



WWF

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POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK WWF PROPOSALS

November 2019

Updated position on key elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

KEY MESSAGES

WWF calls for a strong and ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a set of established principles to guide its design and implementation. **Essential elements** of the post-2020 framework include:

1. An ambitious **mission** and apex goal to reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity by 2030 as a milestone towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.
2. **Three strategic goals**, linked to the three objectives of the CBD, supported by **global targets for 2030**, that in particular address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and levers for transformative change.
3. A strengthened **implementation and accountability mechanism** that includes three components: “present, review, ratchet”, forming an iterative process that builds on the NBSAPs and national reporting and allows a cyclical uplift of ambition and action.
4. **Dramatically increased financial flows** towards a pathway to reverse biodiversity loss **through redirecting and aligning finance and mobilising resources** from all sources.
5. Improved engagement of **stakeholders, rights-holders** and **sectors** in the development and implementation of the post-2020 framework through commitments to develop specific action plans for all sectors affecting spatial use and natural resources, and through multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms.

Given the urgent need for increased action, the post-2020 framework should, while being based on the Aichi framework, focus on defining targets and actions that will deliver **tangible results by 2030** (rather than later timeframes) as clear and significant milestones towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Key message 1. 2030 Mission

WWF suggests to include a **Mission** and an **Apex Goal** in the post-2020 framework. The Mission and Apex Goal would be **interconnected and mutually supportive** and jointly convey the message that

we need to **not only halt but also reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030**. WWF proposes a 2030 Mission along the following lines:

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.

To complement and clarify the Mission, the Apex Goal would provide a **simple numeric ‘metric’ to measure progress** towards reversing the loss of biodiversity.

Key message 2. Goals and targets for 2030

WWF proposes three strategic goals, each one linked to one of the three objectives of the CBD. The goals need to be supported by targets and sub-targets that in particular address **the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and levers for transformative change**.

Goal 1: Zero natural habitat loss and zero human induced extinctions of species

(Linked to the first objective of the CBD, on conservation)

Targets:

- 1) 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 the value of all key biodiversity areas is documented, conserved and restored.
- 2) All of the land and waters, traditionally governed and conserved by IPLCs¹, are appropriately recognized and collectively secured for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity

Plus targets² to:

- Restore half of degraded ecosystems
- Halt the loss of intactness
- Stop the decline of species populations
- Stop species overexploitation

Goal 2: Halve the negative footprint of production and consumption

(Linked to the second objective of the CBD, on sustainable use)

This Goal addresses both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, which covers actions in key productive sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure, and extractives. Without these actions, efforts to achieve Goals 1 will be in vain, as underlined in the IPBES Global assessment.

Targets:

- 2.1 Global **food** waste is halved; post-harvest losses are reduced and human and planetary health are aligned to halve the global footprint of diets.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 Zero **conversion** of forests, wetlands, grasslands and savannahs and other natural

¹ WWF will continue to update our proposals for relevant targets and other elements of the framework on the basis of further consultations with IPLCs.

² The specific wording of the targets is presented in appendix 1.

ecosystems for production of agricultural commodities.

- 2.4 50% of the world's **forests** are effectively and equitably protected or under improved management (including indigenous peoples and community lands).
- 2.5 All **fish** and invertebrate populations and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably and legally, including through applying the ecosystem approach.
- 2.6 100% of the **oceans** are sustainably managed by applying integrated ecosystem-based management approaches.
- 2.7 All **infrastructure** projects **prioritize** modernization of existing infrastructure, avoid key biodiversity areas (KBAs), existing corridors, remote or unfragmented natural and semi-natural 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.
- 2.8 Total material **consumption** per capita converges and, together with the production of minerals, metals & non-metals, is in line with ecological boundaries and thresholds.
- 2.9 Halving **waste** generation through prevention and reduction and radically increase recycling.
- 2.10 Eliminate **plastic** leakage into nature.

Goal 3: WWF proposes that a goal should be developed that broadly meets the third objective of the CBD. This goal could contain the following elements:

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.

The scope of this goal will be further defined in the associated **targets**, which could cover the following topics: access and benefit sharing of genetic resources, food for all people, stable climate, diversity of life and healthy life.

In support of these outcome-related goals and targets, WWF is proposing a series of cross cutting commitments and **targets** for enabling conditions and means of implementation, including resource mobilization and the engagement of stakeholders, rights-holders and sectors.

Key message 3. A strengthened implementation and accountability mechanism

Strengthening the implementation and accountability mechanism is key for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. WWF suggests to include a transparent and effective implementation and accountability mechanism, which should include three components: “**present, review, ratchet**”, forming an **iterative** process that builds on the existing CBD tools (including the NBSAPs and national reporting) and **allows cyclical uplift of ambition and action**.

As a new part of the review phase, a **global biodiversity stocktake** should be established to regularly assess progress on implementation at the global level and indicate the implementation gap to the globally agreed framework. The ‘ratcheting phase’ will give Parties the opportunity to **ramp up the implementation of their national biodiversity actions to deliver against the agreed goals and targets**. WWF proposes that the mechanism would repeat itself **every four years** to ensure that the implementation gap is fully closed.

Key message 4. Resource mobilization and alignment of financial flows

The mobilization of additional financial resources from all stakeholders as well as redirecting and aligning global financial flows are of utmost importance to achieve the transformative change needed. WWF proposes that Parties explicitly make a strategic commitment to:

"Make all financial flows consistent with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoring nature and the achievement of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework".

A comprehensive resource mobilization component of the post-2020 framework should include the following key elements:

1. Redirecting and aligning all public and private financial flows in line with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoring nature.
2. Funding needs and targets for mobilizing additional financial resources to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 framework.

Key message 5. Engagement of stakeholders, rights-holders and sectors

It is critical that all key stakeholders, rights-holders and sectors are fully engaged in the development and implementation of the post-2020 framework and take action to address direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss **through specific targets in the post-2020 framework and sector specific strategies**, including for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, extractives and manufacturing.

Details of these and other proposals are provided in the briefing document below.

Key elements of the framework

WWF proposes that a comprehensive post-2020 global biodiversity framework should include the essential elements presented in the box below. **Elements in bold** are discussed in this briefing document, which builds on earlier submissions of WWF³.

