁰⁴

By 2025, determine the ecological limits for each sector.²⁰⁵

Values of biodiversity

By 2030 at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity for its own sake and to life, and that losses are often system losses, irreversible at some point, and that biodiversity is non-substitutable. Such awareness is translated into behaviour so that they adopt pro-natural biodiversity attitudes and behaviours as a social norm and that they are aware of the steps they can take to conserve and ensure that any use of it is sustainable.²⁰⁶

By 2030 at the latest, biodiversity values and the need for their protection have been addressed by public policy and private practice, and integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.²⁰⁷

¹⁹⁹ [The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

²⁰⁰ [The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

²⁰¹ [The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

²⁰² [IUCN](#)

²⁰³ 4th Science Forum

²⁰⁴ [CEEweb for Biodiversity](#)

²⁰⁵ [WWF Germany](#)

²⁰⁶ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

²⁰⁷ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

Define and apply standards to integrate environmental risks in financial and private sector decisions. ²⁰⁸
<i>National planning processes</i>
By 2030 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan and that the efficacy of these are assessed, publicly reported and subject to citizen and expert review, and are supported by complementary measures. ²⁰⁹
Each Party shall have developed NBSAPs with the full involvement of subnational governments, cities and local authorities, and committed to encouraging and supporting local and subnational governments to develop their own NBSAPs, with a view to letting at least the immediate subnational governments in each Party establish their NBSAPs by 2030, making efforts to enhance the capacity of local and subnational governments to achieve the post-2020 framework elements. ²¹⁰
By 2030, at the latest, coherent land use policies have been introduced for all land use types with a view to decrease the overall intensity of land use with the use of financial incentives. ²¹¹
By 2025, biodiversity and sustainability proofing standards have been developed for the integration of biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, which enables good governance in the pursuit of biodiversity objectives. ²¹²
By 2025, biodiversity values are included in all national development strategies. ²¹³
By 2030, all governments have a spatial plan at all scales and the necessary legislation and administrative resources are in place to enforce it. ²¹⁴
Nagoya Protocol fully implemented (number of MAT in ABS-BCH). ²¹⁵
<i>Resource mobilization</i>
Mobilize resources and funds for biodiversity preservation and restoration to 2% of GDP. ²¹⁶
Enhance resource mobilization and conservation financing (More effective and strategic use of resources, simpler procedures). ²¹⁷

²⁰⁸ [The World Bank](#)

²⁰⁹ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

²¹⁰ [Aichi Prefecture](#)

²¹¹ [CEEweb for Biodiversity](#)

²¹² [CEEweb for Biodiversity](#)

²¹³ [WWF Germany](#)

²¹⁴ [WWF Germany](#)

²¹⁵ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²¹⁶ [Rwanda](#)

²¹⁷ [South Africa](#)

Mobilize the financial resources necessary to halt the loss of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity by 2030, including as appropriate through overseas development assistance, mitigation of embodied impacts, philanthropy, non-grant instruments, and other sources, towards restoration and recovery by 2050.²¹⁸

By 2030, all parties will mobilize adequate domestic financial resources, as well as mobilize increased official development assistance for those parties in a position to do so, and ensure effective enabling conditions to facilitate a substantial increase in private investment flows in biodiversity, such that the aggregate level of financial resources flowing to biodiversity conservation are adequate to meet the world's and each Party's biodiversity goals, approximating \$400 billion annually.²¹⁹

By 2030, X financial resources are mobilized.²²⁰

By 2025 mobilize X of resources for biodiversity conservation and the implementation of the 2050 agenda.²²¹

Capacity-building

Enhance capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation (Technology transfer and south-south cooperation, technological solutions to biodiversity loss).²²²

Traditional knowledge

Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, indigenous peoples and local communities conserved territories and areas and sacred natural sites, territorial and land tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, free prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms).²²³

By 2030, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, at all relevant levels.²²⁴

By 2030, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to avoiding extinctions and serious harm to native biodiversity, national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.²²⁵

²¹⁸ [IUCN](#)

²¹⁹ [The Nature Conservancy](#)

²²⁰ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²²¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²²² [South Africa](#)

²²³ [South Africa](#)

²²⁴ [EcoNexus and the Global Forest Coalition](#)

