



Submission related to CBD Notification 2018-63 of 16 July 2018

Initial views on the aspects of the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework including the resource mobilization component

In light of SBI recommendation 2/19 the following initial views are provided by WWF Germany *on the aspects of the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework including (a) the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision; and (b) a possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework.*

Initial views are also provided in light of SBI recommendation 2/6 *on experiences in implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 as well the strategy and targets for resource mobilization, and in using relevant guidance, and ... to submit, views on the scope and content of the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework.*

The content of the submission is based on the results of the project “Towards a new CBD Strategy - proposals for a new catalogue of CBD targets 2021-2030” which runs from August 2017 to December 2018 and is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. WWF Germany organized three international workshops with experts from different stakeholder groups and disciplines to prepare a contribution to the deliberations of the post-2020 biodiversity framework. The intermediate results of the consultations are accessible from the following website for further use by Parties and non-state actors:

<http://www.biodiv.de/en/projekte/aktuell/cbd-strategy.html>

The following points were considered while developing proposals for elements of a post-2020 biodiversity framework:

- i) The current Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) were used as a starting point to develop a proposal on the scope and content of a post-2020 biodiversity framework, because most of the ABT are not on track to be achieved by 2020 (CBD/COP/14/L.2¹). However, if all ABT – and in particular the ‘enabling’ targets 1 to 4 – would have been completely implemented a significant step would have been achieved on the pathway to 2050 which would likely have triggered transformational change in many countries.
- ii) Subsequently, the current Strategic Plan, the 2050 vision, the 2020 mission and the 20 ABT were reviewed according to the following question: Should the vision, mission, strategic goals, and targets be maintained, adjusted, amended, or replaced?
- iii) Are additional targets until 2030 necessary to make progress on the pathway to 2050?
- iv) Are milestones useful to accelerate the pace on the pathway to 2050?
- v) How to align the elements of a post-2020 biodiversity framework with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs to mutually support implementation?

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/3824/7957/5bb56cbf504e73b6f00282e9/cop-14-l-02-en.pdf>

1. Aspects of the scope and content

1.1. The 2050 vision

“Living in harmony with nature” where by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

The vision’s text should be maintained, because:

- The vision is inclusive and was meant as a long-term vision; thus, it should not be changed after ten years.
- Changing text would signify losing comparability and reopening wording for negotiations could weaken it.
- A rationale or more detailed explanations might be useful.

1.2. The 2020 mission of the current Strategic Plan

The mission of the Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 is to *take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.*

The mission’s text should be amended, because:

- The mission is too long, includes too many issues, and does not express urgency.
- It is unclear who is addressed by the mission and who should take action.
- It was emphasized that the mission should be easy to communicate, which is considered impossible with the current mission compared to the 1.5° C-target of the UNFCCC.
- The main message should call for transformational change.
- A clear statement is needed that biodiversity is the basis of life on earth and that the SDGs and climate targets will not be reached without securing biodiversity.
- More emphasis should be given to main drivers and pressures, such as land use change.
- Respect for the needs of future generations should be included.
- New phrasing could be along the lines of ‘halt biodiversity loss by 2030 and to reverse the downward trend by 2040 through restoration’ as a strategy to achieve the 2050 vision.
- The mission should also include cultural and social diversity to better express the linkage to SDGs.

1.3. The five Strategic Goals of the current Strategic Plan

The five strategic goals provide the organizational structure based on the Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) concept to subsume the various targets under appropriate topics. All strategic goals should be amended with qualifiers.

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and sectors

The following text proposals to amend Strategic Goal A were put forward:

Proposal for text amendments of Strategic Goal A:

[Effectively and urgently] [combat] [tackle] [eliminate] [reduce] the underlying causes [and drivers, in particular consumption,] of biodiversity [and cultural diversity] loss by ~~mainstreaming~~ [integrating biodiversity into decision making] ~~biodiversity~~ across governments, sectors, [business], [communities and] [society as a whole].

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

The following text proposals to amend Strategic Goal B were put forward:

Proposal for text amendments of Strategic Goal B:

[Reduce] [eliminate] the direct pressures on biodiversity [by x %] and [promote] [ensure] sustainable use [including] [especially] [customary sustainable use] [of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems].

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

The following text proposals to amend Strategic Goal C were put forward:

Proposal for text amendments of Strategic Goal C:

Improve the status of biodiversity [and prevent biodiversity from becoming threatened] by safeguarding [and sustainably managing] ecosystems, species and [their] genetic diversity.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal D is recognized to be relevant and no text changes were recommended. However, reference should be made to the third CBD goal - ABS – and the benefit sharing approach should be separated from all other benefits. Therefore, a separate goal should be included.

Proposal for text amendments of Strategic Goal D:

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Proposal for an additional Strategic Goal on ABS**Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building**

Strategic Goal E addresses ‘means of implementation’ (MoI) and it is questionable if MoI should be included as a goal of the strategic plan. However, MoI are important and applicable to all the other goals as well. Therefore, targets related to MoI could be considered for inclusion under each goal like in the SDG framework. On the other hand, a separate strategic goal on MoI would retain visibility and weight.

The following text proposals to amend Strategic Goal E were put forward:

Proposal for text amendments of Strategic Goal E:

Enhance implementation [and impact] through [rights-based participation in planning] ~~participatory planning~~, [through] knowledge management [, monitoring, evaluation, and review], and [through] capacity building [and financial resources].

