



# BRIDGING THE GAP

TRANSLATING POLITICAL COMMITMENTS INTO AN  
AMBITIOUS GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report evaluates the first draft of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (hereafter referred to as “first draft”) against several recent collective commitments and multi-country declarations, statements and resolutions. The comparative analysis finds that, in many areas, the first draft falls far short of the highest

level of ambition to which governments have already committed. Specifically, the paper identifies nine areas in which the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) should be strengthened in future negotiations to reflect these higher ambitions to which many parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity have already committed.

## Key messages

The first six areas to be strengthened are covered by explicit language in other multi-country declarations, statements and resolutions which can be replicated in the GBF:

1. Increasing the overall objective to “halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030” to secure a nature positive world such that there is more nature in the world in 2030 than there was in 2020
2. Securing a milestone/outcome to halt human induced extinction of species from 2022 (i.e. immediately) and increase species abundance by 2030
3. Including a Milestone (or outcome) to halve the footprint of production and consumption by 2030, particularly given the current planetary emergency is in large part due to unsustainable and inequitable consumption and production
4. Securing references to nature-based solutions in the text to complement current mentions of ecosystem based approaches, ensuring that they are deployed equitably and with a focus on Indigenous Peoples’ and Local Communities’ rights
5. Committing to reform financial systems, including through ending or repurposing all harmful incentives and aligning public and private financial flows to be nature positive

6. Including explicit recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and the importance of attaining their free, prior and informed consent for spatial conservation decisions and actions in the spatial conservation target (Target 3)

The remaining recommendations are called for in other multi-country declarations, statements and resolutions but specific wording to be included in the GBF is not covered:

7. Ensuring a rights-based approach, including gender equality, at the core of the GBF and its implementation
8. Including a strong planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism essential to avoid repeating the failure to deliver on the Aichi targets and allow a ratcheting up of action over time
9. Forging a closer alignment with other multilateral environmental agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

# Recommendations

With only a short window of opportunity to secure a historic agreement for nature that will support the survival of all life on earth, the report makes the following recommendations:

Members of the three coalitions Leaders' Pledge for Nature (LPN), the High Ambition Coalition for Nature & People (HAC for N&P) and Global Ocean Alliance (GOA) should urgently:

- a. Form and articulate a view on the desired structure of an action-oriented ratcheting implementation mechanism and work together to ensure inclusion in the GBF
- b. Coordinate to achieve the inclusion of the above mentioned 9 key areas in the text of the GBF, in line with past commitments, and help find bridging solutions commensurate with the scale of the interconnected global crises

Leaders' Pledge for Nature (LPN) Head of State and Government endorsers should:

- a. Mandate ministers and civil servants from across the whole government to fulfil the commitments of the LPN and urgently task CBD negotiating teams with translating the ambitious LPN agenda into CBD negotiations

All CBD parties, including from the G7 and G20, which have endorsed any of the main collaborative commitments and agreements assessed should:

- a. Push for the ambitions to which they are already committed – highlighted in Figure 1 – to be included in the text of the GBF, specifically points 1 (overall objective) and 4 (nature-based solutions) listed above
- b. Begin mobilizing resources for nature to support negotiations and immediate, full, and effective implementation
- c. Ensure the final COP15 decision has specific language that provides Parties guidance and option(s) to facilitate the continuity of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aligned with the adopted GBF
- d. Realise the ambitions set out in IUCN WCC 2020 Resolutions 116 & 125

The report contains a navigator tool (Annex 2) to help identify the specific language that can be used to strengthen the GBF and which sections of the First Draft the language could be applied to.

## PLEASE NOTE

This paper is limited in scope to identifying specific gaps between the first draft of the GBF and other collective commitments, declarations and resolutions made by a significant number of parties to the CBD and, as such, does not represent WWF's position. In many instances, WWF's science-based position is more ambitious than the ambition reflected in the various commitments analysed in this report.



© Jim Balog / WWF



© Shutterstock / SantiPhotoSS / WWF

## CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
INTRODUCTION	6
ANALYSIS	8
<b>Section 1:</b> The First Draft compared to specific commitments made in other document	8
<b>Section 2:</b> The First Draft compared to general commitments made in other documents	12
RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR CBD PARTIES TO ADDRESS THE GAP	14
REFERENCES	18
ANNEX 1: ENDORSER AND SIGNATORIES OF POLITICAL COMMITMENTS	19
ANNEX 2: NAVIGATOR	20

### Authors:

Claire Blanchard, Felix Hamer

### Contributors:

Guido Broekhoven, Luca Chinotti, Gavin Edwards, Scott Edwards, Cristina Eghenter, Wendy Elliott, Jonathan Hutton, Clement Metivier, Marco Lambertini, Lin Li, Emily McCoy, Vanessa Morales, Florian Titze

Cover photography: © Green Renaissance / WWF-US

# INTRODUCTION

We face a planetary emergency. The interconnected crises of nature loss and climate change and the increasing risk of pandemics derived from zoonoses are threats to the future of humanity.

Urgent and aligned action is essential to ensure our own survival, and the survival of all life on Earth. We must act now, with ambition commensurate with the challenge ahead, because there is no viable alternative if we aim too low.

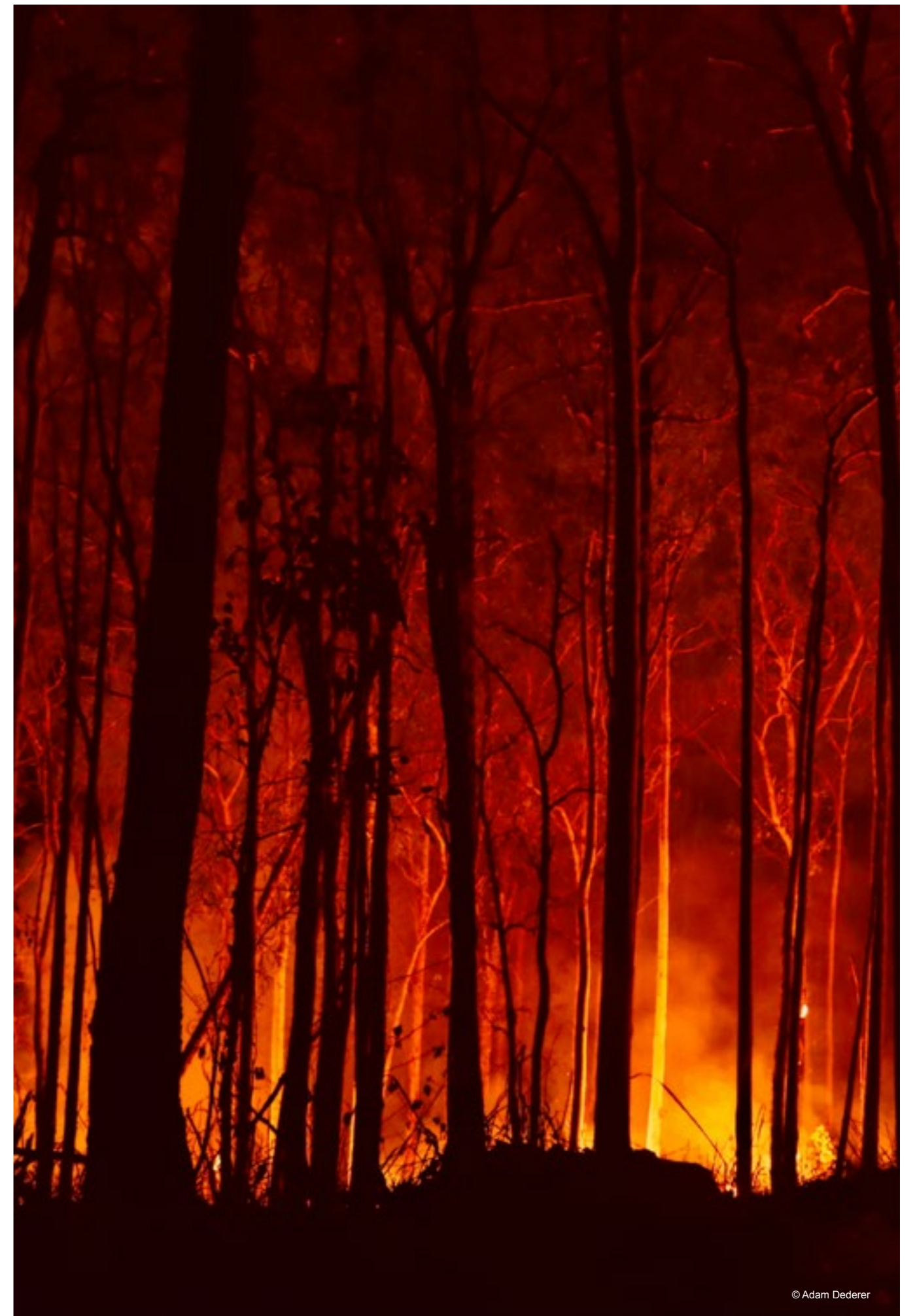
At the 14th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP14), parties initiated the development of a post-2020 *Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) to be adopted at the 15th meeting. The first draft was released in the summer of 2021 and, although an improvement from the zero draft, does not achieve the baseline of ambition and commitments made in other fora by multiple political leaders. The GBF negotiations are still underway and there are still many opportunities – and a clear need – for concerted, coordinated, strategic and constructive efforts to better reflect key commitments and goals outlined in other collective commitments and documents.

