



SBSTTA 24 online session - Feb, 2021 (FINAL VERSION)
Agenda Item 3 - Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Madam, Mister Chair

This intervention is delivered on behalf of the CBD Alliance and gathers a diverse range of views and proposals from civil society on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Network.

The world is facing unprecedented crises and the post-2020 GBF must emphasise the key issues that can contribute to real transformational change.

Specific comments on document CBD/SBSTTA/24/3 and Add.1

Indicators in T13 should be more precise and ambitious: not focused on EIA and accounting only, but also including concrete regulations and pricing policies to disincentivize actions harmful to biodiversity.

The section that refers to meeting people's needs should measure the degree / Percentage of sustainability and not just productivity and supply to humans via their ecosystem services

The quantitative nature of the headline indicators do not take into account the fact that people are part of biodiversity.

Setting indicators before the goals, milestones and targets have been agreed risks that the indicators end up re-interpreting the goals and targets. This must not happen. Also, at present, the overall balance of the indicators is inequitable - they are largely skewed towards the first two objectives of the CBD, marginalising the third objective.

Rights based conservation approaches

Conservation strategies should build on community conservation initiatives instead of marginalizing or banning them as ample scientific evidence shows that ICCAs and other gender-responsive community conservation initiatives contribute far more effectively and equitably than conventional protected areas. Only a target of total conservation and sustainable use aligns with SDG15.2 as Governments already agreed on halting all deforestation and forest degradation by 2020.

Human Rights

Human rights and a healthy planet are mutually interdependent. To have a safe, clean and healthy environment, we have to respect, protect and fulfill human rights including in particular the rights of women and Indigenous Peoples. To realize our human rights, we must heal, protect and sustainably live on our planet. To bend the curve of biodiversity loss, we need to bend the curve of inequality.

Perverse incentives

Perverse incentives and investments that harm biodiversity should be phased out or redirected urgently. Recent studies estimate subsidies harmful to biodiversity at US\$4-6 trillion annually. Industrial agricultural production, especially of livestock, is a key driver of biodiversity loss and the subsidies supporting this industry must be addressed by the GBF.

Commodification of nature

Some of the current GBF text is oriented towards the financialization and commodification of nature that opens doors to 'Offsetting' fossil fuel emissions with 'nature' which would only accelerate climate change as it postpones the real reductions in emissions needed.

This economic development model based on growth is one of the root causes of biodiversity loss. GDP cannot continue being the only measure of wealth and progress. The post2020 GBF should promote other types of measurements inclusive of biodiversity and good quality of life, as decided in SDG 17.19 and have stronger targets and indicators around drivers in the GBF.

Commercial wildlife trade

Current Target 4 suggests that commercial trade in wildlife can be made "safe". However, any trade carries inherent risks and the world cannot risk a new global pandemic. We must rein in the billion dollar global, commercial trade of wild animals effectively, ensuring a just transition for those whose livelihoods rely on the commercial trade and respecting the traditions of IPLCs. The GBF should consider approaches such as One Health/One Welfare which recognizes the interlinkages between human, environmental and animal wellbeing

Thank you,