1.4. The Targets of the current Strategic Plan

The results of consultations among civil society organizations and experts related to the ABT of the current Strategic Plan are presented below. The ABT were reviewed according to the question: Should the current targets be maintained, adjusted, amended, or replaced?

At COP-14 an UPDATED ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARDS SELECTED AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS was presented (CBD/COP/14/L.2²), which was included in the considerations below.

A) Group of enabling targets



Aichi Biodiversity Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

ABT 1 has not been achieved by now and will likely not be achieved by 2020. However, the target is very relevant to trigger behavioural change on the pathway to the 2050 vision. Measures to raise awareness need to be part of communication strategies of the CBD, e.g. under the Convention's Communication, Education and Public Awareness programme (CEPA) and the Framework for a Communications Strategy (CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/22³). Key audiences should be identified and milestones could be set to address different target audience.

Potential milestones to underpin the target could be

- By 2022, target groups and key audiences have been identified and strategies to reach them prepared.
- By 2030, biodiversity has been integrated into curricula of all schools and universities.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 2

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

ABT 2 has not been fully achieved and the subject is still very relevant on the pathway to achieve transformational change until 2050. Biodiversity values need to be integrated much better into strategies that are developed in various sectors. Clearer structures and effective instruments are needed, in particular in spatial planning, in which the priorities for land-use of different sectors are compiled, balanced and harmonized, including biodiversity issues. For example, the current way economic assessments are done needs to be changed to a more efficient accounting of biodiversity values. Until 2030, biodiversity issues should become a central consideration in all kind of planning processes.

Potential milestones to underpin the target could be

- By 2025, biodiversity values are included in all national development strategies.

² <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/3824/7957/5bb56cbf504e73b6fo0282e9/cop-14-l-02-en.pdf>

³ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-22-en.pdf>



Aichi Biodiversity Target 3

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

ABT 3 has not been sufficiently implemented and is still relevant beyond 2020. The target should be kept as it is. An important step for better implementation could be to engage non-environmental ministries reporting on activities to phase out biodiversity-related harmful subsidies.

Potential milestones to underpin the target could be

- By 2022, a list of priority sectors and of harmful subsidies is developed,
- By 2024, positive incentives for prioritized sectors are in place,
- By 2030, negative incentives are fully phased out.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 4

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

ABT 4 is still important, because insufficient progress has been made until now and the subject is of utmost importance to trigger transformational change. The target as currently formulated is not very concrete. It does neither specify sectors nor drivers of biodiversity loss. Therefore, a newly formulated text or rationale should aim to break down the target into different sectors. Specific sector by sector actions plans should be developed. The formulation 'have taken steps' is too vague. The target should include text which more precisely calls for specific actions.

A potential milestone to underpin the target could be

- By 2025, determine the ecological limits for each sector.

A potential addition to newly formulate the target could be

- By 2030, all governments have a spatial plan at all scales and the necessary legislation and administrative resources are in place to enforce it.

B) Group of conservation outcome targets



Aichi Biodiversity Target 5

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

ABT 5 is still relevant and should express more the urgency to keep natural habitats including forests, e.g. by deleting the words 'where feasible'. The issues of 'degradation' and 'fragmentation' should be addressed more prominently and therefore the term 'significantly reduced' left out. The target should call for 'degradation' and 'fragmentation' to be 'brought close to zero' instead of just calling to significantly reduce them.

Proposals to underpin the target with milestones included:

- By 2022, identify the rate of degradation and fragmentation, at least halve it by 2025, and bring it close to zero by 2030.
- By 2022, start the process of restoration of 'natural habitats' by 2030.

The term 'rate of loss' would need the definition of a baseline to monitor the rate reduction until the rate is halved. If 'zero loss' would be the aim a baseline would not be needed. ABT 5 is closely linked to the UNCCD targets to halt land degradation.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 9

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

ABT 9 is already formulated in a way which includes a series of steps that needs to be taken. Given the limited progress and the ongoing relevance of invasive alien species (IAS) as a threat to biodiversity also in future, the target should be kept as it stands.

A proposal to underpin the target with milestones comprise the following steps

- By 2022, pathways of IAS and IAS are identified,
- By 2024, IAS to be controlled or eradicated are prioritized,
- By 2030, IAS are controlled or eradicated.

A monitoring and identification system needs to be established, as new IAS could appear at any time and place. An additional risk and currently unknown pathways can occur through modern technologies of synthetic biology which are a potential new source of species that could become invasive.

In some cases restoration might be needed once the IAS is eradicated in order to stimulate ecosystem recovery to a status before the IAS appeared. Therefore, to amend the word 'restoration' in a revised target would make sense.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Progress of ABT 11 is primarily achieved related to the increase of terrestrial protected areas, but not on the other elements of the target, e.g. effective and equitable management.

Several options of amending the target should be considered:

- Aiming for higher percentages, e.g. 30% of terrestrial and 30% on marine protected areas,
- Focussing on the elements that lack behind implementation,
- Inclusion of the concept of 'key biodiversity areas'.
- Expanding 'other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECM).
- The areas of Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) could be used to identify the percentage of the target for marine protected areas.

A reference should be made that the designation of protected areas must not include violation of human rights as has been previously the case in some countries.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 12

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.