In this paper we have carried out an evaluation of the first draft against other collective coalitions, commitments, declarations, and resolutions made by a significant number of parties to the CBD (see annex 1). This includes: CBD documents (the [Kunming Declaration](#) and the [Aichi targets](#)), commitments from the world leaders such as the [Leaders' Pledge for Nature](#) (LPN, endorsed by 94 CBD parties); the [High Ambition Coalition for Nature & People](#) (HAC for N&P, endorsed by 77 CBD parties); the [Global Ocean Alliance](#) (GOA, endorsed by 70 CBD parties), the [CBD PreCOP joint coalition statement](#) (endorsed by 116 CBD parties); the [G7 2030 Nature Compact](#); the [G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration](#); and [IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116](#), voted in favour by 98% of IUCN members from the category of state and governmental agencies<sup>1</sup>. We supplemented our analysis with interviews with key stakeholders and coalitions like the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Climate Action Tracker.

1. Endorser numbers correct as of 17/01/2021

## PLEASE NOTE

This paper is limited in scope to identifying specific gaps between the first draft of the GBF and other collective commitments, declarations and resolutions made by a significant number of parties to the CBD and, as such, does not represent WWF's position. In many instances, WWF's science-based position is more ambitious than the ambition reflected in the various commitments analysed in this report.



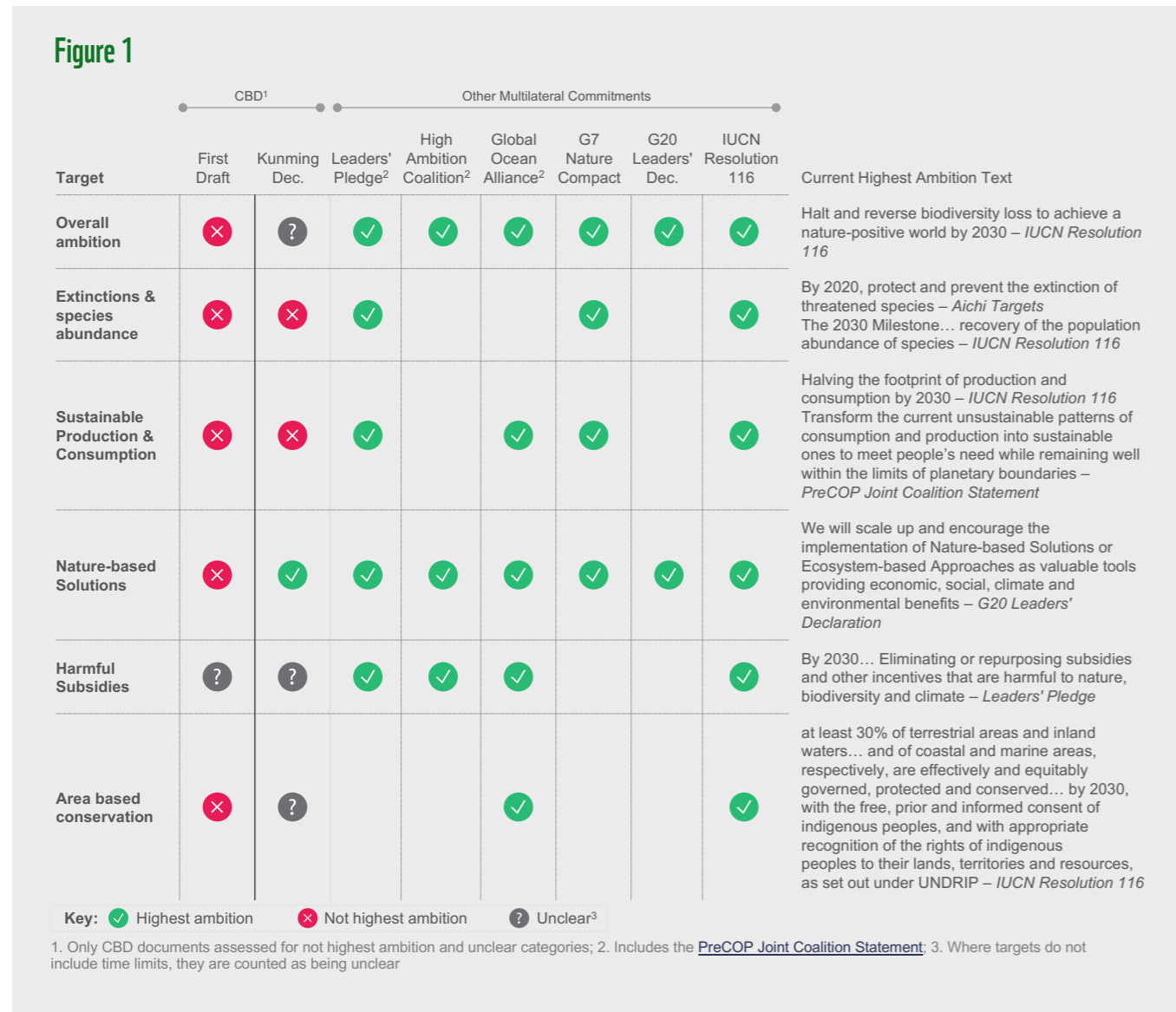
# ANALYSIS

The following sections analyse the first draft against other collective coalitions, commitments, declarations, and resolutions made by a significant number of parties to the CBD.

Section 1 focuses on the gap in ambition of targets, goals and milestones which are clearly defined in other documents – such as the commitment to “halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030”, found in all collective documents assessed. Section 2 identifies further areas in

which the first draft may be considered to be falling short of more general commitments in other documents – such as the commitment to include a strong monitoring and implementation mechanism in the GBF, made in the LPN.