Essential elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- 1. Introduction, including:**
 - Rationale and scope*
 - Theory of change*
 - Principles**
- 2. Outcome related elements, including:**
 - 2050 Vision**
 - 2030 Mission**
 - Global goals for 2030, that contribute to achieving all three objectives of the Convention.**
 - Global targets, sub-targets and indicators, including for:**
 - **Direct and indirect drivers and levers for transformative change**
 - **Means of implementation and enabling conditions.**
- 3. Implementation and accountability mechanism**
- 4. Means of implementation, including:**
 - Resource mobilization and alignment of financial flows**
 - Engagement of stakeholders and rights-holders**
 - Mainstreaming across relevant sectors**
 - Synergies and alignment, in particular with Rio and biodiversity conventions and the SDGs**
- 5. Enabling conditions, including:**
 - Capacity building and technology transfer*
 - Communications*

1. Introduction to the post-2020 framework

The introduction should include a rationale and scope, outline a theory of change based on lessons learned from the implementation of the preceding strategic plans and include a set of principles guiding the development and implementation of the post-2020 framework. Including a theory of change could help Parties to ensure that the post-2020 framework focuses, with the right level of ambition, on the key elements that will create the transformative change needed.

³ See e.g. <https://chm.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=247462>

1.1 Principles

WWF recommends that the post-2020 framework includes a set of crosscutting and overarching principles as a guide and a checklist to strengthen its design and implementation. WWF proposes the following nine principles that are well established and are critical for successful action on biodiversity and sustainable development at all levels. These principles complement the objectives (Article 1) and principle (Article 3⁴) of the Convention:

1. **Guarantee equity, including fair and equitable benefit sharing and intergenerational equity**⁵. A balanced approach is needed to deliver all three CBD objectives and move toward a world where both nature and people can thrive. In order to reverse biodiversity loss, biodiversity resources will need to be used equitably.
2. **Respect, protect and fulfill human rights and ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples are recognized and exercised**⁶, with special attention given to their right to withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Respect of human rights are imperative, including the right to a healthy environment, and access to justice in case of environmental and human rights abuses.
3. **Respect and promote gender equity and equality, and women's rights**, with special attention to resource access, rights with regards to tenure and productive resources, and the fact that women bear most of the burden of environmental degradation.⁷
4. **Ensure participation**⁸, **inclusiveness and equality** in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the post-2020 framework. This includes full and effective participation and engagement of all rights-holders, with special attention to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), women and youth, as well as other relevant stakeholders.
5. **Adopt evidence-based design** for the post-2020 framework and ensure alignment with robust science and other bodies of knowledge.
6. **Apply the precautionary principle**⁹ such that any new proposed production and development must prove no harm to biodiversity and biosphere functions.
7. **Apply the 'Polluter Pays' principle**¹⁰.
8. **Apply the 'Non Regression' principle**, i.e. nothing in the framework should be less ambitious than the targets or other elements agreed in the 2011-2020 strategy, the 2030 Agenda or other relevant international agreements.
9. **Apply the 'Conservation Hierarchy'** of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions).

⁴ Article 3: "States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction".

⁵ Principle 3 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

⁶ 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

⁷ 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

⁸ Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

⁹ Principle 15 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

¹⁰ Principle 16 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

2. Outcome related elements

2.1 2050 Vision

WWF agrees that the 2050 Vision should be maintained. It could be useful to complement the 2050 Vision with an explanation, structured around the three CBD objectives and written in simple language. However, given the limited time to negotiate and finalize the post-2020 framework, this should be done in an effective way, as it will be critical to invest time and energy on the 2030 outcome elements of the post-2020 framework (mission, goals, targets and sub-targets) as well as the elements to secure its full implementation.

Given the urgency of the current ongoing catastrophic loss of nature and biodiversity, WWF strongly suggests to focus on global goals and targets with a 2030 deadline or, whenever possible, earlier deadlines. An inclusion in the post-2020 framework of 2040 or 2050 goals, objectives or targets risk to represent a distraction compared to the need to take bold and ambitious action now.

2.2 Mission

WWF proposes a 2030 Mission inspired by the view of “bending the curve” of biodiversity loss along the lines of the following proposal: ***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.***

WWF believes that the 2030 mission should convey the idea that the **new post-2020 global biodiversity framework will not confine itself to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030**, but also to **reverse this trend of loss**, or “bend the curve” of biodiversity loss.

To complement and clarify the Mission, an Apex Goal is needed. This Apex Goal would provide a simple ‘metric’ to measure overall progress towards the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Apex Goal should focus on defining the point of reversal of the trend of nature loss, in line with the Mission and the view of “bending the curve” of biodiversity loss.

The **2030 Mission and Apex Goal should be integrated and mutually supportive**. They should both focus on the **necessity to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030**. The Mission should operate as a **‘guiding light’** for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, while the Apex Goal should work as a **measurement** to quantify progress towards the achievement of the framework. While the Mission and the Apex Goal have different functions, they should be presented as **interconnected and complementary**. The table below details the roles and characteristics of both elements.

Mission: a ‘guiding light’ for the post-2020 global biodiversity post-2020 framework	Apex Goal: a simple ‘metric’ to measure overall progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Short, clear, easy to communicate● Inspiring● Clear milestone towards the CBD 2050 Vision● Should reflect the three objectives of the Convention● Should provide a good umbrella for the targets and indicators of the post-2020 framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Often compared to the 1.5°C target of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement● A single “metric” to measure overall progress towards bending the curve● Measurable and preferably SMART● Science based

A briefing with “*WWF suggestion for the 2030 mission and apex goal*” provides greater detail on this topic and is disseminated together with this briefing on the post-2020 framework.

2.3 Global goals for 2030

WWF strongly supports the conclusions of the IPBES Global Assessment that transformative and systemic change is urgently needed in particular with regards to current production and consumption paradigms. Our proposals for global goals and targets are designed to support this transformative change, while building on the Aichi targets.

WWF proposes three goals that are linked to the three objectives of the Convention. These global goals 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). They are clear, quantifiable, inspire actions by state and non-state actors, including from outside the conservation sector, and are ambitious yet achievable milestones for 2030 toward the 2050 Vision. WWF proposes the following goals:

Goal 1: Zero natural habitat loss and zero human-induced extinctions of species

This goal is linked to the first objective of the Convention (conservation) by ensuring that key actions are taken to protect and conserve both habitats and species.

Goal 2: Halve the negative footprint of production and consumption

This goal is linked to the second objective of the convention (sustainable use) by ensuring that both the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed and that transformative changes across critical sectors are enabled.

Goal 3: WWF proposes that a goal should be developed that broadly meets the third objective of the Convention. Elements of such a goal could be as follows:

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.

The scope of this goal will be further defined in the associated **targets**, which could cover the following topics: genetic resources access and benefit sharing, food for all people, stable climate, diversity of life and healthy life.