ABT 12 is one of the targets with the least progress although it is at the very heart of the Convention to prevent extinction of species. The text of the target is precise and straight forward, not only addressing just the prevention of extinction, but also the improvement of the status of threatened species. The target should be included in the post-2020 framework.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 13

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

ABT 13 is partly unprecise in terms of what actors are addressed. It could be 'seed banks' that store seeds as well as 'small scale farmers' who grow rare varieties.

To develop an action plan until 2022 would be helpful for improved implementation while taking into account ongoing initiatives to protect agrobiodiversity.

Genetic engineering has a growing influence on the genetic variety of e.g. cultivated plants. Therefore, the target has a direct link to both CBD Protocols. This link should be kept in mind when discussing the integration of the Protocol's targets into a post-2020 biodiversity framework.

With respect to the links to SDGs there are direct links of this issue to food security, no hunger (SDG 2), no poverty (SDG 1), and equity and peace (SDG 16).

C) Group of driver-oriented targets



Aichi Biodiversity Target 6

By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

ABT 6 is still relevant and any re-formulation should not fall behind the current level of ambition to manage and harvest ALL stocks sustainably. A revised target should also mention aquatic mammals which are not included in the current text.

Furthermore, freshwater species should be included, although the target is mainly perceived as a marine target. One option is to divide the target into two sub-targets, one on marine and one on freshwater ecosystems.

As the target includes recovery plans a percentage of stocks that 'are re-stored/have recovered' could be addressed too.

Milestones could be threefold: firstly, agree on sustainability standards and certification schemes, secondly, achieve certain sustainability levels, and thirdly, recover X% of the stocks.

The target could call for integrated ocean management which would then cover issues like deep sea mining or pollution with plastics.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 7

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

ABT 7 is not yet achieved and needed in a post-2020 framework. It is important to better define what 'sustainably managed' means, e.g. standards, certification, percentage under organic/eco-label management, limited use of pesticides and fertilizers etc. This would also create a direct link to ABT 8 on pollution addressing nutrients.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 8

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

ABT 8 on pollution in general is still very relevant. The current text could be made more explicit by either including concrete percentages of reduction or by specifically defining what 'non-detrimental levels' comprise.

Given the fact 'excess nutrients' are only one group of pollutants other important pollutants like pesticides or plastic should explicitly be included. The target should also identify actors or concrete actions to be taken.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 10

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

ABT 10 had a timeline until 2015 and has already been missed without being replaced or amended. A target addressing multiple anthropogenic pressures on vulnerable ecosystems is urgently needed to aim for transformational change by 2050.

The target aims to minimize 'multiple anthropogenic pressures', which is very general, but identifies 'climate change' and 'ocean acidification' explicitly. 'Coral reefs' are singled out while at the same time ABT 10 addresses 'vulnerable ecosystems' in general.

It appears more appropriate to have a specific target on coral reefs. The focus on 'climate change' and 'multiple anthropogenic pressures' could be formulated in a more overarching target related to all vulnerable ecosystems.

In order to urgently tackle this complex subject it would be useful to highlight 'integrated cumulative impact assessment' and 'integrated management' as tools.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Although ABT 14 is still valuable the current wording appears quite unprecise. A newly formulated target should identify key ecosystems and key services. Furthermore, the target should clarify to which level ecosystems should be restored.

ABT 14 is the only target mentioning the needs of particular groups. It appears to be more appropriate to mention these needs in an overarching way, because those needs should be respected within all targets.

ABT 14 touches aspects on rights, justice, land ownership etc., which should be better covered in an overarching manner.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 15

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

ABT 15 covers two subjects which are very relevant to biodiversity and climate: 'ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks' as well as 'ecosystem restoration'. However, the way these topics are merged in the current text should be improved. Climate-related issues should be separated from resilience and restoration issues.

Text of a specific restoration target should not only include a certain percentage to be restored, but should also make it clear how to prioritize. To measure progress on 'restoration' the definition of a baseline and of an ecosystem status is needed in order to clarify what status should be reached through restoration measures.

A sub-target could address that 25%-30% of climate mitigation activities should be achieved through nature-based solutions like ecosystem-based approaches and ecosystem restoration.

D) Group of targets with expired timeline



Aichi Biodiversity Target 16

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

ABT 16 is procedural and basically fulfilled. Entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on 12 October 2014 marked the achievement of the first part of ABT 16. Parties are still in the process of establishing institutional structures to implement the Protocol. The operationalization of the Protocol, as required by the second part of ABT 16, has not yet been fully achieved (CBD/SBI/2/2, para 25). As of January 2018, 105 Parties to the CBD have ratified the Protocol and actions continue to be taken to support its operationalization.

As the post-2020 biodiversity framework should be inclusive and comprehensive **targets related to the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocol should be included into the post-2020 framework.**



Aichi Biodiversity Target 17

By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

ABT 17 is procedural and basically fulfilled. NBSAPs are the principal instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level (CBD/SBI/2/2, para 11). A total of 69 Parties met the 2015 deadline, and 85 others submitted their NBSAPs by 14 March 2018, making a total of 154. This represents almost 80 per cent of the Parties to the Convention (CBD/SBI/2/2, para 13). However, still 20% of Parties must submit their updated NBSAP.