## Section 1: The First Draft compared to specific commitments made in other documents



The first draft contains some promising elements such as a strong numerical target for financial resource mobilisation (point v. below) and the commitment to protect and conserve 30% of land areas and sea areas by 2030 (point vi. below). However, six specific areas (including those above) identified in the first draft fall short of current highest political ambition reflected in other multi-country declarations, statements, and resolutions:

### i. Overall objective as reflected in the mission statement

The first draft includes the following mission – “to take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030”. This is weaker than the commitment to “halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030” which is reflected in: the LPN, the CBD PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement; the G7 Nature Compact; the G20 Leaders' Communique; the Kunming Declaration; and IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116. In fact, the IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 goes further by adding “to ensure a Nature-Positive world”. The goal to “halt biodiversity loss” is included in SDG 15. Considering the latest evidence of biodiversity emergency<sup>2</sup>, a revised mission for 2030 is imperative to achieve the 2050 Vision of the CBD - to live in harmony with nature. This means the world needs not only to halt the current loss of biodiversity but also reverse it to ensure that, by 2030, we have more nature than we had in 2020. It is crucial that this level of ambition is reflected in the final draft of the GBF.

### ii. Including milestone/outcome to halt human induced extinction of species from 2022 (i.e. immediately) and increase species abundance by 2030

The first draft only requires that the “increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent” (Milestone A.2). This is a large step down from Aichi Target 12 which commits that “by 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented”, a level of ambition also reflected in SDG 15.5 which commits signatories to, “by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species”. Halting human induced extinction of species is also enshrined in the LPN, G7 2030 Nature Compact and IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 which goes further, calling for the milestone of “recovery of the population abundance of species” by 2030. To reflect the highest ambition for the GBF, CBD parties should push for the inclusion of both the goal of preventing the extinction of threatened species from 2022 (i.e. immediately) and the increased ambition for recovery of population abundance from IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 by 2030.

### iii. Ensuring sustainable production and consumption to meet people's needs while remaining well within the limits of planetary boundaries

Recent publications such as the IPBES Global Biodiversity Report emphasise that the interdependent crises of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and climate change are driven in large part by unsustainable production and consumption.

However, the first draft lacks specific and detailed targets for addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss. The theory of change is that transformative actions are taken to “ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs” and there are multiple references to “sustainable use” but, in its current form (Goal B), there is no clear roadmap to achieving this goal. This wording falls far short of the current highest-ambition commitment to address the footprint of our production and consumption which is enshrined in the IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 - voted in favour by 98% of IUCN members from the category of state and governmental agencies, including Parties of the CBD. These governments agreed in the motion to set a Milestone (or outcome) of “halving of the footprint of consumption and production” by 2030. A similar goal to that of IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 is reflected in both Commitment 4 of the LPN and the PreCOP Joint Coalition statement made by the LPN, HAC for N&P and the GOA which both encourage signatories to secure the GBF commitment to “transform the current unsustainable patterns of consumption and production into sustainable ones to meet people's need while remaining well within planetary boundaries”.

To align with science, the first draft needs to greatly strengthen overall consumption and production goals and include specific action targets on key drivers - including: food and agriculture production and consumption; unsustainable fisheries, forestry and infrastructure; mining and seabed mining - which amount to an ambition consistent with halving the footprint of consumption and production by 2030, in line with an overall mission of reversing biodiversity loss by 2030. Other collective commitments include specific and ambitious targets from which the final text of the GBF could draw. For example, 140 parties - representing 90.94% of all forests and 91% of global GDP - endorsed the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26 which makes a clear commitment to “halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030”. Similarly, in the LPN, endorsers commit to “significantly reducing pollution in the air, on land, in soil, freshwater and the ocean, in particular by eliminating plastic leakage to the ocean by 2050”.

2. Highlighted in, for example, IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



© Green Renaissance / WWF-US

#### iv. Inclusion of nature-based solutions

One of the most notable exclusions from the first draft was any mention of nature-based solutions (NbS). Nature-based solutions are an important tool to address societal challenges, including climate change as well as food- and water- security amongst others, through an intervention on nature. They are mentioned in the LPN; the CBD PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement; the G7 2030 Nature Compact; the G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration; IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 and the Kunming Declaration<sup>3</sup>, indicating the importance leaders attach to NbS as a tool to address the nature crisis and other societal challenges. Furthermore, various UN resolutions adopted by a large number of parties to the CBD such as [A/RES/74/240](#) & [E/HLS/2021/1](#) further emphasise the role of nature-based solutions in combating climate change and the need to invest in NbS. Finally, while the term “nature-based solutions” was not included in the final text of the [Glasgow Climate Pact](#), nature was recognised in the outcomes of UNFCCC COP26 as a key solution to tackling climate change and keeping 1.5C within reach.

The CBD, as the Convention on Biological Diversity, could establish the biodiversity related framework building in safeguards within which nature-based solutions can operate, and which will guarantee that NbS contribute to the realization of the CBD's objectives. The SBSTTA23 recommendation on Biodiversity and climate change ([CBD/SBSTTA/REC/23/2](#)) notes that “nature-based solutions with biodiversity safeguards are an essential component of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk

reduction.” Building on the high-level commitments and on this SBSTTA recommendation, the GBF, as the overarching plan for the conservation and management of biodiversity this decade, plays a key role to provide the framework for NbS. This will not only strengthen the application of NbS and potentially unlock significant financial resources for the nature agenda but also strengthen the linkages between the CBD and the other Rio conventions (Section 2.ii below) and clarify the complementarity between NbS and EbA.

The use of the term “nature-based solutions” in the GBF needs to include principles to ensure the right social and environmental safeguards to avoid human rights abuses whilst protecting women's and IPLC rights. Commitments to these safeguards could build on the G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration<sup>4</sup> and on the COP26 Glasgow Climate Pact<sup>5</sup>.

#### v. Reforming financial systems: Removing all harmful incentives and aligning financial flows to be nature positive

Whilst putting a figure of US\$500bn on harmful subsidies may provide a useful target, it is likely that this does not capture all harmful subsidies. This number is based on the [OECD report on global biodiversity finance](#), which is a conservative estimate and limited by the availability of reliable data. The OECD report itself acknowledges that the “total volume of finance flows that are harmful to biodiversity (i.e. encompassing all public and private expenditure) is likely to be many times larger.” The highest ambition, from the LPN, is “by 2030... Eliminating or repurposing subsidies and other incentives that are harmful

3. However WWF sees NbS and EbA as complementary concepts rather than as different terms for one and the same concept, as inferred in the footnote in the Kunming Declaration.

4. In which G20 members commit to “scale up and encourage the implementation of Nature-based Solutions or Ecosystem-based Approaches... in an inclusive manner and through the participation of local communities and Indigenous Peoples”

5. Which highlights the importance of ‘ensuring social and environmental safeguards’ in regard to protecting and conserving nature

to nature, biodiversity and climate”. This is also enshrined in the joint statement made by the LPN, HAC for N&P and the GOA, and IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116. The Kunming Declaration also commits to “eliminating, phasing out or reforming subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity” but does not provide a time-limit within which CBD parties should do so. Without stopping harm to nature through negative incentives and repurposing such incentives to be nature positive, it will be impossible to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. In fact, the CBD PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement, endorsed by 115 countries and the European Union<sup>6</sup>, goes a step further and calls for a GBF that ensures the elimination of harmful incentives while creating positive incentives.

In addition, the alignment of public and private financial flows with nature positive outcomes is covered in “and other incentives”<sup>7</sup> in the LPN text. LPN endorsers have elaborated on this in Commitment 9.a by committing to “incentivizing the financial system, nationally and internationally, including banks, funds, corporations, investors and financial mechanisms, to align financial flows to environmental commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals, to take into account the value of nature and biodiversity, promote biodiversity conservation, restoration and its sustainable use in their investment and financing decisions, and in their risk management, as well as including through encouraging the use of taxonomies.” In addition, the G7 Nature Compact commits to a range of concrete actions to support this (Pillar Two: points A, C, D, and E). Finally, Goal 5 of the PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement calls for “Aligning financial flows to a nature positive economy, bringing business and the private sector, including the financial sector, on board”.

