



POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK WWF PROPOSALS

August 2019

First meeting of the OEWG on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (26 – 31 August 2019, Nairobi, Kenya)

Agenda item 4: Potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

KEY MESSAGES

WWF welcomes the proposals for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework formulated in the documents for the OEWG. The framework should provide comprehensive guidance to all stakeholders from all sectors across governments and society as a whole. Endorsement of the framework at the highest political level will be essential to instigate the transformative change required to **bend the curve** of biodiversity loss and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet by 2030.

This is the starting point for WWF's recommendations in response to the documents for the OEWG.

1. Structure

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to galvanize transformative action at a global scale **needed to bend the curves of nature loss and ensure nature's contributions to people**.

Therefore, WWF proposes that, in addition to the critical elements listed in non-paper 02 (i.e. rationale; 2050 Vision, 2030 Mission, goals and targets, Indicators, accountability framework), **the structure** of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework **should also include (1) principles, (2) strong and clear means of implementation, and (3) clear enabling mechanisms**.

2. The content of the framework's building blocks

Principles:

WWF proposes that the following set of principles are included in the framework and that these are used as a 'checklist' during the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

1. **Equity**, including fair and equitable benefit sharing and intergenerational equity amongst people. In order to achieve biosphere stability and reduce biodiversity loss, resources, including biodiversity, will need to be used on a more equal and equitable basis. Some sectors and groups of people will have to consume less while the access of others to resources and livelihoods will need to be secured.
2. **Respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights.**
3. A Commitment to ensure **full and effective participation in the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework that respects inclusiveness and equality.**
4. Respecting and promoting **gender equity and equality and women's rights.**
5. **Diversity:** Respecting and promoting a **diversity of governance models**, and in particular **the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities as critical conservation actors.**
6. **Evidence based** and alignment with robust science and other bodies of knowledge.
7. Applying the **precautionary principle.**
8. Applying the **'Polluter pays'** principle.

2030 Mission:

WWF proposes the following 2030 Mission: ***"By 2030, halt the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet."***

Goals and Targets for 2030:

WWF proposes the following **three global goals**:

Goal 1: Zero loss of natural habitats.

Goal 2: Halve the footprint of production and consumption.

Goal 3: Zero human-induced extinction of species.

Global targets that drive transformative actions by specific sectors and actors that impact on biodiversity (e.g. infrastructure, mining) **should complement these goals.** We suggest that they can be organized around the following clusters:

- i. **Conserve natural habitats.**
- ii. Support, protect and strengthen **Indigenous People and Local Communities** rights and conserved areas.
- iii. **Restore** land, freshwater and oceans.
- iv. Transition toward sustainable **food systems.**
- v. Cut **pollution and overexploitation** of natural resources.
- vi. **Sustainable use and protection of natural resources.**
- vii. Scaling up nature-based solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance resilience thereby integrating actions to address the climate emergency and biodiversity loss.

It is also critical that a **set of global targets on enabling conditions** that cover the following issues are included in the framework:

- i. Adequate public and private **resources.**
- ii. **Mainstreaming** and regulatory framework.
- iii. **Incentives** and realignment of public and private investments.

- iv. Adequate **implementation and governance mechanisms**.
- v. **Equity, equality, openness and inclusion**.

Enabling Conditions and Means of Implementation:

It is critical that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework identifies clear steps and mechanisms to ensure that the global goals and targets will be fully achieved. This will require:

1. **Stronger implementation and accountability mechanisms**, including stronger national governance, notably by strengthening **national multi-stakeholders and multi-sectoral platforms**.
2. **Stronger policy instruments**, including more robust **NBSAPs, national and regional targets and commitments** whilst ensuring that the critical roles of **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, youth and women** are fully recognized.
3. **Stakeholders and sectoral action** with mechanisms to encourage voluntary commitments.
4. **A stronger reporting and review mechanism including a process by which commitments can be ratcheted up**.

Resource mobilization:

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework cannot be successful without adequate resources available, notably for developing country Parties. **Innovative and transformative ideas** raised in the consultations should be discussed in detail. It is critical to define clear provisions in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for **the development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans, greater involvement of the private and productive sectors and the urgent phase-out of subsidies which are harmful to biodiversity as well as the need of redirecting financial flows and economic system changes**.