D) Group of targets with cross-cutting scope and content



Aichi Biodiversity Target 18

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

The content of ABT 18 is relevant for ALL other targets and the implementation on ALL levels. A review of the scientific information which has become available since 2014 suggests that the situation is largely unchanged from what was previously reported in GBO-4 (CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/10, para 137).

Therefore, this target is still relevant and increased efforts are needed in the protection of and respect for traditional knowledge as suggested in CBD/COP/14/L.2.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 19

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

The knowledge related to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss has been improved over the last years, e.g. through the Inter-governmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) established in 2012. However, a great lack of the appropriate application of knowledge in decision making still exists. Furthermore, a general lack of information related to the socioeconomic issues affecting biodiversity and how they can be effectively addressed must be stated.

Progress towards ABT 19 is largely unchanged from what was previously reported (CBD/SBSTTA/22/5, para 35, and /INF/10, para 138ff).

To constantly improve knowledge, scientific information and technologies is of utmost importance to ALL other targets on ALL levels. Therefore, this issue should be kept for the post-2020 framework, because more efforts are needed to provide the relevant knowledge.

Milestones could comprise the following steps:

- Improving socioeconomic knowledge.
- More and better application of knowledge on different levels.



Aichi Biodiversity Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Only 76 Parties submitted information through the financial reporting framework (CBD/SBI/2/7, para 6) and progress in reporting against the targets for resource mobilization is overall slow (CBD/SBI/2/7, para 12). Insufficient data is available to report with confidence on progress towards the mobilization of financial resources from ALL sources.

ABT 20 should be kept in principle as it is an important subject addressing means of implementation and the process of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

1.5. Suggested additional thematic issues

Potential new and additional subjects were identified which could be translated into targets or included into other adequate mechanisms:

- Biosafety to capture the content of the Cartagena Protocol in the post-2020 framework.
- Biodiversity and health.
- Environmental justice and human rights.
- The need for 'integrated spatial land-use planning', which is of particular relevance for space-related targets to address infrastructure planning and others.
- Reducing environmental corruption.
- Linkage of natural and cultural diversity.
- Establishment of an accountability and compliance mechanisms to better track implementation.
- Disclosure of financial risks from biodiversity loss by investors and companies.
- Synergies with all biodiversity-related conventions, the other Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

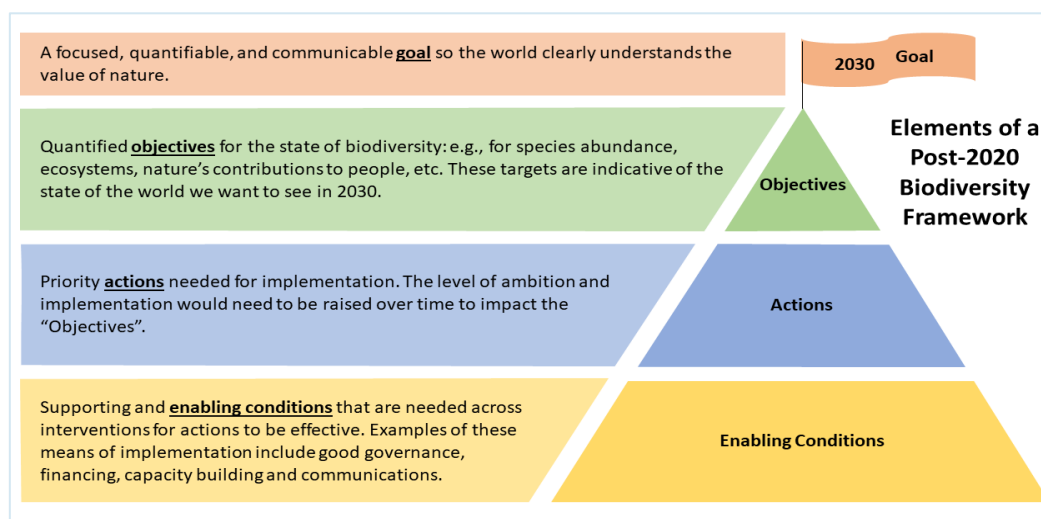
2. Possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework

One option on a possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework is to keep the current structure of the Strategic Plan with vision, mission, 5 strategic goals and a set of targets. The current approach, which is based on the Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) concept, is considered to be quite comprehensive and ambitious.

Another option was developed by a group of non-governmental organizations to provide *a more straightforward logic structure to facilitate implementation and highlight key linkages between the targets themselves. Reorganizing and refining the content of the 2011-2020 strategy in a way that makes the linkages and relationships between the targets clear would be a useful starting point in determining how the post-2020 framework could be organized*⁴.

The figure of a pyramid was chosen to show the different foundations, building blocks and elements needed to arrive at a comprehensive new strategic framework.

⁴ Key Elements and Innovations for the CBD's Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: A Collaborative Discussion Piece, developed by Birdlife International, Conservation International, Global Youth Biodiversity Network, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Rare, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Nature Conservancy, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF. November 2018



LEVEL 1: ENABLING CONDITIONS

The base of the pyramid is comprised of strategies for enabling conditions that are needed for the success of any action or intervention presented in the layers above and can ensure actions move forward effectively. These conditions should include specific targets to allow for progress to be measured. These targets should answer the question of *how* governments and non-state actors can enable effective implementation. **Strategic means of implementation** are incorporated as foundational to the post-2020 biodiversity framework, including targets for the following ⁵. The issues highlighted in grey are mostly activities that are the responsibility of other ministries or branches of government, in order to hold other sectors accountable for mainstreaming biodiversity.