²²⁵ [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

<p>By 2025, ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental defenders and local biodiversity stewards are fully protected in national law, including human rights, rights to ancestral lands, territories and waters, the right to a healthy environment, the rights enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and recognition of traditional governance systems.²²⁶</p>
<p>By 2025, the traditional knowledge and science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied equally in decision-making.²²⁷</p>
<p>By 2030, traditional knowledge and customary laws and practices are respected, preserved, protected and the erosion of indigenous knowledge and culture is halted.²²⁸</p>
<p>By 2030, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, at all relevant levels.²²⁹</p>
<p>Appropriately and legally recognize and protect against external threats at least 50 per cent of collective lands, waters and territories of life of indigenous peoples and local communities by 2025, and 100 per cent by 2030, in accordance with their self-determined governance systems, customary laws and community protocols, and free, prior and informed consent.²³⁰</p>
<p>Benefits from genetic resources and traditional knowledges are shared and used for biodiversity.²³¹</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Knowledge and technology</i></p>
<p>By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared, taught and transferred, and applied but not including genetically engineered biodiversity and technologies.²³²</p>
<p>By 2030, Parties have built up nutritional compositional value information of available food biodiversity and have information and capacity built on its propagation/reproduction, cultivation/growth, harvesting, storage, marketing and use.²³³</p>

²²⁶ [the International Institute for Environment and Development](#)

²²⁷ [the International Institute for Environment and Development](#)

²²⁸ [the International Institute for Environment and Development](#)

²²⁹ [Global Forest Coalition](#)

²³⁰ [ICCA Consortium](#)

²³¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²³² [Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand](#)

²³³ [the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT](#)

By 2030, all countries have accessible and comprehensive online information systems and inventories on their flora and plant-based habitats, at least 80% of plant species have been assessed for their conservation status, and the science base and required technologies are in place to protect plant diversity. ²³⁴
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. ²³⁵
<i>Awareness</i>
Effective communication and public awareness (clear messaging and simpler communication, values of biodiversity, increase resources available) ²³⁶
By 2030, 75% of botanic gardens, arboreta and other plant-based organizations are delivering messages on the importance of plant diversity and at least 500 million people are aware of the value of plant diversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. ²³⁷
By 2022, target groups and key audiences have been identified and strategies to reach them prepared. ²³⁸
By 2030, biodiversity has been integrated into curricula of all schools and universities. ²³⁹
Fully integrate biodiversity education in all forms of education in a transdisciplinary way. ²⁴⁰
Professional, well-paid, and safe conservation professionals (rangers). ²⁴¹
By 2030, all girls have access to education. ²⁴²
Each pupil has visited a national park at least once in school life. ²⁴³
Ecology is a main course in all education levels. ²⁴⁴
Cross-cutting issues
<i>Gender</i>
Para el año 2030, asegura que las mujeres y niñas son parte activa de la toma de decisiones del manejo y custodia de la biodiversidad y son beneficiadas de forma igualitaria de ésta y los servicios ecosistémicos ²⁴⁵ .

²³⁴ [Global Partnership for Plant Conservation](#)

²³⁵ [WWF](#)

²³⁶ [South Africa](#)

²³⁷ [Global Partnership for Plant Conservation](#)

²³⁸ [WWF Germany](#)

²³⁹ [WWF Germany](#)

²⁴⁰ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²⁴¹ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²⁴² [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²⁴³ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²⁴⁴ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

Incorporate gender (contribution and participation of women in biodiversity conservation and restoration). ²⁴⁶
By 2030, ensure that women and girls are taking on effective stewardship of and are equitably benefiting from biodiversity and ecosystem services. ²⁴⁷
By 2030, Governments and other relevant stakeholders (academia, private sector, international organizations and implementing entities) have put in place instruments and mechanisms to ensure, monitor and report on: (a) women and girls' engagement in decision-making in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; (b) fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources; and (c) differential impacts of biodiversity loss. ²⁴⁸
<i>Biosafety</i>
By 2030, measures to safeguard biodiversity from the adverse effects that may arise from living modified organisms developed through modern biotechnology are in place. ²⁴⁹
By 2030, all Parties possess and maintain the regulatory framework and the capacity to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of LMOs which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that may affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the risks to human health, as well as to have capacity to identify LMOs which are not likely to have adverse impacts on the conservation or sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account human health. ²⁵⁰
Implementation of the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols (biosafety and access and benefit sharing). ²⁵¹
Gene manipulation is under control. ²⁵²
Safeguards for new technology in place. ²⁵³

²⁴⁵ [Costa Rica](#)

²⁴⁶ [South Africa](#)

²⁴⁷ [UN Women](#)

²⁴⁸ [UN Women](#)

²⁴⁹ [South Africa](#)

²⁵⁰ [Iran \(Islamic Republic of\)](#)

²⁵¹ [South Africa](#)

²⁵² [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)

²⁵³ [European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA \(SBSTTA-23\)](#)