Redirecting financial flows from the entire financial system away from harm and towards nature positive activities has the potential to dwarf government spending on biodiversity.

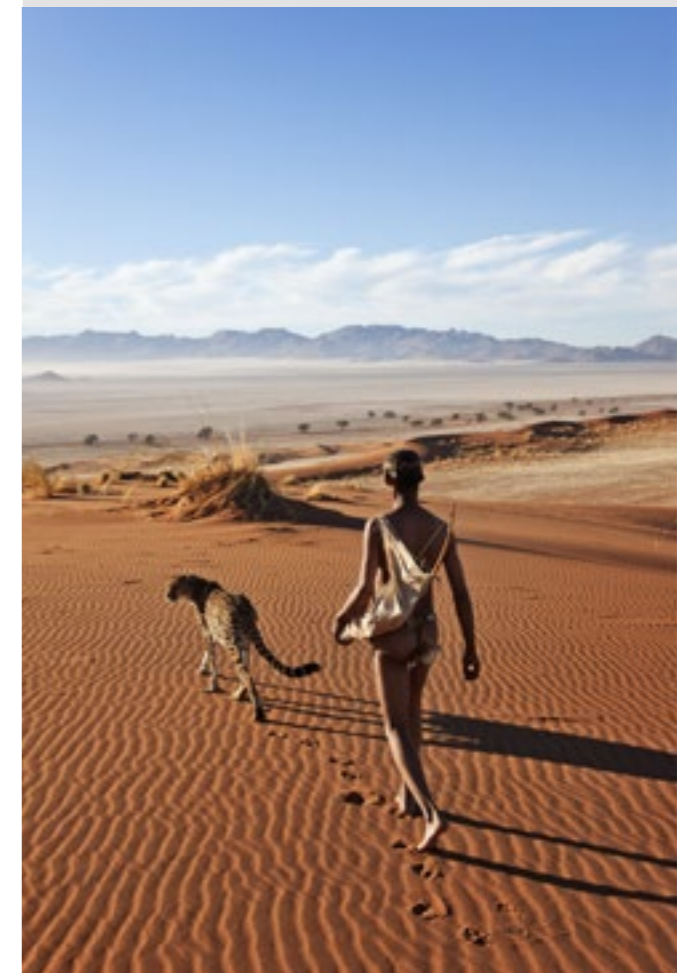
Given this potential and these commitments, aligning financial flows should be addressed in a more comprehensive manner in the GBF than is the case in the First Draft (Targets 14/15). Whilst the First Draft commits to “ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values”, the GBF should include specific mention of the biggest constituent parts of the finance system, such as the financial sector. It should also provide more clarity and guidance about the need for regulatory measures for businesses and financial institutions which will be crucial to facilitate rapid implementation of policy to ensure this occurs.

6. Accurate as of 02/12/2021

7. LPN 9.C “Eliminating or repurposing subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to nature, biodiversity and climate while increasing significantly the incentives with positive or neutral impact for biodiversity across all productive sectors”

#### The private sector is calling for a GBF that ensures financial institutions and businesses align financial flows to global biodiversity goals

Business for Nature (B4N) has developed a call to action which calls “on governments to work together and create a positive policy feedback-loop to spur more business action and ambition” towards the goal of reversing nature loss by 2030. At the time of writing, this has been signed by more than 1000 companies representing revenues of more than US\$4.7 trillion. Similarly, in a joint statement in September 2021, 78 Financial Institutions representing more than \$10 trillion in assets called for the creation of a more ambitious GBF with an expectation for financial institutions and businesses to align financial flows to global biodiversity goals and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.



© Martin Harvey / WWF

## vi. Explicit recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and the inclusion of free, prior, and informed consent in Target 3 (30 by 30)

Whilst it is promising that the 30 by 30 target is included in the first draft, and that this includes the stipulation of “effectively and equitably managed”, the wording of this target falls short of the highest ambition reflected in IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 and the G7 2030 Nature Compact. Resolution 116 includes the requirement for “free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, and with appropriate recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories and resources as set out under UNDRIP”. This requirement is repeated in IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 125 which also calls for wider communication that the science is increasingly clear that conservation or restoration of at least half of the planet is likely to be necessary to reverse biodiversity loss.

The G7 Nature Compact commits members to “supporting new global targets to conserve or protect at least 30% of global land and at least 30% of the global ocean by 2030 ... and recognis[ing] Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities as full partners in the implementation of these targets”. This has also been reflected by statements of the HAC for Nature and People Taskforce on IPLCs. Whilst there

is a strong element of this in the Theory of Change and in Target 21 of the first draft, recognition and securing of IPLC rights to their lands and waters with their Free Prior Informed Consent is fundamental to successful area-based conservation measures. Promisingly, the Kunming Declaration includes the text “recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and ensuring their full and effective participation” in Commitment 5 on Spatial Conservation. All CBD Parties, and particularly those who voted for IUCN WCC 2020 Resolutions 116 or 125, or who are signatories of the HAC for Nature and People should push to secure explicit mention of this in Target 3.

Additionally, IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 states that “By 2030... at least 30% of terrestrial areas and inland waters... and of coastal and marine areas, respectively, are effectively and equitably governed, protected and conserved” which is echoed in IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 125. The specification of terrestrial areas, inland waters, coastal and marine areas in GBF target 3 will support efforts to ensure the quality and combined biodiversity of protected and conserved areas in any given country. CBD countries who voted for either resolution should push for this level of increased specificity in the final version of the GBF.

8. Section D, point 7



© Greg Armfield / WWF-UK

## Section 2: The First Draft compared to general commitments made in other documents

Alongside the six specific commitments covered in Section 1, there are three main areas in which the first draft falls short of general commitments made in other collective commitments and agreement, namely: i) ensuring a rights-based approach, including gender equality, at the core of the GBF and its implementation, ii) ensuring a strong planning monitoring, reporting and review mechanism, and iii) aligning conventions to ensure that countries tackle the interdependent environmental crises in an integrated manner.

### i. A rights-based approach, including gender equality, at the core of the GBF and its implementation

As identified in Section 1 point 6 of this document, the first draft falls short in terms of ensuring a rights-based approach throughout the document. It is included in the Theory of Change<sup>9</sup> and in Target 21 but, as with Target 3, there are multiple places where an explicit link to a rights-based approach – with specific goals and/or targets attached – should be included. The LPN endorses commit to the development and full implementation of an ambitious and transformational GBF that includes a “commitment to the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making and recognition of their rights”, echoed in point 7 of the CBD PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement. Similarly, in the G7 2030 Nature Compact the G7 countries commit to driving “global system change that works for all, prioritising the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities in co-design, decision-making and implementation, and recognising the interests of vulnerable and marginalised groups including people living in poverty, women and girls, people with disabilities, and youth.”<sup>10</sup>

To better reflect the commitments outlined above, the GBF should look to specify how rights-based approaches, including gender equality, should be applied and measured for each goal, milestone, and target. Specific wording from IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 – which includes rights-based approaches throughout – can be used as a reference.<sup>11</sup> Another example of this could be to reflect the recent [Human Rights Council resolution](#)<sup>12</sup> recognising the Human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, passed by 43 of 47 participants, all of whom are CBD parties, and mentioned several times by leaders at the COP15.1 in Kunming, China in October 2022.