WWF believes that all three objectives of the Convention need to be addressed equally in the post-2020 framework. Furthermore, WWF is convinced that (1) fair access to and equitable sharing of the benefits from biodiversity are essential elements of and requirements to achieve the Vision 2050¹¹, and that (2) the implementation of actions to achieve these elements need to be strengthened in the future work of the CBD.

We propose that the scope of the targets under Goal 3 relates to (1) access and benefit sharing of genetic resources (in the Nagoya protocol), (2) benefits of biodiversity for the environment and livelihoods, broadly referring to the right of all to a good environment, and (3) benefits that are not already associated with Goals 1 and 2. (Other) benefits related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be associated with the other two proposed goals of the post-2020 framework. This approach will allow to highlight the governance aspect of biodiversity across all goals in a coherent and systematic way.

¹¹ See also IPBES (2019) *Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services*.

2.4 Global outcome targets and indicators

Under the three global goals, we propose a set of global outcome targets for direct and indirect drivers and levers for transformative change to inspire actions by specific sectors, including beyond the conservation sector. In addition to outcome targets (presented here), WWF proposes targets focusing on the means of implementation and enabling conditions (presented in section 2.5).

The proposed targets set the global ambition. In developing national (and regional) targets equity and fairness should be ensured both between different parts of societies as well as between countries while keeping differences in capacities, resources and challenges in mind.

Building upon the existing Aichi Targets and/or the SDGs, and on WWF's earlier proposals, the proposed targets in appendix 1 (some more developed than others) aim to contribute to moving the conversations on targets forward. As for other parts of the post-2020 framework, WWF will continue to work with Parties and stakeholders to further develop proposals for the targets.

All targets and sub-targets have a 2030 deadline and a 2020 baseline unless stated otherwise.

Indicators

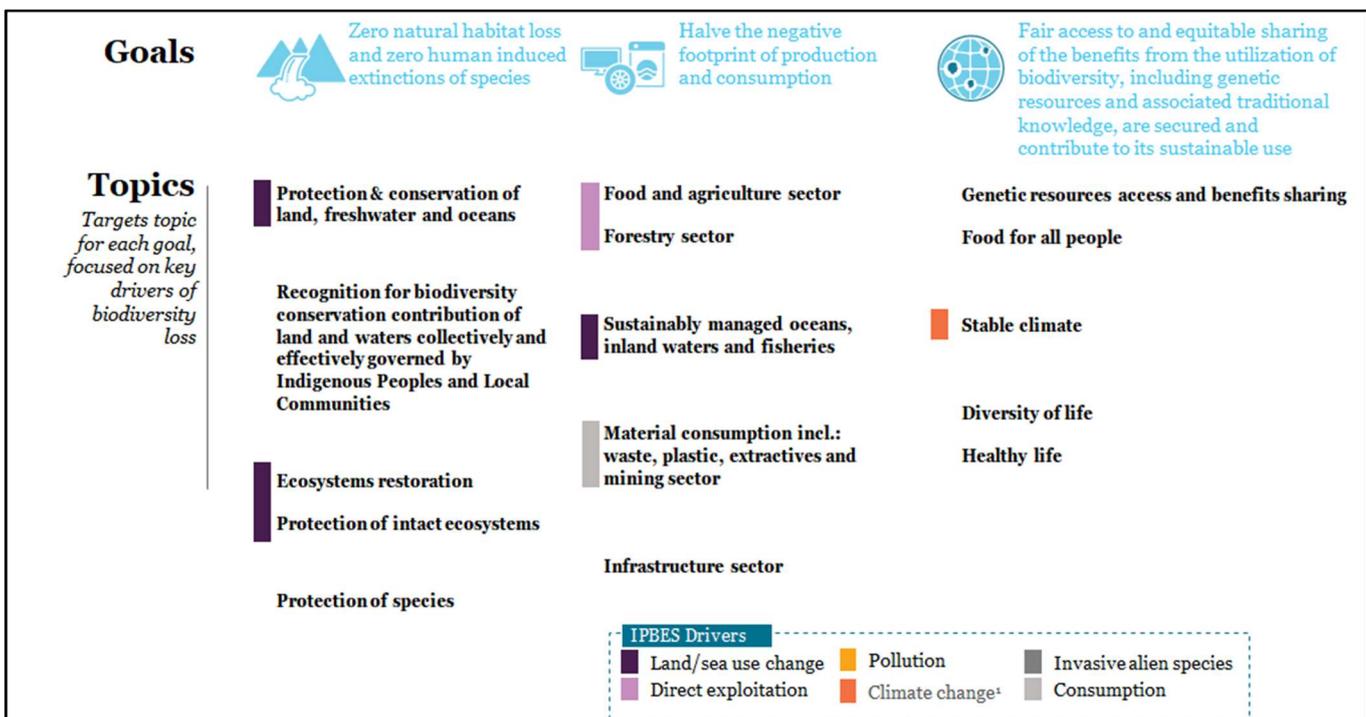
The post-2020 framework must also include indicators to measure progress towards achieving the goals and (sub-)targets. Working with others, WWF is involved in developing proposals for indicators. In this process, we are building on the indicators used for the targets of the SDGs, as well as others, such as the IUCN Red List Index (RLI), the Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII) and the Living Planet Index (LPI). For some areas, indicators are currently being developed,¹² and for others, new indicators still need to be developed.¹³ Other challenges to take into account include the absence of science based sustainability levels for some indicators and data deficiencies for others.

Appendix 1 presents targets and sub-targets that correspond to all three goals. Special attention is paid to the targets that address **the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and the levers for transformative change** identified by the IPBES global assessment, and on tackling both the ecological and climate crises.

The figure below presents the link between the drivers identified in the IPBES global assessment and the outcome targets (grouped by topic) under each of the three proposed goals for the post-2020 framework.

¹² E.g. the Multidimensional Biodiversity Index, being developed by LHI et al, and the Green List Index on the recovery of species populations, developed by IUCN.

¹³ E.g. on the impact of Invasive Alien Species.



2.5 Global targets on means of implementation and enabling conditions

These global targets are cross-cutting and contribute to more than one outcome target and/or goal. They will guide action on resource mobilization and aligning financial flows, engagement of stakeholders, rights-holders and sectors and communications and mobilization. They are essential to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the post-2020 framework.

WWF proposes the following targets. Please note that in some cases we are still developing specific language.