Mainstreaming for policy coherence:

Mainstreaming across all key sectors (including food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, extractives/mining, infrastructure and health) is critical to achieve the 2030 Mission as well as the 2050 Vision and, therefore, specific outcome-oriented provisions should be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The development of **mechanisms to ensure consultation with key stakeholders and industries to develop mainstreaming plans**, as well as other tools suggested during the consultations, should be further explored.

Synergies and alignment with Rio and Biodiversity Conventions and the SDGs:

Inadequate coordination, synergies and alignment across the CBD, the other Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda is undermining progress in the delivery of goals and targets and reducing Parties capacity to deliver impact across the board. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should address this issue, including by reinforcing cross-convention synergies, alignment and cooperation and ensuring that the SDG targets on biodiversity with a 2020 deadline are updated.

Introduction

WWF welcomes the proposals for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework formulated in the documents of the first meeting of the Open-ended Working group (OEWG). This document presents WWF's recommendations in relation to agenda item 4 of that meeting. The recommendations are formulated in response to the following documents which are referenced in the text where appropriate:

CBD/WG2020/1/3: Potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Non-paper 1 Reflections from the Co-chairs on the process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Non-paper 2 Proposal for a possible structure of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The WWF recommendations build on our submission to the CBD regarding the Initial discussion document on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹.

The document covers the following issues:

- I. The structure of the framework
- II. The content of the building blocks
- III. Goals and Targets
- IV. Means of implementation and enabling conditions
- V. Cross cutting issues

I. Structure (primarily in response to non-paper 02)

In addition to the critical elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in the proposed structure in non-paper 02 (Rationale; 2050 Vision, 2030 Mission, Goals and Targets, Indicators, Accountability framework), **WWF recommends that the structure** of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework **includes additional elements on (1) principles** (after the rationale), **(2) means of implementation**, and **(3) enabling mechanisms** as follows:

1. A set of **critical overarching and cross-cutting principles** that would provide a solid foundation to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to ensure that it appropriately covers the three objectives of the convention (conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing). They should be based on rights, equity, diversity, and participation and build on lessons learnt and evidence. The proposed principles are presented in section II below.
2. **Means of implementation and enabling mechanisms**

In order to secure progress in the implementation of the framework, the elements related to the **Means of Implementation** should not only be included in specific targets and indicators but also through commitments on clear plans, strategies, mechanisms and concrete actions. These should include in particular **strengthened means of implementation** that seek to overcome the delivery challenges that hampered the achievement of the Aichi targets as well as a **mechanism** that allows for a periodic uplift of ambitions and actions towards achieving the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/98A5C5CA-7022-D6AF-4261-BAF7ABAE1877/attachments/WWF.pdf>

Enabling mechanisms, including **resource mobilization**, including strengthening financial mechanisms and phasing out negative subsidies, need to be covered with adequate provisions and commitments.

See section IV below for specific proposals.

3. **Cross cutting issues**

- a. **Mainstreaming biodiversity to achieve policy coherence and transform drivers of biodiversity loss.** This has been recognized as critical in various consultations and OEWG documents and in the IPBES Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- b. **Strengthening synergies and alignment with Biodiversity and the other Rio Conventions and with the Agenda 2030.**

See section V below for details.

II. The content of the Framework's building blocks

1. **Rationale (non-paper 02)**

The elements included in the rationale section in non-paper 02 are a good starting point. It is also critical that this part of the framework can be easily communicated to a **large, non-specialist public**.

A **theory of change** (mentioned in non-paper 2 and on CBD/WG2020/1/3) that directly refers to the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could fit in this section. Including a theory of change in the framework should be further explored because it could help to clarify whether the framework is ambitious enough and includes all the necessary elements to achieve the agreed goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

2. **Principles**

WWF proposes the inclusion of the following principles that would provide a solid basis for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and would apply to all its parts. These principles have been inspired by various other multilateral agreements and processes and international discussions. Many of these principles have been formulated to support the vision of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ('people living in harmony with nature'), which means that both nature and people thrive, in a sustainable world, free of hunger, poverty, discrimination and conflict.

1. **Equity**, including fair and equitable benefit sharing and intergenerational equity. A balanced approach is needed to deliver all three CBD objectives to move toward a world where both nature and people can thrive. In order to achieve biosphere stability and reduce biodiversity loss, resources, including biodiversity will need to be used on a more equal and equitable basis. Some sectors and groups will have to consume less while access to resources and livelihoods will need to be secured for others.