Good governance, including effective enforcement of laws, transparency of processes, and empowerment of vulnerable groups such as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; combat corruption



full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels


establish legal provisions, authorities etc. to use 'integrated spatial planning' as a tool to solve land-use conflicts

Capacity building strategy to ensure appropriate and accurate development and implementation of the scope and content of the post-2020 framework

See CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION (CBD/COP/14/L.12⁶)

Information, knowledge, and technologies – including generating and sharing traditional knowledge and evidence through science - to serve better implementation.



traditional knowledge,  knowledge, science, technology strategies

Communications to raise awareness on the importance of biodiversity for people's well-being and the foundational role of nature in everyday life and well-being



communication, education, public awareness strategies

Integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity values into strategies that are developed in other administrations, land-use sectors, businesses and corporates at all levels



integration of biodiversity values

⁵ See footnote 4

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/o2e6/5110/cc8614cfecocbo71d38491af/cop-14-l-12-en.pdf>

Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts; positive incentives ... are developed and applied



negative and positive economic incentives

Sustainable production and consumption



production plans and consumption patterns

Mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the post-2020 biodiversity framework from all sources



financial resources from national, bilateral and multilateral sources, and non-state actors in accordance with the Strategy for Resource Mobilization

LEVEL 2: ACTIONS

There is space to specify the action targets needed from both Parties and other actors to achieve the objectives required. Some of these actions would address direct pressures of biodiversity loss and can generate immediate results at the objectives level, while others would address underlying causes or drivers of biodiversity loss. Overall, these interventions will allow governments to identify *what actions* are needed to conserve nature and use it sustainably⁷.

The issues highlighted in grey are mostly activities that are the responsibility of other ministries or branches of government, in order to hold other sectors accountable for mainstreaming biodiversity.

Control invasive alien species and their pathways



actions to control or eradicated invasive alien species and control their pathways

Protect and conserve areas



actions to protect and conserve areas including OECMs, well managed, representative, inclusive on land, freshwater, and marine realm

Prevent extinction and improve conservation status of threatened species



actions to prevent extinction and improve conservation status of species, in particular threatened species, migratory species, including actions on wildlife management

Maintain genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals



actions to conserve and maintain genetic diversity

Safeguard and restore ecosystems services



actions to maintain ecosystem services that contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being; narrative to link biodiversity with health, food, water, air

Restore degraded ecosystems



actions to keep resilience, contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combat desertification

Stop the loss of all natural habitats, their degradation and fragmentation



actions to stop the loss of natural habitats in all regions and ecosystem types

⁷ See footnote 4

Manage fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants sustainably



actions to ensure sustainable fisheries and related activities

Manage areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry sustainably



actions to address the most important sectors and drivers of biodiversity loss

Reduce pollution



actions to address pollution from different sources: nutrients, plastic etc.

Reduce multiple anthropogenic pressures on vulnerable ecosystems



collaborative actions with other conventions, business and corporates

LEVEL 3: STATE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM OBJECTIVES

At the top level of the pyramid, we need to define the ‘objective’ targets for the state of biodiversity we want to see by 2030. These should be spatially-based and quantified. These objectives will specify effective conservation of all Key Biodiversity Areas and other important *specific locations* in ecosystems worldwide that need to be better managed, preserved, or restored, to prevent the loss of threatened species, maintain species abundance, ensure ecosystem service flows, etc., and achieve the end state of biodiversity we want on a global scale ⁸

SMART objectives should be developed based on the published IPBES assessments, the IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, envisaged to be presented in May 2019, other assessments like WWF’s Living Planet Report 2018⁹, the Global Biodiversity Outlook 5, and scenarios and models indicating the trajectories to meet the 2050 vision¹⁰.

The objectives could address the status of ecosystems and species that need to be achieved to keep basic functions of the entire earth system and all man-used ecosystems to ensure they provide nature’s contribution to people in future:

- a) **Objectives related to the main ecosystems on earth:** oceans, forests, wetlands and river catchments, savannas, deserts, mountains etc.
- b) **Objectives related to groups of species:** threatened species, migratory species, tradable species, domesticated species etc.

LEVEL 4: STRATEGIC GOAL - MISSION FOR 2030

The post-2020 framework must unite Parties and non-state actors under a **shared, ambitious and quantified 2030 Goal that is reflected in the mission for 2030**, based on the existing commitment to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and nature. This “apex goal” should show the cumulative impact of the objectives and answer the question of *why this strategy is needed*¹¹.

Until now, different views have been expressed how a 2030 mission should be phrased. Views distilled from submissions were presented at COP-14¹²

... the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should have an actionable mission statement. ...general views expressed are that it should serve as a call to action, be science-based, be framed positively, be inspirational and motivating, be short and easily communicated, and be focused on implementation. It has also been suggested that the mission statement should be time bound, with 2030 suggested as a possible

⁸ See footnote 4

⁹ https://www.panda.org/knowledge_hub/all_publications/living_planet_report_2018/

¹⁰ CBD/COP/14/L.30

¹¹ See footnote 4

¹² CBD/COP/14/INF/16: PRELIMINARY SYNTHESIS AND ANALYSIS OF VIEWS ON THE SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

end date, and serve as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision (CBD/COP/14/INF/16, para 10¹³).