PROPOSED STRATEGIC COMMITMENTS, TARGETS AND TOPICS ON MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ENABLING CONDITIONS

Redirecting and aligning all public and private financial flows consistent with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoring nature (see also section 4.1)

Strategic Commitment:

Make all financial flows consistent with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoring nature and the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

1. Target(s) to be developed on redirecting and **aligning domestic and international development strategies, economic policies and national financing plans and commitments** (Building on Aichi target 2 and SDG 15.A).
2. Target(s) to be developed on **institutional mechanisms for investing in natural capital** (Building on Aichi Targets 3 and 4).
3. Target(s) to be developed on **regulation and other tools** (such as trade measures and public and private procurement) **to incentivise** private finance and corporate investment to support the sustainable use of natural capital / sustainable production and consumption (Building on Aichi Targets 3 and 4).

4. Target(s) to be developed on **harmful subsidies** and fiscal policies across sectors, focusing on eliminating, reforming and/or replacing them with positive incentive measures (Building on Aichi target 3).

Funding needs and targets for mobilizing additional financial resources (see also section 4.1)

5. Targets to be developed on **mobilizing financial resources** from all sources and a substantial increase from the current levels (building on Aichi Target 20).

Engagement of stakeholders and rights-holders (see also section 4.2)

6. Target: By 2022, all Parties have empowered, functional, fully inclusive and representative **multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms** at national and, when relevant, regional and sub-regional levels (Building on Aichi Target 17 and SDG 17).

Engagement of sectors (see also section 4.3)

Strategic Commitment:

Ensure that public and private investments, programs, plans or actions of relevant sectors including but not limited to: food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, extractives, manufacturing, resource use and waste management, do not undermine biodiversity; that they are designed and implemented to conserve and restore biodiversity and contribute to reversing biodiversity loss; and that regulatory frameworks are adapted and incentives are in place to promote this.

7. Target: By 2022, all Parties develop - with the adequate involvement of all relevant stakeholders and rights-holders - **sector-specific national, regional and global plans of action** for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, extractives and manufacturing and start to implement them (Building on Aichi Target 4).

Communication and mobilization

8. Target(s) to be developed on **communication, public awareness, mobilization and behavioural change** (building on Aichi target 1).

3. Implementation and accountability mechanism

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted at CBD COP-15 should **include an implementation mechanism** to ensure that goals and targets translate into action on the ground, and that progress can be monitored and reviewed. WWF suggests that a transparent implementation mechanism should include **three components**:

1. **Present**: putting forward national biodiversity actions based on existing NBSAPs, in alignment with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and additional voluntary commitments (where applicable) put forward in the run up to CBD COP-15.

NBSAPs should remain the central instrument for fulfilling Parties' obligations under the Convention and implementing the Convention at the National level. However, they should be strengthened to enhance accountability as well as transparency. This step should be a light-touch amendment to existing NBSAPs in light of a new post-2020 framework.

Voluntary commitments come in addition to Parties' existing obligations and do not replace them.

- 2. Review:** monitoring and communicating on the implementation of national biodiversity actions with national reports, and then assessing progress during a new global biodiversity stocktake.

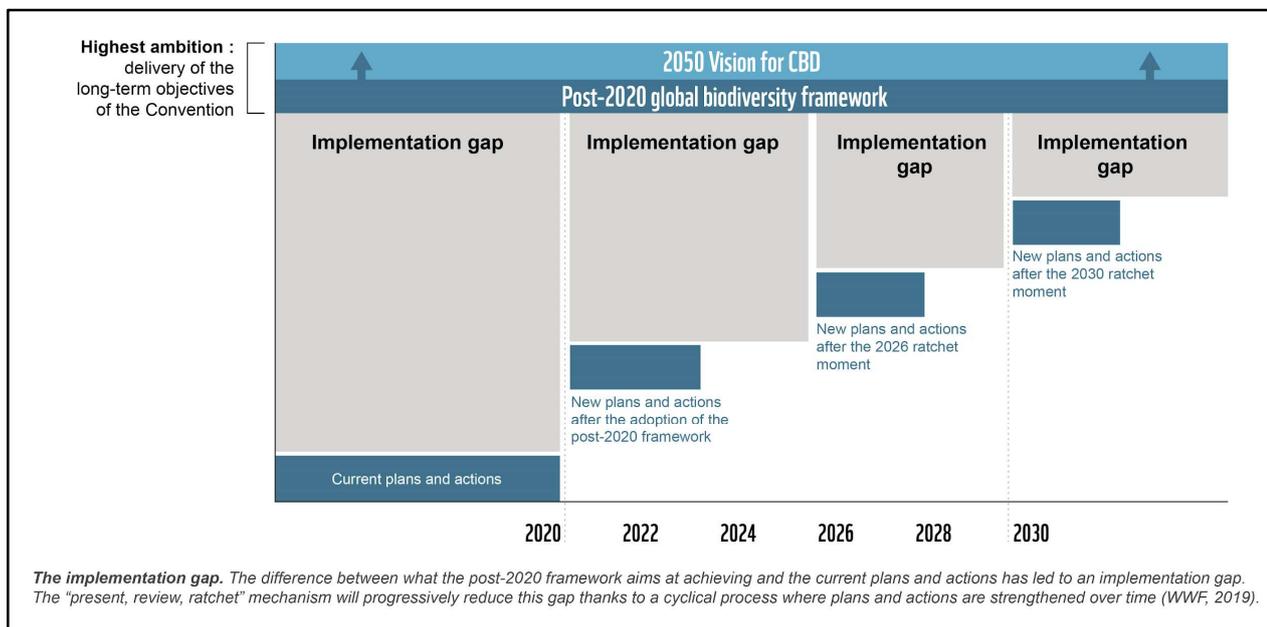
A **global biodiversity stocktake** will aim at regularly assessing progress at the global level and measuring the implementation gap. Before the stocktake, a global review of progress will be undertaken (for example by the CBD Secretariat with the support of IPBES) and informed by national reports and science, with inputs from Parties and non-Party stakeholders. During the stocktake, Parties identify obstacles, gaps, challenges and lessons learned from implementation and share best practices.

- 3. Ratchet:** strengthening biodiversity plans and commitments, to reflect the highest possible ambition level and **progressively closing the implementation gap**.

After the global biodiversity stocktake, Parties have the opportunity to ramp up the delivery of their biodiversity plans and commitments and to strengthen their national targets, in order to reflect the highest possible ambition level.

Parties should also be able to request additional technical and financial support to achieve their plans and commitments.

Overall, this mechanism represents an opportunity for Parties to better quantify their financial needs for the implementation of the post-2020 framework. The mechanism would repeat itself **every four years** until the implementation gap is fully closed:



A briefing with 'WWF suggestions for the 'transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanism'' provides greater detail on this topic and is disseminated together with this briefing on the post-2020 framework.