2. **Respect, protect and fulfill human rights**, including collective tenure rights, and ensure the rights of Indigenous Peoples are recognized and exercised², with special attention given to their right to withhold their Free Prior and Informed Consent. Respect of human rights including the right to a healthy environment, and access to justice in case of environmental and human right abuses is imperative.
3. **Participation, inclusiveness and equality**. Commitment should be made to ensure **full and effective participation** and engagement of all relevant sectors, stakeholders and rights-holders, with special attention to enable full participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Community groups, women and youth, in the development, implementation and monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
4. Respect and promote **gender equity and equality and women's rights**.
5. **Diversity**. Respect and promote a **diversity of governance models**, knowledge systems, practices and the multiple values of nature for more effective protection and restoration of biodiversity, in particular **the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) as critical conservation actors**, including appropriately recognizing and supporting self-strengthening processes in Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas/territories of life of IPLC.
6. **Evidence based** and alignment with robust science and other bodies of knowledge.
7. Applying the **precautionary principle** such that any new production and development must prove no further harm to biodiversity and biosphere function.
8. Adopting the '**Polluter pays**' principle.

WWF proposes that the (potential) principle of the rights of nature (raised in the consultations) and the human right to a healthy environment should be further discussed and could fit well in this section with principles.

3. 2050 Vision (non-paper 02)

WWF supports the proposal in non-paper 02 that the 2050 Vision should be complemented with an explanation, structured around the three CBD objectives and written in simple language. This will help to establish a more detailed path toward the 2050 Vision and to inspire communities and stakeholders to take action.

The explanation, in addition to the elements included in non-paper 02, should also include:

- The need to **reduce the global ecological footprint**: a necessary condition to achieve the 2050 Vision; and
- **The contribution that nature can make in tackling climate change** (e.g. nature-based solutions for mitigation, adaptation and resilience) and reversing land degradation should be added under ecosystem services.

² See UNDRIP

4. 2030 Mission

An actionable 2030 Mission statement should describe the desired state of nature by 2030 as a milestone towards the 2050 Vision. It should link the conservation of nature and nature's contribution to people to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It should be ambitious and inspiring, easy to communicate and relevant to different audiences. It should provide the foundation for contributions by state and non-state actors. WWF proposes the following 2030 Mission:

“By 2030, halt the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet.”

The goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will guide the actions (including actions to address drivers of biodiversity loss) required to achieve this mission.

III. Goals and Targets

WWF strongly supports the IPBES conclusions of the need for transformative and systemic change in particular with regards to the production and consumption paradigms (based on IPBES Global Assessment). Our proposals for goals and targets are designed to support this transformative change.

WWF recommends, building on option 2 of non-paper 2, to organize the global goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as follows:

1. Three global goals

Three global goals, that clearly illustrate, at the highest level, what is at stake and the actions needed (similar to e.g. the Zero Hunger Goal in the SDGs). These goals should be formed, similarly to the SDGs, in two parts: a short, communicable and inspiring headline message and a supporting description. The goals should be clear, quantifiable, inspire actions by state and non-state actors, including from outside the conservation sector, and be ambitious yet achievable by 2030. They should be seen as milestones toward the 2050 Vision.

2. Global targets

Building upon the existing Aichi Targets and/or the SDGs, the proposed targets below (some more developed than others) represent WWF's initial proposals and aim to contribute to moving the conversations on the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework forward. We have tried to ensure that all critical aspects are covered while maintaining a simple, communicable and action-oriented set of targets. To be more clearly communicable they are clustered together in key areas linked with the key drivers of biodiversity loss and key levers for transformative change recognized by the IPBES global assessment.

WWF is proposing two sets of targets:

2A Global targets for drivers and levers for transformative change that should inspire action by specific sectors and actors, including beyond the conservation sector. Those targets will contribute to achieve the three goals, the three convention objectives and address major direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. They should focus on levers for transformative change identified by the IPBES global assessment and on tackling both the ecological and climate crisis. Special attention should be paid in these

targets to biodiversity contributions to people as well as people's role in achieving biodiversity targets.