9. Section D, Point 7

10. Point D

11. Section 2: points J, N, O (i, iii), P, and R

12. A/HRC/48/L.23/Rev.1

### ii. An effective mechanism for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

Perhaps the most concerning omission from the first draft is what the CBD PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement calls “a strong monitoring and review mechanism to back up commitments”. The lack of a robust implementation mechanism was a major contributing factor in the failure to fulfil the Aichi Targets. The first draft recognizes the importance of such a mechanism, and outlines the critical role played by “effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review” and includes recommendations for countries regarding how to support reporting. However, it provides no clear monitoring and review processes other than an evaluation of implementation progress at each CBD COP and – in Appendix point 5 – seems to open a window to delay the decision to improve the implementation mechanism to CBD COP16. Given the urgency of the planetary emergency and extinction crisis and with the unfortunate delays due to the COVID pandemic, the world and humanity cannot afford such delays in implementation, and immediate implementation upon adoption of the GBF should be the only option on the table of CBD parties.

On this basis, all CBD parties need to address this gap in the negotiations and members of the LPN, the HAC for N&P and the GOA should urgently form and articulate a united view on what the core components of a strong implementation mechanism are. They should then work together to ensure that these are included in the GBF. One clear example of a core component of an implementation mechanism that works to improve outcomes is the ratchet process which is included in the Paris Agreement. This is also included in IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 which calls on IUCN members and invites CBD members to secure the inclusion of “a strong implementation mechanism that promotes responsibility and transparency that includes national planning, reporting, periodic review, and where consistent with national legislation, ratchet and compliance, as well as a global stocktake to assess collective progress toward meeting the goals, milestones, and targets of the framework” in the GBF. A similar mechanism to this ratchet should be agreed for the GBF with a focus on actions taken to accelerate implementation and the delivery of global goals and targets at the national level.



### iii. Forging a closer alignment between Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

Another deviation of the first draft from stated goals found in other collective commitments, and multi-country declarations, statements and resolutions is in the lack of coordination between the first draft and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

Other documents have gone further to ensure convergence and that the “interlinked global challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss” (G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration) are recognised. Most recently, as previously mentioned, the [Glasgow Climate Pact](#) has made the link clear by “Recognizing the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss” and emphasising the role to be played by nature in mitigating and adapting to the climate crisis. Also, in the LPN, signatories committed to pushing for the inclusion of “commitments to strengthen the cooperation among relevant MEAs, international organizations and programmes to contribute to effective and efficient implementation of the biodiversity framework” in the GBF. Finally, the G7 2030 Nature Compact states “We commit to tackle these interdependent and mutually reinforcing crises (climate change and nature loss) in an integrated manner”.

The first draft includes the decision – in Appendix para 14.b – to delay any explicit coordination between the GBF and other MEAs until COP16. Similarly, whilst there are vague mentions of aligning with other conventions in the first draft (e.g. Point J 19, Appendix para 11), the deletion of “nature-based solutions” in the first draft is concerning. These show the lack of alignment and integration with other MEAs such as the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development .

As per commitments made by the G20, the G7 and the signatories of the LPN, HAC for N&P and GOA in the CBD PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement, the GBF must be as closely aligned as possible with the other MEAs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure effective implementation of all commitments across these agreements.<sup>13</sup> For example, one specific opportunity could be to ensure that the implementation of the GBF is synergistic with the Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) treaty which is currently being negotiated and called for by the LPN, IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116, the G7 and the G20.

13. There have been a number of detailed discussions on this topic, for example the UNEP-WCMC Strengthening Synergies report and the IPCC-IPBES workshop. These include concrete suggestions for cooperation which should be adopted as part of the COP15 decision.



## RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR CBD PARTIES TO ADDRESS THE GAP

The science has never been clearer, we are in a state of planetary emergency: the interdependent crises of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and climate change – driven in large part by unsustainable production and consumption – require urgent and immediate global action.

The political will to tackle the biodiversity loss crisis together with other global challenges such as climate change and recovery from COVID pandemic has never been higher. However, the current global geopolitical dynamics combined with a world hit by a pandemic create a challenging context to land elevated political commitments into CBD COP decisions and GBF.

This can be done. The inclusion of the 30% target for spatial conservation in the first draft demonstrates that political will can be translated in specific targets and GBF text. With the inclusion of free, prior, and informed consent from IPLCs, achieving this target will be crucial in halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.

The analysis in this report has highlighted multiple collective pledges, commitments, declarations, and resolutions which already have higher ambition than the first draft. The signatories, and CBD parties, of the documents assessed represent a majority of the world’s countries and these countries all have at least one area in which they should be leading efforts to secure enhanced commitments in the GBF. It is fundamental that the GBF represents *at least* the current highest-ambition goals, if not going beyond those, to ensure that we do not suffer catastrophic and irredeemable damage to our natural environment, our economies, and thus to all life on earth.



The following recommendations propose a path towards bridging the gap between the first draft and current strongest targets and commitments made elsewhere highlighted in the Analysis section:

**1. The 120 endorser countries of the LPN, HAC for N&P and GOA<sup>14</sup> should work together to raise ambition in the GBF and help find bridging solutions in the CBD negotiations**

The three coalitions should increase strategic coordination and alignment<sup>15</sup> before and during key moments highlighted in figure 2 below, building on the growing collaboration and intent as shown by the seven priorities in the CBD PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement and the High Level Event on Transformative Action for Nature & People. Specifically, the three coalitions of the LPN, the HAC for N&P and the GOA should urgently:

- a. As per Analysis section 2.ii, form and articulate a united view on what the core components of a strong implementation mechanism are and work together to ensure that these components related to planning, monitoring, reporting, and review are included in the GBF
- b. Coordinate and raise voices in negotiations to ensure that the GBF achieves the following: increases the overall ambition to be “to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030” and “secure a nature positive world such that there is more nature in the world in 2030 than there was in 2020”; commits signatories to halting

14. Figure accurate as of 15 November 2021

15. Coordination can range from joint statements to creating specific task forces to strategize on the best approach and facilitate spaces to find bridging solutions on contentious issues in line with planetary emergency.



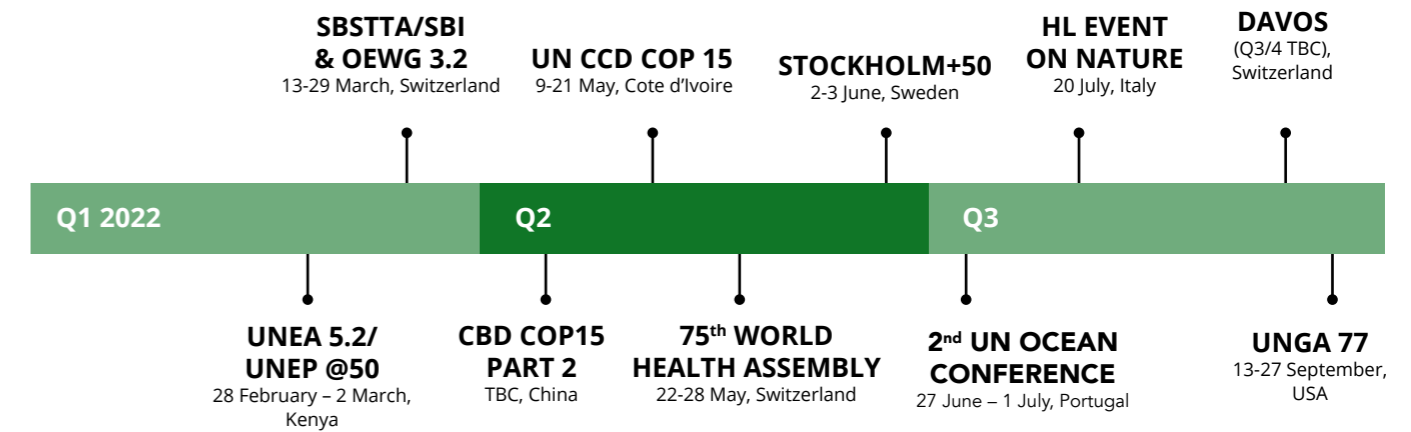
© naturepl.com / Nayan Khanolkar / WWF

human induced extinction of species from 2022 and increasing species abundance from 2030; includes a 2030 Milestone (or outcome) to halve the footprint of production and consumption by 2030; contains explicit mention of equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions to complement ecosystems based approaches; commits to ending or repurposing all harmful incentives and investments; includes a strong planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism, including a ratchet mechanism; forges a closer convergence between the Rio conventions; ensures a rights-based approach, including gender equality, at the core of implementation and secures language in a final COP15 decision that provides Member States guidance and option(s) to facilitate the continuity of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aligned with the adopted GBF and in line with prior commitments of member states in the 2019 SDG political declaration and the 2021 HLPF ministerial declaration.