4. Means of implementation

4.1 Resource mobilization and alignment of financial flows

WWF strongly believes that a **comprehensive resource mobilization** strategy will be an essential component of the post-2020 framework.

Rationale for a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy

Achieving the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will not only require **mobilizing additional public funding** from existing and new sources, but also **redirecting** existing public and private finance flows from 'brown to green' investments, incentivized by appropriate fiscal policies and development strategies. Thus it is crucial to stop investment in unsustainable development and land-use practices, and instead redirect this capital to support and encourage sustainable patterns of development, production and consumption, which will unlock the higher levels of finance needed to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 framework.

Foremost, adapting policies and changing regulatory frameworks at all levels are needed to achieve transformational change towards sustainable consumption and production. Creating nature-positive incentives and phasing-out harmful subsidies are of utmost importance to bring about this shift.

There is also a need to transfer resources, knowhow and technology from countries consuming imported goods with a high ecological footprint to countries who produce these goods and bear the ecological costs of unsustainable practices. Furthermore, more investments in nature-based solutions are needed.

This comprehensive approach is consistent with the results of Summary for Policy Maker of the recent IPBES Global Assessment Report that concludes "...goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through **transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors.**"¹⁴ Therefore, the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 framework must have a strong focus on transforming economic and financial systems. To achieve this, WWF strongly recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework include the following overarching strategic commitment:

"Make all financial flows consistent with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoring nature and the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework."

Four key levers of reform

WWF categorises the types of action required to transform the global economic system towards sustainable development into **four key levers**:

1. Domestic development strategies and funding
2. International funding mobilization
3. Financial sector transition to sustainability
4. Corporate sector transition to sustainability

A just transition within and across these levers will lead to:

- Internalized externalities with adequate regulation,
- Nature and climate systematically integrated in economic and financial decisions,
- Increased finance for conservation, sustainable resource management, and ecosystem restoration.

¹⁴ <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-report-biodiversity-ecosystem-services>.

Based on the four key levers presented above the following topics are critical to be included in the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Redirecting and aligning all public and private financial flows

The CBD must call for **actions of all responsible ministries** to develop the economic and financial reforms needed to reverse nature's decline. Responsible Ministries (e.g. Ministries of Economy, Finance, Development, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Planning) should phase out harmful incentives, including subsidies, and create positive incentives for the private sector to adopt sustainable business practices and sustainable finance. Sustainable management of natural resources, including biodiversity, is crucial for business operations and to ensure economic prosperity.

In order to redirect public and private financial flows, CBD Parties should support the establishment of and work with the following **global initiatives** that would need to be explicitly included in the **comprehensive resource mobilization strategy** of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

1. A **Global Natural Resources Initiative** to enable countries to measure and take responsibility for their 'international footprint', thus unlocking increased international transfers - of both public and private finance - for investing in natural capital,
2. A **Global Commission for Economy and Nature** to assess the contributions of nature to the economy and the global economic impacts of nature loss and degradation, recommending actions, policies and incentive mechanisms that will redirect private and public finance towards sustainable development, ecosystem conservation and restoration and thus facilitate sustainable prosperity of societies,
3. Collaborate with others such as the Network for the Greening of the Financial System (NGFS) to launch a **Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures** (TNFD), to help financial institutions and businesses to measure and disclose their nature related-risks and impacts, and thus start to unlock enhanced private finance for investing in natural capital.

Funding needs and targets for mobilizing additional financial resources

The overall funding needs for the achievement of all targets of the post-2020 framework depend on the level of ambition to be reached by 2030. Currently, significant data gaps exist to develop a robust estimate of the overall funding needs to conserve and restore ecosystems and their services. The recently published OECD report¹⁵ concluded that "domestic finance on biodiversity-relevant activities, as reported to the CBD Clearing House Mechanism by 40% of the Parties, was estimated at approximately USD 49 billion in 2015".

However, it is even more important to track, report and reform private and public finance flows that are potentially harmful to biodiversity, because such funds are likely to significantly exceed funds required for restoration - and left unchecked these flows will make restoration increasingly expensive. For example, the OECD "conservatively estimates environmentally harmful public sector financial flows at USD 500 billion per year (based on fossil-fuel subsidies and government support to agriculture that is potentially environmentally harmful), an order of magnitude ten times higher than global finance flows for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use." And damaging private financial flows are likely to be several orders of magnitude higher still.

¹⁵ OECD (2019), Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action, report prepared for the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting, 5-6 May 2019.
<https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/Executive-Summary-and-Synthesis-Biodiversity-Finance-and-the-Economic-and-Business-Case-for-Action.pdf>.

In addition, there has been a significant funding gap to operationalise the CBD's Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Therefore, the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 framework must also address the increase of funding from domestic and international sources to deliver:

- The achievement of the post-2020 framework through NBSAPs;
- The implementation of enabling strategies at national level, such as a strategy to enhance participation of different stakeholders, rights-holders and sectors, and strategies for communication, capacity building and data and information;
- The development and implementation of effective (financial) reporting systems at national level;
- Additional voluntary contributions to the post-2020 framework.

Given the existing and ongoing imbalance in biodiversity finance flows, WWF calls for a short-term significant increase of national and international financial flows to sustainable development, conservation and restoration of nature. As part of the resource mobilization strategy, specific targets should be developed for:

- A significant increase of national financial resources from public and private sources;
- A significant increase of international financial flows from developed to developing countries (related to Article 20 of the CBD).

4.2 Engagement of stakeholders and rights-holders

Adequate engagement of all relevant rights-holders, sectors and stakeholders is an absolutely critical element to secure a successful implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms have proven to be successful in facilitating progress in several areas, notably food security and nutrition.

For those reasons, WWF proposes to include in the post-2020 framework a specific SMART target on multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms, that builds on Aichi target 17 and SDG 17, and that could read:

“By 2022, all Parties have empowered, functional, fully inclusive and representative multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms at national and, when relevant, regional and sub-regional levels”

While taking local differences and complexities into account, in order to be successful, these platforms need to:

- *Be inclusive, representative and participatory:* They should ensure that all rights-holders, stakeholders and sectors, critical for biodiversity, are fully involved. These platforms should ensure that all relevant constituencies are adequately represented in the design, development, implementation of national and regional biodiversity policies and programs and are enabled to contribute to strengthen accountability of all. Particular attention should be given to the full participation of IPLCs and other vulnerable groups, women and youth, including through specific mechanisms to facilitate their participation. It is critical that, when needed, action, including affirmative action, is taken to address power asymmetries.
- *Be structured to catalyze and empower transformative change.* They should inform government action at the highest level while catalyzing collective action and monitoring by government, civil society and the private sector. Such platforms should also be functional with regular meetings to strategize, review progress, address barriers and challenges, and accelerate implementation.
- *Ensure sectoral action:* The platforms should include all relevant public and private actors, at the right decision-making level, that can enable transformative change in the finance, economy and industry, planning, infrastructure, agriculture, mining, fisheries, trade, energy, tourism, health, and other sectors impacting natural capital.