2B Global targets focusing on enabling conditions needed to achieve the goals and targets above. These targets will guide action on resource mobilization, regulation, mainstreaming and governance that are essential to achieve the Mission 2030. Details on the mechanisms, plans, strategies and actions on enabling conditions would be further developed in the means of implementation part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These targets are cross-cutting and contribute to more than one target and/or goal.

The WWF proposal aims to ensure that all three CBD objectives and all the elements of the 2050 Vision are adequately covered by the targets and that all the direct and indirect drivers identified by IPBES are addressed. The way the goals and targets are organized in WWF proposal is designed to make them easily communicable and to inspire action at all levels across all relevant sectors and actors.

Several of those targets will require support from other Conventions as well as multilateral forums and agencies outside the biodiversity space. Including these targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will help to strengthen collaboration, synergies and alignment between the framework and other Conventions and bodies and the 2030 Agenda as well as to ensure that it will represent a major step toward the 2050 Vision.

The proposed targets set the global ambition. In developing national and regional targets equity should be ensured including by reducing wasteful and environmentally harmful consumption while ensuring sustainable development opportunities, in particular for those most in need, by engaging critical conservation actors, and ensuring that protected and conserved areas support, rather than undermine, human well-being and strengthen resilience to climate change.

See the box below for the detailed WWF proposal for global goals and targets

WWF PROPOSAL FOR GOALS AND TARGETS

1. THREE GLOBAL GOALS

All three goals have a 2030 deadline.

Goal 1: Zero loss of natural habitats

Zero loss of natural habitats as well as territories governed by Indigenous People and Local Communities through the effective and equitable conservation and protection of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas, and the sustainable and equitable management of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas, ensuring the value of all sites of significance for biodiversity, including key biodiversity areas, is retained and restored.

Goal 2: Halve the footprint of production and consumption

Halve the negative ecological impacts of production and consumption by effectively mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors and transforming the current production and consumption model and the way political and economic decisions are taken. Of focus are the negative impacts of pollution, food

production, loss & waste, freshwater stress, raw material consumption, and infrastructure as well as climate change.

Goal 3: Zero human-induced extinction of species

Zero human-induced extinctions, and at least 50% of species less at risk of extinction, and overall species populations growing in size. In addition, intact ecosystems should be protected, notably to avoid extinctions of unknown species and as a precondition to stop biodiversity loss. The ambition for this target is not only to prevent extinctions (beyond the background extinction rate), but stabilize, and where possible increase species abundance and range, and thus ensure long-term viability of populations.

2A. GLOBAL TARGETS FOR DRIVERS AND LEVERS FOR TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

All proposed global targets have a 2030 deadline.

Cluster i. Conserve natural habitats³:

1. **At least 30% of all land, freshwater and oceans are effectively and equitably protected and/or conserved** (Building on Aichi target 11)

Sub-target:

1. The value of all sites of significance for biodiversity, including key biodiversity areas is documented, retained and restored through protected and conserved areas, and effective area-based conservation measures;

Plus sub-targets on:

2. Connectivity;
3. Management effectiveness and equity;
4. Ecosystems, such as forests, grasslands and savannahs, and rivers and wetlands. For example: 50% of the world's forests are effectively and equitably protected or under improved management.

2. **At least 50% of land and fresh water areas and 100% of oceans are sustainably⁴ and equitably managed** (Including the effectively and equitably protected and/or conserved areas of target 1).

Sub-targets on forestry, IPLC lands, locally managed marine areas, etc.

3. **Zero loss of intact ecosystems**

Cluster ii. Support, protect and strengthen Indigenous People and Local Communities rights and conserved areas

Targets on:

1. **The recognition and protection of land governed collectively by Indigenous People and Local Communities;**

³ Clear definition to be developed.

⁴ The specific definition of 'sustainably managed areas' will vary with context. However, all definitions will follow the principle that the management regime supports near-term economic production, without undermining the ability of the ecosystem to provide that same level of economic production over the long-term. Sustainably managed areas may include certified agriculture, fisheries or production forests, as well as non-certified practices on working lands (e.g., conservation agriculture and agro-ecology).

2. **Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and on bio-cultural diversity** (building on Aichi target 18).