The 2030 Goal itself should be a measurable milestone on a longer pathway of change, a trajectory to achieving the 2050 vision of “living in harmony with nature”. It could be centered on the existing language of the CBD, but needs to be underpinned by a clear definition of what this means in practice, ideally through a well formulated metric (or set of metrics) to assess its success or failure. The Goal could be accompanied by a common and compelling message on the importance and value of biodiversity and nature for people’s well-being to ensure that other actors and sectors understand the fundamental role that nature plays¹⁴.

Discussions among civil society organizations during the project focused on the perception that the CBD cannot have a single and focused target like the 1.5° C-target of the UNFCCC. Nevertheless, the 2030 mission should also be easy to communicate and call on a transformational change.

One option was developed in the first workshop: ***‘Halt biodiversity loss by 2030 and reverse the downward trend by 2040 through restoration’***.

WWF presented another proposal: ***‘Reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and the planet’***¹⁵.

PLACEHOLDER FOR GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE PROTOCOLS

The post-2020 framework is expected to be comprehensive and should include goals and targets of the two protocols. This place should indicate the level to be defined where goals and targets of the Cartagena and Nagoya protocol could be expressed.

3. Improving implementation and reporting

Moving towards an innovative structure for new targets is, of course, not sufficient to solve the challenges of creating an effective framework for the next decade. Effective implementation is also needed, including accurate reporting combined with improved and transparent review mechanisms¹⁶.

a) National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are a key tool in implementing CBD goals and COP decisions at the national level. According to Article 6 of the CBD Parties are obliged to develop and implement NBSAPs; each Party shall: (i) *Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned;* (ii) *Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies*¹⁷.

NBSAPs are focused on national level targets and achievements, which leads to a more politically realistic approach than the global target setting. In addition, NBSAPs have different timelines - most of them go beyond 2020 – and indicators on national level differ from those on global level, which makes it difficult to compare the different NBSAPs.

The content of NBSAPs is challenging to aggregate in order to provide a realistic picture on the status of collective implementation results of the globally agreed goals and targets.

¹³ See footnote 12

¹⁴ See footnote 4

¹⁵ WWF (2018). WWF initial views on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. WWF, Gland, Switzerland

¹⁶ See footnote 4

¹⁷ <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-o6>

b) National reporting

The COP guidance to the 6th national report¹⁸ aims to make them comparable. It includes that Parties need to report against the ABT and the national targets of the respective NBSAP. However, the current analysis of all National Reports will still not be able to really assess how all Parties are progressing collectively to achieve the ABT due to the differences in reporting.

National reporting needs to be improved and become more accurate. Therefore, national reports should be subject to an external review process, which should be executed by an independent advisory committee.

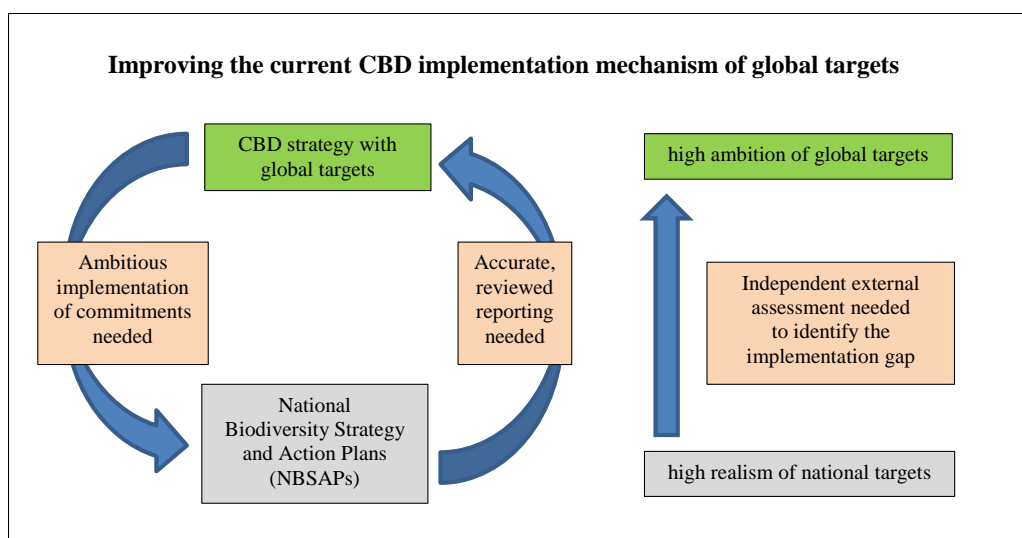
Furthermore, National Reports should explicitly include activities to implement decisions of other conventions to assess how countries perform across conventions and how they implement an integrated and synergistic approach.

c) Improved review mechanism

The current mechanism with NBSAP and National Reports should be improved and developed further into a 'pledge and review' mechanism similar to what was laid out in Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement¹⁹ with Nationally Determined Contributions - NDCs²⁰.

Importantly, a comprehensive independent gap analysis of the implementation status of the post-2020 framework should be established as a step of the review process after four-years. The aim is to realistically assess progress, performance and gaps of achieving 2030 targets (see figure below).

The assessment could be conducted by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).