Progress in this area could be measured through Parties and CSOs reporting in parallel on the equity, equality, openness and inclusion of the various processes and outcomes related to the post-2020 framework. Indicators to measure progress could be adapted from existing models.

In addition, the post-2020 framework should include specific actions and commitments on strengthening participation of IPLC at all levels and ensure that the implementation of the post-2020 framework will contribute to promote women's rights and progress on gender equality.

4.3 Mainstreaming biodiversity across relevant sectors

Given the importance of the engagement and action of the sectors that are driving biodiversity loss and/or can contribute to securing and enhancing nature's benefits to people, WWF proposes that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework includes a **strategic commitment** to:

“Ensure that public and private investments, programmes, plans or actions of relevant sectors, including but not limited to food and agriculture, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure, resource use and waste management and mining/extractives, do not undermine biodiversity; that they are designed and implemented to conserve and restore biodiversity and contribute to reversing biodiversity loss; and that regulatory frameworks are adapted and incentives are in place to promote this.”

In order for Parties to achieve this commitment, **action plans** need to be established for all key sectors at national, regional and global levels, with the engagement of all relevant stakeholders. Therefore, WWF proposes the following **target**:

By 2022, all Parties develop - with the adequate involvement of all relevant stakeholders and rights-holders - sector-specific national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, extractives and manufacturing and start to implement them.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should clearly underline that a national and regional authority, at their respective levels, should be tasked to convene all stakeholders to develop the relevant plan of action. At the global level intergovernmental organization(s) in charge of the issue should assume this responsibility (e.g. FAO and IFAD for agriculture, WTO, etc).

Furthermore, **targets** should be developed with regards to the application of tools to incentivise transformative change, such as trade policies and public and private procurement. In addition, WWF would like to highlight the importance of including **sector specific outcome targets** for the following key sectors: food and agriculture, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure, resource use and waste management, mining/extractives. Appendix 1 of this submission outlines the different targets for each of those sectors (under goal 2).

In order to further support sectors in the implementation of actions, Parties should commit to a series of **global initiatives and specific actions** to be included in the post-2020 framework. These could be proposed by the CBD Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming. WWF believes that the following areas (in addition to those covered under *section 4.1 Resource mobilization and alignment of financial flows*) should be covered by these global initiatives:

1. Use of tariffs and other trade-related measures to curb imports and exports of products harmful to biodiversity.
2. Use of strategic and integrated decision making tools including integrated spatial planning; SEAs and EIAs; and the evaluation of alternatives to relevant investments, in order to integrate nature in private and public sector investment decisions, notably on infrastructure, energy, and resource extraction. The mitigation hierarchy should be applied when planning and designing new projects and proposals.

3. Use of public and private procurement and other potentially impactful positive incentives that promote nature-based solutions and sustainable production.
4. Thematic areas that connect different sectors and that are high priority for other sectors and forums, for example Nature Based Solutions, restoration, agroecology approaches and sustainable diets.

4.4 Synergies and alignment with Rio and biodiversity conventions and the SDGs

This section aims to outline how the post-2020 framework could best promote synergies amongst global agreements¹⁶ in the delivery of the objectives of the CBD.

Whilst the SDGs provide the global development agenda, the Rio Conventions provide the strategic frameworks that coordinate broad environmental actions, while the other Biodiversity conventions tend to focus on specific environmental actions, as illustrated in the figure below:



Because biodiversity loss, climate change and unsustainable development are inseparable challenges caused by (the same) interdependent drivers, they must be addressed together to both maximise the potential for co-beneficial implementation and manage trade-offs¹⁷ (without prejudice and respecting their specific mandates). WWF recommends that the post-2020 framework:

1. Systematically cross-references its goals and targets with the goals and targets present in other conventions (strategies, plans, objectives) and ensure coherence of indicators; and
2. Seeks to reinforce synergies in means of implementation and enabling conditions among Conventions.

Parties and secretariats to multilateral environmental agreements must try to move away from convention- and agreement-specific debates and decisions, towards overarching discussions on how sustainable development can be achieved through the coordinated and aligned implementation of individual multilateral environmental agreements.

- **Cross-referencing of goals and targets and ensuring coherence of indicators**

It is necessary to cross-reference the post-2020 global biodiversity framework's goals and targets with other agreements to ensure that related actions are consistent, reporting for Parties and other stakeholders (e.g. companies) is facilitated and bilateral cooperation between the conventions is as efficient as possible.

¹⁶ Including the Biodiversity-related Conventions: World Heritage Convention, CITES, CMS, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, IPPC, the Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources, and the International Whaling Commission, but also POPs, PIC, Basel Convention, a possible future BBNJ and other relevant international frameworks, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

¹⁷ See WWF, 2018, Avoiding Triple Jeopardy https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-07/WWF_Avoiding_Triple_Jeopardy_Report.pdf.

A few illustrative examples are developed below.

Synergies with the SDGs:

WWF recommends that the targets agreed in the post-2020 framework continue to underpin related targets laid out in the SDGs¹⁸: the post-2020 framework should be the foundation to inform recommendations by parties to the CBD for the updating of the biodiversity related SDG targets with an end date of 2020. WWF also urges parties of the CBD also parties to the 2030 Agenda to translate the commitment outlined in paragraph 4 of the “Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly” (A/RES/74/4) into action. Under this declaration Heads of State committed to maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda, including by ensuring ambitious and continuous action on the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals with a 2020 timeline.

Current working groups and actions to achieve related targets under the SDGs should be coordinated with the actions to achieve those undertaken in the post-2020 framework.

Synergies with the UNFCCC:

Strong synergies exist between the objectives of the CBD and UNFCCC. In order to limit global warming, alongside the needed transformations in the global energy, urban and industrial and land use systems, strong actions are needed to protect and enhance carbon sinks on land and in the oceans through ecosystem-based approaches, which will also contribute to post-2020 framework objectives, amongst others, of halting the loss of natural habitats and preventing species extinctions. Authoritative research¹⁹ indicates that **nature-based solutions** can provide around 30% of the cost-effective climate mitigation needed between now and 2030 to stabilize warming to below 2 °C. Using ecosystems and freshwater conservation and management can be the cheapest and more sustainable way to reduce people's vulnerability to climate change impacts, while maintaining or restoring local, regional and/or global ecosystem services.