Cluster iii. *Restoration of land, freshwater and oceans*

1. **350 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land is under restoration** (also contributing to UNFCCC goals, the Bonn challenge and SDG 15.3);
2. **The number of overstressed watersheds is reduced by 50%** (aligned with SDG target 6.4);

Plus targets on:

3. **Restoring oceans, notably coral reefs, grasslands and savannahs, and wetlands and rivers.**

Cluster iv. *Transition toward sustainable food systems*

1. **Zero conversion of forests, wetlands, grasslands and savannahs and other natural ecosystems for production of agricultural commodities;**
2. **Food waste & loss reduced by at least 50%** (aligned with SDG target 12.3).

Plus targets on:

3. **Pesticides and chemical fertilizers;**
4. **Areas under agro-ecological practices, organic and conservation agriculture;**
5. **Sustainable diets;**
6. **Agrobiodiversity** (aligned with SDG 2.5);
7. **Sustainable fish stocks**, including addressing unintended capture and other unintended ecological impacts (to be based on SDG target 14.4);
8. **Transparent and sustainable value and supply chains.**

Cluster v. *Cut pollution and overexploitation of natural resources*

1. **Zero marine plastic pollution by 2030** (aligned with SDG target 14.1).

Plus targets on:

2. **Reduction of waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse**, with a particular focus on the most damaging waste for biodiversity (causing e.g. coastal eutrophication) (aligned with SDG target 12.5);
3. **Converging resource use (e.g. per capita) and reduction of specific overexploited natural resources (e.g. water).**

Cluster vi. *Sustainable use and protection of natural resources*

1. **Zero illegal exploitation of and trade in wild fauna and flora.**

Plus targets on:

2. **Sustainable use of legally taken natural resources;**
3. **Minimizing conflicts between humans and wildlife;**
4. **Stopping and removing invasive alien species** (building on Aichi target 9).

Cluster vii. *Scaling up nature based solutions and integrating climate change and biodiversity actions*

Targets on:

1. **Building ecosystems resilience:** critical to ensure ecosystems and people adapt to climate change;

2. **Nature-based solutions to climate change:** This will strengthen synergies and alignment with the UNFCCC and are critical to maintain global warming below 1.5 degrees.
3. **The integration of biodiversity into National Determined contributions (NDCs).**

2B. GLOBAL TARGETS FOCUSING ON ENABLING CONDITIONS

Below you can find WWF's very preliminary suggestions on potential targets and sub-targets that we hope will be helpful in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Cluster i. Adequate public and private resources (Building on Aichi target 3 and 20)

Target on:

1. **Official Development Assistance (ODA) and climate finance** focused on biodiversity by 2030 (with milestones every 2 years);
2. **National public budget on biodiversity;**
3. **Private sector mobilization.**

Cluster ii. Mainstreaming and regulatory frameworks

1. **All public and private investments, programs, plans or actions of relevant sectors should not undermine biodiversity and strive to contribute to reversing nature loss.**

Plus targets on:

2. **Developing sector-specific national, regional and global mainstreaming plans;**
3. **Assessing regulatory frameworks** impacts on biodiversity and reforming them;
4. **Cultural and social shift on how nature is considered and taken into account in decisions;**
5. **Sustainable cities.**

Cluster iii. Incentives and realignment of public and private investments

Targets on:

1. **Elimination of harmful subsidies in productive sectors** (with potential specific sub-targets that can underline milestones);
2. **Introduction of tariffs and other trade-related measure** to curb imports and exports of products that are harmful to biodiversity;
3. **Inclusion of nature in private and public sectors investments decisions, notably on infrastructure, energy, and resource extractions;**
4. **Public and private procurement** that support nature-based solutions and sustainable production.

Cluster iv. Adequate implementation and governance mechanisms (Building on Aichi target 4)

Targets on:

1. **Setting up national multi-sectoral and multi stakeholder platforms;**
2. **Alignment of NBSAPs** to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework **and establishment of national goals and targets** (Building on Aichi target 17);
3. **Establishing an implementation mechanism** that allows for a **regular and cyclical uplift in ambition and action.**
4. **Equity, equality, openness and inclusion** (including awareness creating activities around women's rights to equality and promote their exercise). This should be dealt with as a crosscutting issue and address both substantive rights (e.g. right to land, access, use and control natural resources) and procedural rights (e.g. right to information, participation).

3. Indicators

In order to measure progress, Parties will need an adequate but manageable set of indicators that should be built on existing indicators, in particular those where the data is already available for a significant number of countries and that have well established methodologies. There should be a mechanism in place to further add indicators as they become available and/or more reliable.