**2. The 94 endorsers of the LPN should ensure the translation of the LPN commitments into the CBD negotiations:**

As the most ambitious of the commitments for nature made to date at the level of heads of state and government, and now representing some 38% of world GDP – LPN endorsers have a special responsibility to stand up for its commitments by ensuring it is clearly reflected in the Global Biodiversity Framework. The one specific recommendation of action for Leaders’ Pledge endorsers to take is to ensure the LPN commitments (and the gaps between LPN and draft

Figure 2: Key moments 2022



1 of the GBF) are communicated and translated into actions across the whole of government between ministries and Multilateral Environmental Agreement negotiation teams.<sup>16</sup> This must include LPN endorsers mandating ministers in charge and/or relevant bodies to translate all of the commitments of the LPN, including but not limited to commitment 2, into actions and key decisions. This will require mandating CBD lead negotiators and teams to reflect the commitments of the LPN in the final text of the GBF and support its immediate implementation. Additionally, this includes providing appropriate resources nationally and – for developed countries- ensuring the highest level of ODA is committed to support GBF implementation in developing countries.

**3. All countries, including G7 and G20 countries, which have endorsed one or more of the collective commitments, declaration, resolution, statement assessed herein should:**

- a. Ensure that the high-level objective to “reverse biodiversity loss by 2030” such that there is more nature by 2030 than in 2020 is reflected in the final text of the GBF
- b. Support the inclusion of references to equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions with adequate social and environmental safeguards and co-benefits for climate, nature, people, and economies to complement ecosystems based approaches.

16. One interviewee, familiar with negotiations in the FAO, commented that they had never heard of the LPN and were confident that none of the ministers for Agriculture or negotiation teams were even aware of it.

- c. Plan for immediate implementation of the GBF upon adoption, particularly through mobilizing resources, including building on the COP26 financial commitments supporting nature-based solutions and other key financial commitments made in recent forums. This will also support negotiations by providing a clear signal of commitment to delivery and by conveying the urgent requirement for action. G20 leaders and major economies will need to mobilise significant financial resources for nature and build on the commitments in the G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration to put the current nature-negative recovery and resilience packages to be in line with a green and just recovery, and improve financial flows and risk disclosure in relation to nature.
- d. Ensure the final COP15 decision has specific language to ensure the continuity of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in line with the GBF adopted and in line with prior commitments of member states in the 2019 SDG political declaration and the 2021 HLPF ministerial declaration .
- e. Realise the ambitions set out in IUCN WCC 2020 resolutions 081 & 116

Countries still have the opportunity to address the gaps highlighted above, but time is running out. By stepping up coordination and raising their voices at key moments between now and COP15.2 and at the upcoming OEWG 3.2, SBSTTA 24.2 and SBI3.2 meetings, CBD parties can ensure that the GBF is indeed ambitious and transformational enough to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and prepare for its full and immediate implementation.

# REFERENCES

1. First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, [CBD/WG2020/3/3](#) (5 July 2021)
2. [IPBES \(2020\) Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#), Daszak, P. et al. IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany, DOI:10.5281/zenodo.4147317
3. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNGA, [A/RES/70/1](#) (October 2015)
4. CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) (2011) [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Including Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#)
5. [Leaders' Pledge for Nature: United to Reverse Biodiversity Loss by 2030 for Sustainable Development](#) (18 September 2020)
6. [PreCOP Statement of the Coalitions](#) (30 August 2021)
7. [Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use](#) (2 November 2021)
8. [G7 2030 Nature Compact](#) (June 2021)
9. [Concept Note High Ambition Coalition for Nature & People](#) (2019)
10. [Global Ocean Alliance: 30by30 initiative](#)
11. Resolution recognising the Human Right to a Healthy Environment, Human Rights Council [A/HRC/48/L.23/Rev.1](#) (11 October 2021)
12. [IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116 – Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#), (1 October 2021)
13. [IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 125 – Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive](#), (22 September 2021)
14. [WWF Response to the first draft of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#), (20 July 2021)
15. [IPBES – IPCC \(2021\) Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Climate Change](#). Pörtner, H.O. et al.
16. [IPBES \(2019\): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#). E. S. Brondizio et al. IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages.
17. Comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, [CBD/COP/DEC/14/34](#) (30 November 2018)
18. [Kunming Declaration](#) (13 October 2021)
19. [G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration](#) (31 October 2020)
20. Natural plant fibres and sustainable development, UNGA, [A/RES/74/240](#) (27 January 2020)
21. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, on the theme "Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development", UN Economic and Social Council, [E/HLS/2021/1](#) (16 August 2021)
22. [Glasgow Climate Pact](#), [FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/L.16](#) (13 November 2021)
23. Biodiversity and climate change, [CBD/SBSTTA/REC/23/2](#) (28 November 2019)
24. [A Comprehensive Overview of Global Biodiversity Finance](#), OECD (April 2020)
25. [Business for Nature's Call to Action](#), Business for Nature (21 September 2020)
26. [Financial Institution Statement Ahead of the CBD COP15](#), Finance for Biodiversity Foundation/Ceres (September 2021)
27. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UNGA, [A/RES/61/295](#) (13 September 2007)
28. The Paris Agreement, [UNFCCC, FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#) (29 January 2016)
29. De Lamo, X. et al. (2020) [Strengthening synergies: how action to achieve post-2020 global biodiversity conservation targets can contribute to mitigating climate change](#). UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK
30. Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, [A/RES/74/4](#) (21 October 2019)

# ANNEX 1

## Endorser and Signatories of political commitments

Please find below a log of the endorsers and signatories of each agreement analysed – and the GDP and population they collectively represent – below:

Commitments & documents analysed	Number of government signatories/endorsers	Signatories / Endorsers represent the following % of global GDP	Signatories / Endorsers represent the following % of global population
Kunming Declaration	196 member states / all CBD parties	77%	95%
Leaders' Pledge for Nature (LPN)**	93 member states and the European Union	38%	28%
High Ambition Coalition for Nature & People (HAC for N&P)	76 member states and the European Union	43%	45%
Global Ocean Alliance (GOA)	69 member states	25%	15%
CBD PreCOP joint coalition statement	115 member states and the European Union	39%	31%
G7 2030 Nature Compact **	7 member States and the European Union	46%	10%
G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration **	19 member States and the European Union	79%	61%
IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116	Approved with 98% of support from the category of state and governmental agencies	N/A*	N/A*
Glasgow Declaration on Forests and Land Use	140 member states and the European Union	91%	71%

\* Individual IUCN members vote details are not publically available

\*\* These documents were endorsed/signed at the level of Heads of State and Government

# ANNEX 2: NAVIGATOR

Language from these existing political commitments should inspire more ambitious language in the Global Biodiversity Framework. CBD parties can build on language from existing joint political commitments.

WWF has made specific language recommendations for each of the sections of the First Draft for consideration as solutions to address the gap identified in the report.

country commitments other than the first draft may be included. This may go beyond the specific wording of other multi-country commitments.