Synergies with the Ramsar Convention:

Whilst specific to wetlands, there are strong synergies between all elements of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024²⁰ and those anticipated for the post-2020 framework. Strengthened ties between the framework and Ramsar can ensure the delivery of key framework targets. For example, the 1st strategic goal of the Ramsar Strategic Plan addresses the drivers of loss of wetlands (i.e. drivers of land/freshwater use **change**). This connects well with the proposed post-2020 framework topic of **protection and conservation of land, freshwater and oceans**, especially with regards to freshwater. The first strategic goal of the Ramsar Convention also targets Invasive Alien Species, calling for them to be identified, priorities, controlled and/or eradicated. This is directly relevant to the sub-targets on invasive species under the proposed Goal of the Post-2020 framework of zero extinction.

- **Synergies in implementation**

A number of opportunities to improve synergies in implementation exist at both the global and national levels. The post-2020 framework should:

¹⁸ Of particular focus are SDG 14 and 15. However, there are strong linkages with elements of SDG 2,6,7,8,9,11,12,13 and 17.

¹⁹ <https://www.pnas.org/content/114/44/11645>.

²⁰ The Fourth Ramsar Strategic plan lays out a new vision under the Convention mission, four overall goals and 19 specific targets.

To promote global level synergies

- Develop better funding synergies: the post-2020 framework should seek a coordinated approach across biodiversity related conventions to securing funding from GEF and the Green Climate Fund;
- Support the formalisation and strengthening of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions;
- Strengthen the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG) and the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG)

Suggested actions to strengthen the EMG and BLG:

- Take on a wider role and stronger mandate beyond addressing administrative and institutional issues of shared concern, by examining opportunities for mutual cooperation, for example to promote joint verification and reporting, with a view to taking these issues back to the decision-making bodies of the respective Conventions as appropriate;
- Play a key role in the post-2020 framework as a mechanism that helps countries to align (internally) their implementing, monitoring and reporting efforts on the multiple biodiversity related conventions;
- Expand the membership of the BLG to include the other two Rio Conventions, in order to play these roles more effectively;
- Establish a working group under the EMG which brings together the Secretariats of the Rio Conventions (potentially through the Joint Liaison Group) with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development (UNDESA/DSD) to ensure closer coordination of implementation for sustainable development. A longer term objective of the group could be to identify synergies, commonalities and gaps in the reporting frameworks of the Rio Conventions and the SDGs, in order to develop a "meta reporting framework" under the SDGs that unites all reporting;
- Better resource IPBES and give it a wider role, including in identifying, researching and addressing issues that straddle the remit of the above-mentioned conventions. Better interlink the IPBES and IPCC to foster interdisciplinary science exchange and identify synergies and trade-offs. The outcomes of these findings should form the basis for further discussions in designated working or cluster groups under a body such as the EMG or BLG.

- Provide for the inclusion of agenda items for CBD COPs where the other conventions provide information on their ongoing contributions to the achievement of certain post-2020 framework targets.

To promote national level synergies

- The post-2020 framework should require that NBSAPs are strengthened through a light-touch amendment to existing NBSAPs, to reflect the post-2020 framework. Strengthened NBSAPs should include specific policy and programme links between implementing the framework, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda (see the box above for examples such as promoting the use of nature-based solutions);
- Reflect the synergies that are sought at the global level in better in-country coordination of the implementation of all biodiversity-related conventions, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Rio Conventions, by establishing or strengthening national options for that coordination. This includes aligning national-level targets and deliverables across all biodiversity-related action plans, with enhanced accountability, for example through inclusion in NBSAPs of actions to improve coordination. It also

includes simplifying and aligning national reporting mechanisms for the different processes.²¹

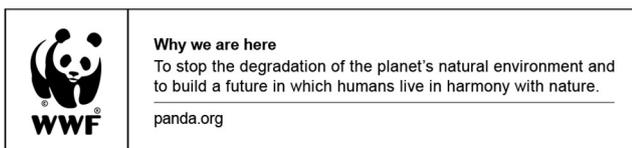
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Appendix 1:

- Proposed goals, targets, sub-targets and topics to be covered in the Post-2020 global biodiversity Framework

Separate documents that accompany this WWF briefing:

- WWF suggestions for the 2030 Mission and Apex Goal
- WWF suggestions for the ‘transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanism



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²¹ including UNFF’s Strategic Plan on Forests and others.

Appendix 1. Proposed goals, targets, sub-targets and topics to be covered in the Post-2020 global biodiversity Framework

PROPOSED TARGETS, SUB-TARGETS AND TOPICS			
Goal 1	Zero natural habitat loss and zero human induced extinctions of species		
	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Protection and conservation of land, freshwater and oceans</i>	
	Target	1.1 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 the value of all key biodiversity areas is documented, conserved and restored (Building on Aichi targets 7, 11 and 14)	
	Sub-targets	1.1.1 <i>Systems of well-integrated and effectively and equitably managed protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) are well-connected and, where appropriate, managed as ecological networks (Building on Aichi target 11)</i>	
		1.1.2 <i>All protected areas are effectively managed and equitably governed (Building on Aichi targets 7 and 11)</i>	
	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Recognition for biodiversity conservation contribution of land and waters collectively and effectively governed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</i>	
	Target	1.2 All of the land and waters, traditionally governed and conserved by IPLCs²², are appropriately recognized and collectively secured for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity (Building on Aichi targets 14 and 18)	
	Sub-targets	1.2.1. <i>The right of IPLC to uphold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent is respected and their sustainable traditional knowledge and practices are adequately strengthened and supported (Building on Aichi target 18)</i>	
	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Ecosystems restoration</i>	
	Target	1.3 Half of degraded ecosystems, such as coral reefs, oceans, mangroves, grasslands and savannahs, wetlands and rivers, restored, contributing to increased connectivity (Building on Aichi targets 5, 14 and 15)	
	Sub-targets	1.3.1 <i>At least 350 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land is under restoration (Bonn Challenge target, Building on Aichi targets 14 and 15,SDG 15.3)</i>	
		1.3.2. <i>The number of degraded or overstressed watersheds is reduced by 50% (Building on Aichi target 10)</i>	
1.3.3 <i>Potential sub-targets for specific relevant ecosystems e.g.: coral reefs, oceans, mangroves, grasslands and savannahs, wetlands and rivers</i>			

²² WWF will continue to update our proposals for relevant targets and other elements of the framework on the basis of further consultations with IPLCs.