Once the key areas covered by the global goals and targets are identified, it could be useful if the Co-Chairs of OEWG develop a proposal on how existing indicators (developed within CBD and IPBES or by various stakeholders) could help measure progress and identify gaps.

Indicators should pay particular attention to measuring progress on the status of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services critical for people. A set of indicators should enable Parties and stakeholders to measure:

1. **Progress on biodiversity status**, including through indicators to measure biological intactness, known threatened species and overall species populations.
2. **Ecosystems services** through indicators on nature's contributions to: a stable climate (e.g. as carbon sink); food security and nutrition, clean air and water and health.
3. **Specific measures to track progress on key targets**. For example, there may be: 1) An indicator on recognition of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Free, Prior and Informed Consent to measure level of protection of the land they govern; 2) An indicator on marine systems under ecosystem-based management and/or classified as locally managed marine areas, to have a better idea on Indigenous Peoples and Local Community recognition and protection of marine areas use; 3) Indicator for protected area Downgrading, Downsizing and Degazettement (PADDD) as key performance metrics for protected and conserved areas.

IV. Enabling Conditions and Means of Implementation (primarily in response to relevant sections in document CBD/WG2020/1/3)

Enabling conditions and means of implementation are absolutely critical in determining whether we will succeed in bending the curve on nature loss by 2030. For this reason, this part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be specific, action-oriented and provide an adequate level of detail on how we will strengthen implementation, secure adequate resources and realign financial flows, strengthen dramatically policy coherence by mainstreaming biodiversity, and strengthen synergies and alignment with other conventions and the 2030 Agenda. Elements that relate to communications, capacity building and technology transfer and access (mentioned in non-paper 1) could be addressed in this part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

1. Implementation mechanisms and accountability framework

It is critical that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework identifies clear steps and mechanisms to ensure that the global goals and targets will be fully achieved and that Parties will be held accountable. The following elements should be included:

- **National governance mechanism to drive national implementation:** The engagement across government and of all relevant sectors and stakeholders including the commitment to the framework at the highest political level is of critical importance. Learning from successful experiences in other sectors (e.g. food security and nutrition), **Parties should commit, within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to establish or strengthen national level multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms that would lead to robust implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national level, through the NBSAPs, other national initiatives and accountability processes.** They should be chaired by the Head of Government or the Head of State and include all relevant ministers (environment, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, planning, development, economy, finance, health, infrastructure, water, energy, mining, etc.) and all the relevant right-holders and stakeholders (Indigenous People and Local Communities, CSOs and NGOs and the private sector);
- **National and regional plans and policy instruments:**
 - **NBSAPs** should be aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by 2022, in a process led by governments in consultation with national multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms;
 - **National targets and commitments** should be developed (or existing targets updated) by multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms and become part of the NBSAPs by 2022. They should, while taking into account Parties obligations and specific situations, be adequately contributing to the global goals and targets of the framework and be aligned with national targets on the implementation of the Paris Agreement (NDCs) and other relevant national targets. Aligning the regular review and update processes for NBSAPs and NDCs should also be considered.
 - **Common but differentiated capacities and responsibilities:** Whilst recognising that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be a legal agreement applicable to all Parties, with no differentiation between developed and developing countries, WWF proposes that the framework reflects equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, i.e. that Parties and stakeholders contribute on the basis of their capacity, level of development and potential impacts on biodiversity both domestically and internationally. Parties with more capacity and ambition are encouraged to make voluntary contributions above and beyond their share in the agreed post-2020 global biodiversity framework and help others to achieve the goals of the framework;
 - Parties may explore the potential of developing additional **regional and sub-regional targets, strategies, plans of action and multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms** to accelerate progress by addressing regional issues, in alignment with national and global targets;
 - The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should fully recognize and include specific provisions on how Parties and other stakeholders should support the