Please note: the “relevant sections” from the First Draft include all areas in which language identified in multi-

## 1. Increasing the overall objective to “halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030” to secure a nature positive world such that there is more nature in the world in 2030 than there was in 2020

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
United to Reverse Biodiversity Loss by 2030	<u>The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</u> – headline goal	Title, D5, E10
Additional efforts are urgently needed from all Parties to ensure that the goals, targets and means of implementation of the Framework reach the necessary ambition to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030	<u>PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions</u> – Opening statement	
Achieve ambitious targets on ecosystems and species conservation and restoration, including to bend the curve of biodiversity loss by 2030	<u>PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions</u> – Commitment 1	
To reverse the severe trend of biodiversity loss and revive ecosystems that are critical to species and humanity's survival	<u>The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People</u> – Concept Note, Introduction	
We commit to... reverse the current loss of biodiversity and ensure that biodiversity is put on a path to recovery by 2030 at the latest	<u>Kunming Declaration</u> – Commitment 1	
NOTING the call from IUCN Members for an equitable, nature-positive and net zero world to ensure there is more nature globally in 2030 than there was in 2020, by halting and reversing the loss of nature to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet by 2030	<u>IUCN Resolution 116</u> – Introduction	
aiming to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030;	<u>IUCN Resolution 116</u> – 2.c.	
We, the G7 Leaders, commit to the global mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. We will act now, building on the G7 Metz Charter on Biodiversity and the Leaders' Pledge for Nature, championing their delivery, to help set the necessary trajectory for nature to 2030	<u>G7 2030 Nature Compact</u> – Point A	
We commit to strengthen actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030	<u>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration</u> – Point 16	
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<u>Sustainable Development Goals</u> – Goal 15	

## 2. Secure a milestone/outcome to halt human induced extinction of species from 2022 (i.e. immediately) and increase species abundance by 2030

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	<u>Aichi Targets</u> – Target 12	Goal A, Milestone A.2, Target 4
Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	<u>Sustainable Development Goals</u> – Goal 15	
Commitments to address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and halt human induced extinction of species, to ensure species populations recover	<u>The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</u> – Commitment 2, subsection b	
zero human-induced extinctions of species, and recovery of the population abundance of species	<u>IUCN Resolution 116</u> – 2.f.i.	
Working together to agree and meet targets to increase the abundance of species populations worldwide, significantly reduce overall species extinction risk and eventually stop human-induced extinctions	<u>G7 2030 Nature Compact</u> – 3C	

## 3. Including a Milestone (or outcome) to halve the footprint of production and consumption by 2030, particularly given the current planetary emergency is in large part due to unsustainable and inequitable consumption and production

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
We commit to transition to sustainable patterns of production and consumption and sustainable food systems that meet people's needs while remaining within planetary boundaries	<u>The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</u> – Commitment 4	D6, Goal B, Target 15, Target 16
Transform the current unsustainable patterns of consumption and production into sustainable ones to meet people's need while remaining well within the limits of planetary boundaries;	<u>PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions</u> – Goal 2	
develop, adopt and implement a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that... includes the following critical elements in the 2030 Milestones... halving of the footprint of production and consumption	<u>IUCN Resolution 116</u> – 2.f.ii	

#### 4. Secure references to nature-based solutions in the text, to complement current mentions of ecosystems based approaches, ensuring that they are deployed equitably and with a focus on Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' rights

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
a significant scale-up in nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches on land and at sea	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</a> – Commitment 4, subsection a	Target 8, Target 19
Enhancing the mobilization of resources from all sources... to significantly scale up support for biodiversity, including through nature-based solutions, which contribute effectively not only to the achievement of biodiversity and climate goals, but to sustainable development, livelihoods and poverty alleviation where needed	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</a> – Commitment 9, subsection b	
We will scale up and encourage the implementation of Nature-based Solutions or Ecosystem-based Approaches as valuable tools providing economic, social, climate and environmental benefits including in and around cities, in an inclusive manner and through the participation of local communities and Indigenous Peoples	<a href="#">G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration</a> – Point 17	
Increase the application of ecosystem-based approaches to address biodiversity loss, restore degraded ecosystems, boost resilience, mitigate and adapt to climate change, support sustainable food production, promote health, and contribute to addressing other challenges, enhancing One Health and other holistic approaches and ensuring benefits across economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, through robust safeguards for environmental and social protection, highlighting that such ecosystem-based approaches do not replace the priority actions needed to urgently reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a way that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement  Footnote: Ecosystem-based approaches may also be referred to as "Nature based solutions" as per SBSTTA	<a href="#">Kunming Declaration</a> – Commitment 10	
Working intensively towards increasing finance for nature from all sources throughout the next five years: in particular, we commit to increase our finance contributions for nature-based solutions through to 2025. Recognising the multiple benefits investing in nature brings we will maximise the synergies of climate and biodiversity finance and promote funding that has co-benefits for climate and nature	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact</a> – 2B	
nature-based solutions can contribute, among other strategies, to climate change mitigation and reversing biodiversity loss	UNGA – <a href="#">A/RES/74/240</a>	
the importance of investing in nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches and mobilizing and significantly increasing financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	UN Economic and Social Council – <a href="#">E/HLS/2021/1</a>	

#### 5. Committing to reform financial systems, including through ending or repurposing all harmful incentives and aligning public and private financial flows to be nature positive

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
Incentivizing the financial system, nationally and internationally, including banks, funds, corporations, investors and financial mechanisms, to align financial flows to environmental commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals, to take into account the value of nature and biodiversity, promote biodiversity conservation, restoration and its sustainable use in their investment and financing decisions, and in their risk management, as well as including through encouraging the use of taxonomies	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</a> – Commitment 9, subsection a	Goal D, Milestone D.1, Target 14, Target 18
Eliminating or repurposing subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to nature, biodiversity and climate while increasing significantly the incentives with positive or neutral impact for biodiversity across all productive sectors	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</a> – Commitment 9, subsection c	
Eliminating harmful incentives while creating positive ones; and – Aligning financial flows to a nature positive economy, bringing business and the private sector, including the financial sector, on board	<a href="#">PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions</a> – Goal 5	
Acknowledging the harmful effect of some subsidies on the environment and the need to reform policies with recognised negative impacts on nature: we commit to lead by example by reviewing relevant domestic policies as soon as possible, according to national circumstances, and will take action as appropriate to develop replacements that are nature positive.	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact</a> – 1C	
Working to ensure that our international development assistance does no harm to nature, and delivers positive outcomes overall for people, climate and nature	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact</a> – 2C	
Encouraging all Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), International Finance Institutions and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to embed nature into their analysis, policy dialogue and operations: we call on MDBs and DFIs to increase and mobilise finance for nature	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact</a> – 2D	
Working with finance, industry and business leaders... to drive a nature-positive shift by fully investing in natural capital and embedding consideration of nature-related risk. We look forward to the establishment of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures and its recommendations.	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact</a> – 2E	
Work with ministries of finance and economy, and other relevant ministries, to reform incentive structures, eliminating, phasing out or reforming subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, while protecting people in vulnerable situations, to mobilize additional financial resources, and align all financial flows in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	<a href="#">Kunming Declaration</a> – Commitment 13	
...the repurposing of all incentives harmful to biodiversity and alignment of financial flows – towards a pathway to halt and reverse biodiversity loss	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116</a> – 2.q	
Urges all governments to... take necessary actions to eliminate, redirect, repurpose, or reform subsidies and other incentives identified as potentially harmful to the environment by 2030, as well as those linked to human rights violations, and especially to biodiversity and climate	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116</a> – 3.d	

## 6. Including explicit recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and the importance of attaining their free, prior and informed consent for spatial conservation decisions and actions in the spatial conservation target (Target 3)