	Topic	<i>Protection of intact ecosystems</i>		
	Target	1.4 Zero loss of intactness (Building on Aichi target 5)		
			<i>Indicator: Biodiversity Intactness Index</i>	
	Topic	<i>Protection of species</i>		
	Target	1.5 Overall species' population declines stopped by 2030 such that they have recovered by 2050, and the status of at least 30% of known threatened species improved by 2030 and 100% by 2050 (Building on Aichi targets 6, 9 and 12)		
	Sub-targets	<i>1.5.1 Stop the loss of biodiversity caused by invasive alien species, by preventing their impacts in all the most vulnerable areas, regulating half of the most harmful invasive alien species, and effectively managing half of the most significant pathways of introduction (Building on Aichi target 9)</i>		
	Target	1.6 No species are threatened by overexploitation (including from human-wildlife conflict & bycatch); species previously threatened by overexploitation are stable or recovering; and urgent action is taken to end poaching and trafficking of species of flora and fauna (Building on Aichi targets 6 and 12)		
	Sub-targets	<i>1.6.1 Sustainable and resilient Human-wildlife coexistence is strengthened as a result of decreasing human-wildlife conflict incidents by at least 50% globally, on a trajectory towards zero avoidable loss of wildlife and human life due to conflict by 2050 (Building on Aichi targets 6 and 12)</i>		
	Halve the negative footprint of production and consumption			
	Topic	<i>Food and agriculture sector</i>		
Goal 2	Target	2.1 Global food waste is halved; post-harvest losses are reduced; and human and planetary health are aligned to halve the global footprint of diets (Building on Aichi target 4 and SDG 12.3)		
	Sub-targets	<i>Sub-targets to be developed on strengthening information on impacts of diets on nature and enabling environment for positive food choices</i>		
	Target	2.2 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. (Building on Aichi target 7)		
	Sub-targets	<i>2.2.1 Halve the amount of synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilizers used (Building on Aichi target 8)</i>		
		<i>2.2.2. Double areas under agro-ecological practices and agroforestry systems</i>		
		<i>2.2.3. Maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, (linkage to SDG 2.5, Achi 13)</i>		

	Target	2.3 Zero conversion of forests, wetlands, grasslands and savannahs and other natural ecosystems for production of agricultural commodities
	Sub-targets	<i>2.3.1 Sub targets to be developed on transparent and sustainable value chains</i>
Topic	Forestry sector	
	Target	2.4 50% of the world's forests are effectively and equitably protected or under improved management (Building on Aichi target 5 and 7)
	Sub-targets	<i>Sub-targets to be developed on sustainability of managed production forests.</i>
Topic	Sustainably managed oceans, inland waters and fisheries	
	Target	2.5 All fish and invertebrate populations and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably and legally including through applying the ecosystem approach (Building on Aichi targets 6 and 7)
	Sub-targets	<i>2.5.1 Total allowable catch is set using precautionary reference point under an ecosystem approach to fisheries framework (Building on Aichi target 6)</i>
		<i>2.5.2 Overfishing is avoided, and recovery plans and measures are in place and fully implemented for all declining stocks so they can rebuild to healthy levels (Building on Aichi target 6)</i>
		<i>2.5.3 Fisheries will have no significant adverse impacts (including bycatch) on threatened species and ecosystems (Building on Aichi target 6)</i>
	Target	2.6 100% of the oceans are sustainably managed by applying integrated ecosystem-based approaches
	Sub-targets	<i>2.6.1 Multiple uses of the ocean are managed in a way that limits their impact as well as cumulative impacts on the ecosystem functions and ecosystem services (consistent with CBD guidance on the ecosystem approach as noted in decisions V/6 & VII/11)</i>
Topic	Infrastructure sector	
	Target	2.7 All infrastructure projects prioritize modernization of existing infrastructure, avoid key biodiversity areas (KBAs), existing corridors, remote or unfragmented natural and semi-natural 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.
	Sub-targets	<i>2.7.1 Zero degradation of ecosystem services and zero conversion of forests, wetlands, grasslands, savannahs and other natural ecosystems due to the direct and indirect impacts of infrastructure development.</i>
		<i>2.10.2 Area of natural ecosystems uncompromised by roads, railroads, dams, and other forms of infrastructure is</i>

			<p>increasing within and adjacent to protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, critical watersheds and wetlands, traditional population territories, and remote or unfragmented natural and semi-natural areas.</p> <p>2.7.3 (a) No new large hydropower or other dams constructed in protected areas or on free-flowing rivers. (b) Environmental flows are required to be implemented with any new water infrastructure projects. (Building on Aichi targets 4 and 5)</p> <p>2.7.4 Coastal systems are planned and managed to allow enough space for mangroves, other coastal ecosystems and wetlands to adapt to climate change impacts and continue to serve as nature-based solutions for climate and disaster resilience.</p>	
	Topic	Material consumption incl: waste, plastic, extractives and mining sector		
	Target	2.8 Total material consumption per capita converges and, together with the production of minerals, metals & non-metals, is in line with ecological boundaries and thresholds (building on Aichi target 4)		
		2.9 Halving waste generation through prevention and reduction and radically increase recycling (Building on Aichi target 8)		
		2.10 Eliminate plastic leakage in Nature (Building on Aichi target 8)		
	Goal 3	Fair access to and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of biodiversity, including genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, are secured and contribute to its sustainable use. (Building on Aichi target 16)		
	Topic	Genetic resources access and benefits sharing		
	Target	3.1 Effective and fair implementation of equitable benefit sharing from the utilization of genetic resources is ensured (Building on Aichi target 16)		
	Target	3.2 Policy measures and mechanisms to support fair and equitable access and benefit-sharing are developed and implemented by all parties (Building on Aichi targets 16 and 17)		
	Topic	Food for all people		
Target	3.3 Target to be developed on the critical role and protection of pollinators and critical organism for soil fertility			
Topic	Stable climate			
Target	3.4 Radically scale up nature-based solutions to climate change (Building on Aichi targets 15 and 20)			
	Sub-targets	3.4.1 Sub-target to be developed on building ecosystem resilience (Building on Aichi target 15)		
		3.4.2 Sub-target to be developed on the integration of biodiversity into Nationally Determined Contributions (Building on Aichi target 15)		

			3.4.3 Sub-target to be developed on coastal ecosystems and wetlands (Building on Aichi targets 10 and 11)
	Topic	Diversity of life	
	Target	3.5 Target to be developed on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and agro-biodiversity and agro-ecological approaches (Building on Aichi targets 18 and 19)	
	Topic	Healthy life	
	Target	3.6 Target to be developed on how to protect and further enhance nature's contribution to human health (Building on Aichi target 14)	