An improved review mechanism needs a clear rule that during the implementation period of targets with NBSAPs only improvement, no back-stepping, is allowed until 2030. This could be ensured if a so called 'ratchet mechanics' will be put in place (see figure below).

The new global targets, set in 2020 at an agreed level of ambition, will inform the NBSAPs. It is expected that they might be adjusted if necessary and appropriate following the decision on a post-2020 framework. After the 4 years implementation period a global stock-take of National Reports and a subsequent gap analysis aim to show how the NBSAPs are delivering against the global targets.

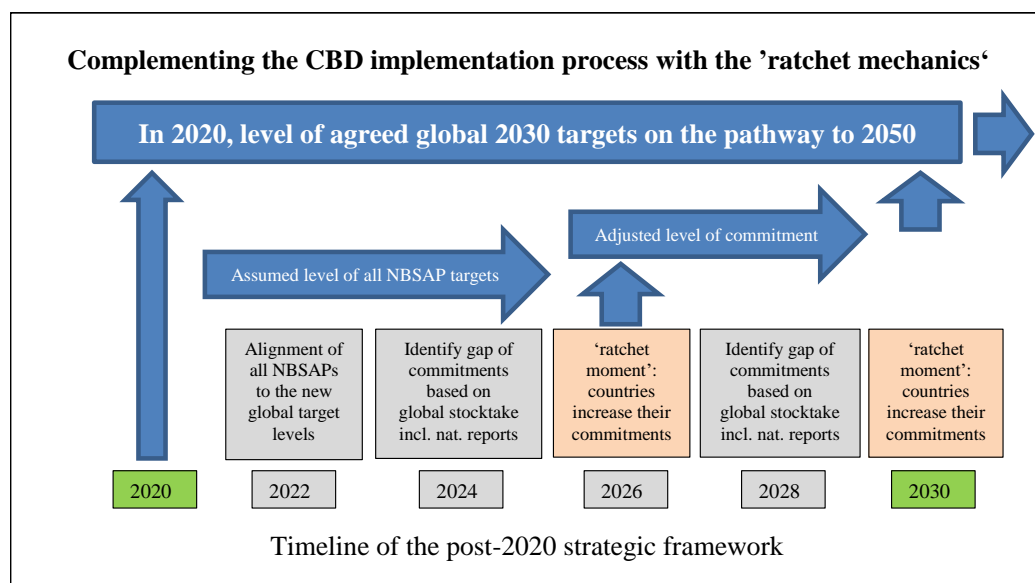
¹⁸ Decision XIII/27. National reporting <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-27-en.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/what-is-the-paris-agreement>

²⁰ <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions/ndc-registry>

A ‘ratchet moment’ should force Parties to regularly update and increase their national ambitions to collectively add-up, over the short- to mid-term, to the level of the agreed global 2030 targets.

This complementary procedure also supports transparency and accountability of the implementation, the reporting and the entire review process.



In the context of the Bonn Challenge IUCN is developing the ‘Bonn Challenge Barometer’ which is another tool to assess country’s implementation progress of their voluntary pledges to achieve global targets in a standardised form²¹.

4. Improving synergies with other conventions and agreements

The post-2020 framework is expected to also support implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), not only SDGs 14 and 15, of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²². The CBD needs to reflect the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems as the foundations of societies and economies which serve sustainable development of societies.

Synergies with the SDGs and goals and targets of other biodiversity-related conventions and the UNFCCC and UNCCD are essential to improve greater coherence and integration across relevant UN processes at global level. To integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation approaches throughout the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and within the UNFCCC is of utmost importance to maximise ecosystem-based solutions to the benefit of all Rio Conventions.

5. Scope and content of the resource mobilization component

Initial views are also provided in light of SBI recommendation 2/6 on *experiences in implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 as well the strategy and targets for resource mobilization, and in using relevant guidance, and ... to submit, views on the scope and content of the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework*.

In 2018, WWF Germany conducted a report to assess how well donor countries achieved the time-bound resource mobilization target on international financial flows – i.e. doubling of the baseline figure by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020 – by reviewing their annual biodiversity-related data reported to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)²³.

²¹ <https://www.iucn.org/theme/forests/projects/bonn-challenge-barometer>

²² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

²³ WWF Germany (2018): Barometer on CBD’s Strategy for Resource Mobilization - Monitoring Developed Country Parties’ Commitment to Double and Maintain Biodiversity-related International Financial Resource Flows. Berlin, Germany; access via Guenter.mitlacher@wwf.de

Based on OECD DAC data using constant 2016 prices, the baseline (defined as the average from 2006-2010) of biodiversity-related international financial flows from CBD Parties was US\$3.4 billion.

The assessment of bilateral resource mobilization shows mixed results. On one hand, donor countries that are Party to the CBD collectively doubled their biodiversity-related funding and increased their expenditure by 130% from the baseline to 2015. The funding level reached US\$7.8 billion. Overall, the commitment to target 1(a) of CBD's Strategy for Resource Mobilization was fulfilled (UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/4, para 7a ²⁴).

However, upon closer inspection, only 43% of countries doubled their expenditures, while 28% of countries had increased, but not yet doubled funding. Alarming, 29% of countries decreased their biodiversity funding in 2015 compared to the baseline.

In 2016, 57% of countries decreased their 2016 funding compared to 2015, while 43% of countries maintained their doubling commitment. This translated to a remarkable 20% reduction in biodiversity-related funding down to US\$6.2 billion (see table below).