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
the HAC is championing the protection of at least 30 percent of the world's land and ocean by 2030, in line with scientific advice. This increased target should promote indigenous-led conservation, prioritize intact ecosystems, and focus on areas most important for biodiversity and climate.	<a href="#">The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People</a> – Concept Note, Introduction	Target 3
Supporting new global targets to conserve or protect at least 30% of global land and at least 30% of the global ocean by 2030 as a critical foundation for the conservation and restoration efforts required this decade: we will advocate for improved quality, effectiveness and connectivity of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and recognise Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities as full partners in the implementation of these targets	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact</a> – 3A	
We commit to... improve the effectiveness, and increase the coverage, globally, of area-based conservation and management through enhancing and establishing effective systems of protected areas and adopting other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as spatial planning tools, to protect species and genetic diversity and reduce or eliminate threats to biodiversity, recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and ensuring their full and effective participation	<a href="#">Kunming Declaration</a> – Commitment 5	
at least 30% of terrestrial areas and inland waters (Note: 'inland waters' – as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention) and of coastal and marine areas, respectively, are effectively and equitably governed, protected and conserved with a focus on sites of particular importance for biodiversity, in well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) by 2030, with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, and with appropriate recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories and resources, as set out under UNDRIP, and support for the full and effective participation of local communities in the protection and conservation activities, with the recognition of customary and local governance practices as appropriate, along with their diverse knowledge system	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116</a> – 2.o.i	

## 7. Ensuring a rights-based approach, including gender equality, at the core of the GBF and its implementation

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
Commitment to the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making and recognition of their rights, as acknowledged in relevant national and international instruments;	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</a> – Commitment 2, subsection c	B2, B3, D5, D6, Goal B, Milestone B.2, Milestone C.2, Target 3, Target 8, Target 9, Target 19, Target 21, J 18(b)
We... will engage the whole of society, including business and financial sectors, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental human rights defenders, local governments and authorities, faith based groups, women, youth, civil society groups, academia, and other stakeholders	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature</a> – Commitment 10	
Foster sustainable partnerships to ensure a whole-of-society approach with the inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, youth and marginalized communities	<a href="#">PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions</a> – Goal 7	
we commit to working collaboratively with partners and stakeholders to drive global system change that works for all, prioritising the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities in co-design, decision-making and implementation, and recognising the interests of vulnerable and marginalised groups including people living in poverty, women and girls, people with disabilities, and youth	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact</a> – Point D	
Enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, local governments and authorities, academia, the business and financial sectors, and other relevant stakeholders	<a href="#">Kunming Declaration</a> – Commitment 15	
Calls on all components of IUCN to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and work towards the implementation of all protection, conservation and restoration activities with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, and with appropriate recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories and resources, as set out under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and full respect for their diverse knowledge systems;	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116</a> – 2.n	
Includes global targets to ensure that... all of the land and waters, traditionally governed and conserved by IPLCs, are appropriately recognised and collectively secured	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116</a> – 2.0.iii	
ensures the full and effective participation and recognition of the role of all relevant stakeholders and rights-holders, including civil society and IPLCs, as an essential prerequisite to facilitate the successful implementation of the framework	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116</a> – 2.r	
Recognizes the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right that is important for the enjoyment of human rights	<a href="#">Human Rights Council</a> – A/HRC/48/L.23/Rev.1	

## 8. Including a strong planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanism, essential to avoid repeating the failure to deliver on the Aichi targets and allow a ratcheting up of action over time

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
Commitments backed up by a strong monitoring and review mechanism, and means of implementation commensurate with the challenge of halting and reversing the decline in biodiversity;	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature – Commitment 2, subsection d</a>	D6, J18, J19
Develop a strong monitoring and review mechanism to back up commitments;	<a href="#">PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions – Goal 6</a>	
the HAC for Nature & People supports several related goals, including... clear implementation mechanisms to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030	<a href="#">The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People – Concept Note, Additional Goals of the HAC for Nature &amp; People, Goal 3</a>	
Goals of the HAC for Nature and People... Other common grounds on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework that will be adopted at COP15, in particular the implementation framework	<a href="#">The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People – Concept Note, Goals of the HAC for Nature &amp; People, Goal 3</a>	
Driving strengthened accountability and implementation mechanisms of all Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which we are parties: in particular, those G7 members Party to the CBD will champion, as part of an ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework: (i) the production of ambitious and strengthened national plans from all Parties; (ii) more transparent metrics and success indicators; and (iii) more robust monitoring and reporting	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact – 4C</a>	
sets up a strong implementation mechanism that promotes responsibility and transparency that includes national planning, reporting, periodic review, and where consistent with national legislation, ratchet and compliance, as well as a global stocktake to assess collective progress toward meeting the goals, milestones, and targets of the framework	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116 – 2.I</a>	
is complemented by a robust and comprehensive monitoring framework that ensures that key dimensions of biodiversity, including trends of species populations at global level, and key commitments and actions necessary to reverse biodiversity loss are adequately monitored	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116 – 2.S</a>	

## 9. Forging a closer alignment with other multilateral environmental agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Highest Ambition Text for Leaders	Document and Location Within Text	Relevant Section(s) from First Draft
Commitments to strengthen the cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes to contribute to effective and efficient implementation of the biodiversity framework	<a href="#">The Leaders' Pledge for Nature – Commitment 2, subsection e</a>	B2, B3, D5, D6, Goal B, Milestone B.2, Milestone C.2, Target 3, Target 8, Target 9, Target 19, Target 21, J 18(b)
We will continue to do this by taking an integrated and holistic approach to address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, which implies, among others, acting in an articulated manner across all sectors and taking action on interdependent crises, such as climate change	<a href="#">PreCOP Joint Statement of the Coalitions – Opening statement</a>	
Goals of the HAC for Nature and People... Promoting nature-based solutions within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change COPs	<a href="#">The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People – Concept Note, Goals of the HAC for Nature &amp; People, Goal 2</a>	
Climate change is one key driver of biodiversity loss, and protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity is crucial to addressing climate change. Ahead of COP15 and COP26, as we embark upon this pivotal decade, we commit to tackle these interdependent and mutually reinforcing crises in an integrated manner, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and a green, inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19.	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact – Point B</a>	
We commit to take strong and integrated global action on nature and climate, working alongside political leaders and other actors to drive ambitious outcomes for nature in 2021 at the CBD COP15, UNFCCC COP26 and the UN Ocean Conference, as well as at the UN Environment Assembly and the UN Convention on Combating Desertification in 2022.	<a href="#">G7 2030 Nature Compact – Conclusion</a>	
We underline the many synergies in financial flows for climate, biodiversity and ecosystems, and we will strengthen those synergies to maximize co-benefits	<a href="#">G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration – Point 16</a>	
Further enhance collaboration and coordinate actions with ongoing multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the biodiversity-related conventions, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other related international and multilateral processes, to promote the protection, conservation, sustainable management and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity, while contributing to other sustainable development goals, aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<a href="#">Kunming Declaration – Commitment 17</a>	
develop, adopt and implement a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that... forms a guiding framework that integrates and achieves the objectives of the CBD, as well as the other Rio Conventions and biodiversity-related conventions and processes, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116 – 2.k</a>	
Urges all governments to... pursue efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C for biodiversity and people, including by, inter alia, rapidly and significantly scaling up the implementation of NbS that maintain and support biodiversity while contributing to mitigation and adaptation to climate change	<a href="#">IUCN Resolution 116 – 3.f</a>	



Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.

together possible™ panda.org

© 2022 WWF® and ©1986 Panda Symbol are owned by WWF. All rights reserved. WWF, 28 rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland. Tel. +41 22 364 9111 CH-550.0.128.920-7

For contact details and further information, please visit our international website at [www.panda.org](http://www.panda.org)