critical role of Indigenous Peoples, as conservation actors, in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- **Reporting, reviewing and ratcheting mechanism:**
 - An **improved reporting and review process should allow for regular gap analysis** between the results of collective national and regional level actions and global targets. This is critical to assess whether all national and regional actions will add up to deliver the agreed global goals and targets by 2030 or whether there is an implementation gap (and how large that gap is). This could be complemented with a more **in-depth voluntary peer reviews** of national plans and actions aimed to strengthen mutual learning and support countries in accelerating implementation;
 - A **simple, cyclical and regular ratcheting process**⁵, under which Parties are required to increase their level of ambition and action towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to close any existing implementation gaps (if they were to exist);
 - **Learning from other** multilateral agreements, other accountability and compliance mechanisms should be explored.
- **Global governance mechanism under the CBD COPs:**
 - To provide non-state actors **structured opportunities at CBD COPs** to state the barriers they face and to discuss the potential solutions to scaling up action to reduce the loss of biodiversity;
 - The establishment of an **advisory group** to provide guidance to the CBD Parties and secretariat about the **protection of human rights and environmental rights defenders**.
- **Stakeholders action: Non-State Actors and Sectoral Voluntary Commitments** should be encouraged, documented and monitored as part of a strengthened and adequately resourced Sharm-El-Sheikh to Kunming Nature Action Agenda.

2. Resource mobilization and realignment of financial flows

Without adequate resources available and the capacity to implement activities, notably for developing country Parties, including when related to Access and Benefits Sharing provisions, the 2030 Mission, goals and targets for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will not be achieved and neither will the Vision for 2050. Therefore, resource mobilization and the realignment of national financial flows are a crucial and necessary element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. An informed discussion will need to take place on several interesting proposals, that were formulated in submissions and consultations, including: **countries in a position to do so allocating a certain percent of GDP to climate and nature action (e.g. 2%), the creation of a Global Fund and/or strengthening of the GEF, and economic system reform, as well as debt conversion options, biodiversity offsets,**

⁵ Additional details on WWF review and ratcheting mechanism can be found here:
<https://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/D294F1F6-80EC-CED4-1959-F4824839DD16/attachments/WWF-UK.pdf>

payments for environmental services or other market mechanisms (e.g. environmental bonds).

It is critical to define clear provisions in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for:

- **The development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans;**
- **Greater involvement of the private and productive sectors; and**
- **The urgent phase-out of harmful subsidies.**

V. Cross cutting issues

1. Improved mainstreaming to foster transformative change

Progress on mainstreaming across all key sectors (including food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, extractives/mining, infrastructure and health) is critical to achieve the 2030 mission as well as the 2050 Vision and, therefore, specific outcome-oriented provisions should be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The development of **mechanisms to ensure consultation with key stakeholders and industries to develop mainstreaming plans** that was proposed in Parties submissions to the Secretariat should be further explored. Other tools that were underlined in the consultations, such as **Environmental Impact Assessments, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Natural Capital Accounting, Ecosystem Assessments, spatial planning, valuation of biodiversity, biodiversity offsets**, should be considered.

2. Synergies and alignment with Rio and Biodiversity Conventions and the SDGs

Inadequate coordination, synergies and alignment across Biodiversity⁶ and the Rio⁷ Conventions and the 2030 Agenda is undermining progress and reducing Parties' capacity to deliver impact across the board.

Biodiversity loss, climate change and unsustainable development are inseparable challenges, caused by the same drivers, and must be addressed together to both maximise the potential for win-win-win activities and manage unavoidable trade-offs⁸. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should foster synergies with other Biodiversity and Rio Conventions by reinforcing cross-Conventions **synergies, alignment and cooperation, notably on national level implementation, verification and reporting and research.**

To ensure that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is fully integrated with the Agenda 2030 and reinforces its implementation:

- Parties should ensure that **the SDGs targets on biodiversity with a 2020 timeline are updated.** This requires a decision at UNGA in 2019. In addition, in order to ensure that targets are aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Parties should (within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework or in a separate decision at COP15)

⁶ Including: CBD, CITES, CMS, WHC and Ramsar, ITPGRFA, IPPC and the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

⁷ UNFCCC and UNCCD alongside CBD.

⁸ See WWF, 2018, Avoiding Triple Jeopardy https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-07/WWF_Avoiding_Triple_Jeopardy_Report.pdf

recommend to the HLPF and UNGA which global targets and indicators should be included in the SDGs. This would imply that those targets and indicators will need to have a 2030 timeline.

- Targets set under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should explicitly show how they contribute to the **achievement of the ‘non-biodiversity’ targets of the 2030 Agenda.**



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