To conclude, reporting of biodiversity financing is still a very difficult subject and many Parties lack capacity or political will to track their biodiversity spending through various mechanisms. The second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) noted *'that only a few Parties have submitted their financial reports, including reports on domestic resources...'* Hence, SBI-2 urged *'... all Parties to increase their efforts to achieve the targets, including the doubling of total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows... and maintaining this level until 2020, as stated in target 1(a)'* (CBD/SBI/REC/2/6, ²⁵).

The results of the report corroborate this conclusion. A sufficient funding is essential for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets until 2020 and the implementation of a post-2020 biodiversity framework.

Given the results for at least one of the targets of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization it must be noted that the approach to double international financial flows mobilized significant additional financial resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as requested by ABT 20. However, the funding commitments of donors vary considerably and are not stable over time. Even maintaining the funding level of 2015 is still a huge challenge for many donor countries.

However, besides domestic funding international financial flows to developing countries through bilateral and multilateral institutions appears still the most significant source to facilitate the implementation of a post-2020 biodiversity framework.

To improve the processes the various reporting methodologies to track biodiversity financing (OECD DAC, GEF, and CBD's financial reporting framework) should be assessed in order to develop a coherent methodological framework to ensure transparency, consistency, comparability, and accountability.

Sufficient funding is a prerequisite of critical importance to implement a post-2020 biodiversity framework. Therefore, ALL Parties should continuously increase their efforts to mobilize additional resources and to track their entire biodiversity-related expenditures at the national and international level to meet future requirements of a revised Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

The potential of ABT 3 on incentives and harmful subsidies to mobilize resources and to avoid further damage to biodiversity and ecosystems is of utmost importance in that regard (UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/4, para 8²⁶).

A new, revised or amended resource mobilization strategy must be an integral part of the overall post-2020 strategic framework to be adopted by COP-15. Therefore, Parties should ensure that a new strategy to mobilize additional resources is developed in parallel to achieve full coherence and coordination with the overall process for the post-2020 framework.

²⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/cop-11-dec-04-en.pdf>

²⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/sbi-02/sbi-02-rec-06-en.pdf>

²⁶ See footnote 24

Donor	2006-2010 Total BD Funding Average - "Baseline" (US\$ mil)	2015 Total BD Funding (US\$ mil)	% Change TO-TAL BD Funding Baseline-2015	2016 Total BD Funding (US\$ mil)	% Change TOTAL BD Funding 2015-2016
Australia	151.13	219.71	+45%	268.28	+22%
Austria	19.59	17.27	-12%	19.68	+14%
Belgium	91.13	196.14	+115%	130.80	-33%
Canada	62.90	59.10	-6%	22.94	-61%
Czech Republic *	0.00	3.01	+	3.62	+20%
Denmark	134.43	149.92	+12%	37.40	-75%
EU Institutions	422.53	598.06	+42%	714.30	+19%
Finland	73.54	19.41	-74%	5.97	-69%
France	208.28	1,599.29	+668%	1,904.94	+19%
Germany	323.42	1,177.56	+264%	1,111.23	-6%
Greece	3.32	0.19	-94%	0.96	+399%
Hungary **	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a
Iceland *	0.00	4.26	+	3.96	-7%
Ireland	29.82	24.33	-18%	43.39	+78%
Italy	46.05	67.53	+47%	48.62	-28%
Japan	1,149.57	2,048.01	+78%	677.46	-67%
Korea	18.83	33.54	+78%	25.18	-25%
Luxembourg	0.62	8.97	+1,346%	8.98	0%
Netherlands	151.89	197.21	+30%	89.58	-55%
New Zealand	10.26	5.56	-46%	7.30	+31%
Norway	174.79	590.07	+238%	420.83	-29%
Poland *	0.00	2.02	+	0.61	-70%
Portugal	2.29	1.12	-51%	1.10	-2%
Slovak Republic *	0.00	0.02	+	0.08	+373%
Slovenia *	0.00	0.01	+	0.36	+2,367%
Spain	176.41	35.19	-80%	30.47	-13%
Sweden	45.48	291.49	+541%	234.95	-19%
Switzerland	44.16	48.43	+10%	119.81	+147%
United Kingdom	54.64	411.09	+652%	296.81	-28%
United States §	342.75	7,808.52	+2,178%	1,309.03	-83%
DAC members, Total	3,737.83	15,617.03	+318%	7,538.66	-52%
DAC members, Total without USA	3,395.08	7,808.52	+130%	6,229.63	-20%

Table 2. The percent change in total biodiversity funding (constant price 2016) from the baseline average of 2006-2010 until 2015 (deadline for "doubling") and from 2015-2016 (indicator of "maintaining until 2020"). Barometer from the baseline until 2015: Red = Decrease in funding; Orange = 0-49.99% increase; Yellow = 50-99% increase; Green = 100% or more increase. Barometer from 2015-2016: Green = maintained doubling commitment; Red = did not maintain doubling commitment. * DAC Member since 2013 (as no data reported pre-membership, assumed baseline of US\$0), ** DAC Member since 2016. § Non Party to the CBD²⁷

Berlin, 15 December 2018

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Access further information on the results of the project from

<http://www.biodiv.de/en/projekte/aktuell/cbd-strategy.html>

²⁷ See footnote 23