



Submission to the Post-2020 Framework CBD

WWF Switzerland

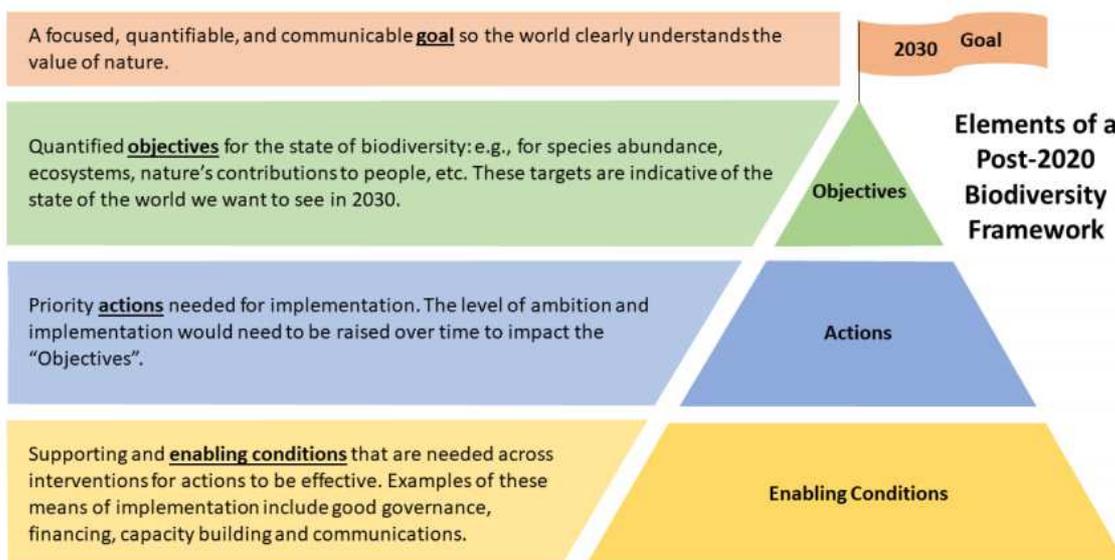
14.12.18

Nature is supporting all forms of life on earth and in water. The diversity of genes, species and entire ecosystems are indispensable for our societies, economies to thrive. These myriad interactions have made Earth habitable for billions of years. There will not be access to water, food or shelter without conservation of biodiversity.

Currently, humanity is burning the so-called library of life. Current resource consumption is exceeding by far the Earth regeneration capacity. Governments worldwide have a unique opportunity in 2020 when they meet in China at CBD COP-15 to prove, that they care about the future of the planet.

The Post-2020 framework must halt and reverse biodiversity and nature loss, using nature sustainably, and ensuring the sharing of its benefits widely. The new framework must set clear and ambitious long-term goals for the recovery of biodiversity and nature, and drive more effective implementation of action at the global, national, local, and sectoral level.

WWF Switzerland suggests a list of goals which are needed to reverse biodiversity loss. This is list in non-exhaustive and highlights some of the objectives, goals and actions needed.



Objectives

- 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, strengthen equity and effectiveness of the

governance of protected and conserved areas and ensure the integration of their multiple benefits across sectors and in landscapes and seascapes)

- By 2030, the conservation status of the **globally threatened species and ecosystems** has been improved and sustained.
- By 2030, end unsustainable off-take exploitation of and trade in wild fauna and flora.
- **350 Mio HA are under restoration by 2030** (ref. Bonn challenge)
- By 2030 the loss of aquatic biodiversity has halted

Actions

- **Subsidies in productive sectors** (agriculture, fisheries, forestry etc.) harmful to biodiversity are eliminated by 2030
- Subsidies supporting ecosystem resilience and biological diversity are increased, ODA is supporting biodiversity friendly projects and programs.
- **Differentiation of subsidies scheme to foster biodiversity conservation:**
 - Elimination of harmful subsidies in productive sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, etc.) by 2030
 - Increase of subsidies supporting ecosystem resilience and biological diversity, ODA is supporting biodiversity friendly projects and programs.
- **Reduction of all deforestation and natural habitat conversion to zero by 2030**
- Replace grey freshwater infrastructure with nature-based solutions
- Realign programs and future investments in spatial planning, tourism, infrastructure, mining, manufacturing and energy to limit habitat destruction and ensure wildlife corridors and ecosystem functions of areas significant for biodiversity, and build institutional capacity to inform, guide and monitor this realignment.
- State owned companies promote urban, local biodiversity around their buildings and areas

Enabling Conditions

- 1% of GDP is spent on biodiversity conservation nationally as well as internationally through a global financial mechanism
- Adapt regulatory frameworks in order for companies to invest 1% of their annual revenue in nature-based solutions globally and governments to mandate review of nature-based options in every procurement.
- By 2030, disclosure of financial risks from biodiversity loss related to investors and businesses becomes mandatory
- Import tax is introduced on products that are harmful to biodiversity, with these additional funds nature-based solutions are scaled up.
- Establish strong accountability and compliance mechanisms for periodic progress of the post-2020 goals and targets.

These goals depend strongly on conditions and principles of good governance, gender equality, the protection of natural and cultural diversity and especially respect of human rights. Biodiversity is necessary for ecosystem services that support the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and culture. In order to protect human rights, States have a general obligation to protect ecosystems and biodiversity.

Our organization strives towards ensuring that the world's most important fisheries and ocean ecosystems are productive and resilient and improve livelihoods and biodiversity; the most iconic and endangered species are secured and recovering in the wild; the integrity of our most important forests, including their benefits to human well-being, is enhanced and maintained; freshwater ecosystems and flow regimes provide water for people and nature; a global shift toward a low carbon and climate resilient future is achieved; and that sustainable food systems conserve nature and maintain food security. The post-2020 framework will determine whether the world can live up to a new deal for nature and people and achieve true sustainable development for all.



Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

WWF Switzerland

Hohlstrasse 110
PO Box
8010 Zurich

Phone: +41 (0) 44 297 21 21
Fax: +41 (0) 44 297 21 00
www.wwf.ch/contact
www.wwf.ch
Donations: PC 80-470-3