

**Response of TOMPKINS CONSERVATION to [Notification 2018-063](#) from the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity inviting *views on the preparation, scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework***

*According to [Notification 2018-063](#), initial views are to be provided to the Secretariat of the Convention by **15 December 2018** on aspects of the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including: (a) the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision; and (b) a possible structure for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Views are also requested by the same date on the scope and content of the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, drawing on experience in implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, as well as the strategy and the targets for resource mobilization, and using the relevant guidance. It is understood that the initial views provided will form the basis for a discussion document that will be circulated for review.*

## **I. Proposed elements of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

### **A. Commit to saving nature as the foundation of our societies**

Governments and other actors should commit to saving nature as a fundamental solution to many of the world's problems. There is no life on a dead planet, and all life has intrinsic value. Protected areas not only address the extinction crisis (imagine what we would do without pollinators!), they provide local economic benefit in the form of ecotourism, benefit public health, mitigate climate change, and are tool for ensuring resilience of life and climate adaptation.

### **B. Protect at least 30% of land and sea by 2030**

Governments and other actors should protect at least 30 percent of land and sea (and all the flora and fauna they contain) by 2030, and at least 50 percent of land and sea by 2050 in interconnected networks of protected areas designed to the conserving Earth's full diversity of life. The related benefits to people will come in the form of access to beautiful, healthy landscapes for recreation, and strengthened ecological services, such as clean air and water that nature provides.

### **C. Ensure effective conservation outcomes**

All protected areas should be well managed to ensure functional and healthy ecosystems with their full array of native species. This means restoration and rewilding efforts should be a necessary and key focus for what it means to protect an area.

## **II. Tompkins Conservation's commitment to the global biodiversity framework**

### **D. Enable public-private collaboration for conservation**

Tompkins Conservation is committed to working with the governments of Chile and Argentina to advance these goals, and to share our experience with others around the world as appropriate. We believe that public-private collaboration is the means to quickly advance the amount and effectiveness of conservation areas worldwide.