

BirdLife International Priorities for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

(April 2021)

Proposals on Goals, Targets, Components & Indicators

The planet is facing a deep and long-term crisis rooted in a number of interconnected global challenges which are now greater than ever – a triple health, biodiversity and climate planetary emergency. It is therefore imperative that we build a strong and ambitious post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), that sets a course to a healthy environment for all.

The GBF must place species and ecosystems, as key elements of biodiversity, at its core and ensure that nature is fully integrated and mainstreamed into country and company sustainable development plans. It must be fully resourced, be underpinned by an accountable and transparent implementation mechanism and be intrinsically aligned with the wider nature (including oceans), climate, and sustainable development agendas.

This document provides BirdLife's reflections on the Draft Monitoring Framework (which includes updates to the zero draft goals and targets, termed the 0.5 draft, alongside proposed monitoring components and indicators), and circulated for review by the CBD Secretariat. This includes providing headline messages on BirdLife's key asks for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, alongside more detailed comments on the Goal and Target language, Components and Indicators.

Key overarching messages

This 0.5 draft of the Global Biodiversity Framework, in seeking to integrate the breadth of perspectives from OEWGII, has led to a lowering in ambition and a significant loss of clarity. There is a widening ambition gap, between what is needed to halt biodiversity loss, and what has been tabled, that must be bridged.

The new mission must be clear that we must not only halt the loss of biodiversity but start to recover it by 2030, in order to ensure full recovery by 2050. This goal of being 'nature-positive' by 2030 must translate into goals that deliver net gain of biodiversity at the ecosystem, species and genetic level. This means ensuring the following:

[Ecosystems and sites of importance for biodiversity](#)

We agree strong goals and targets are needed on ecosystem retention AND restoration including the effective conservation of all Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); going beyond a single site approach and connecting and integrating networks of KBAs into wider freshwater, coastal, marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

BirdLife International is the world's largest nature conservation partnership, with 115 partners. Through our unique local-to-global approach, we deliver high impact and long term conservation for the benefit of nature and people.

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- The revised **Target 1 on ecosystems** is a backward step, with significantly weakened language, in particular low ambition on spatial planning, which should be biodiversity-inclusive, multi-sectoral and cover 100% of land and sea area. The concept of 'net-gain' should be reinstated, as planning alone is not enough - it must lead to improvement of natural ecosystems.
- For **Target 2 on area-based conservation measures**, the primary focus on percentage area covered by protected areas is unhelpful, and likely to lead to the same problems as experienced with Aichi Target 11, with little emphasis on where protected areas are located, and how effectively they are managed. The target should be re-focused towards the desired outcome of effective conservation of key areas for biodiversity, with the means of doing this (through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; OECMs) listed second. Such protected and conserved areas should be effectively and equitably managed, and recognise the rights and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs). It should also include specific reference to 'key biodiversity areas', given these comprise the most comprehensive network of sites of particular importance for biodiversity, and are already used for targeting and tracking expansion and effectiveness of protected and conserved areas.

Species

We must adopt clear species outcomes and actions to ensure we are nature-positive by 2030. The inclusion of commitments on species is critical, given they are fundamental units of biodiversity, the building blocks of ecosystems, and have substantial public resonance.

- **For Goal A**, this means retaining and clarifying the milestone on species population abundance, adding a milestone to prevent human-induced extinctions, and rewording the milestone on threatened species to avoid incentivising unintended outcomes.
- **Strengthening a species action target (Target 3) is also key.** This should focus on implementing targeted intensive recovery actions for those species for which addressing threats (covered by other action targets) may not be sufficient to bring these species back from the brink.

Mainstreaming

We need strategic, pre-emptive, biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and policies that integrate nature and nature-based solutions into country and company sustainable development plans. This must cover 100% of national territories, coordinated at an ecologically relevant scale. These should reflect, and as far as possible integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global commitments like the Paris Agreement, to recognise the contribution of biodiversity in sustainable development, climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. Mainstreaming needs to be given greater prominence throughout the framework by adopting references to key sectors,¹ sector-specific terminology and indicators. These elements should create the enabling conditions needed to foster co-ownership and co-responsibility across sectors and cultivate co-ordinated biodiversity governance via a multi-actor and distributed responsibility approach.

- A global shift from conventional to sustainable production practices, such as in the agriculture sector, is urgently needed and should be better reflected across targets (Targets 1, 6, 9 and 17). Agricultural production occupies the largest share of used land and is responsible for 62% of threatened species globally.

¹ The key sectors listed by the CBD CoP13 decision XIII/3 are agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health.

- For the climate change-related target (Target 7), the loss of a clear % target for the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS) in mitigation and adaptation pathways, and the shift in phrasing from 'avoiding' to 'minimising', significantly reduces the ambition and degree to which this target is SMART (Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic, and Time-bound, to which we add Unambiguous and Scalable)².
- It should also be noted that for Target 7 and Target 10 (nature-based solutions and regulating services), ecosystem approaches and ecosystem-based approaches are both forms of NbS, with NbS being the umbrella term to recognise all forms of solutions based in nature; key to all these solutions is that they are 'biodiversity-inclusive' (incorporate the role of and impacts on biodiversity).

Implementation

A large part of the reason for the failure to meet the majority of the Aichi Targets is the lack of a clear implementation plan to achieve them. Therefore, there is a critical need for a stronger implementation mechanism and concrete commitments on resource mobilisation to be developed in advance of the implementation period.

- The framework needs to be actively implemented both at national level and beyond through international cooperation, tracking progress via a core set of indicators, and adequately resourced. In addition, each target needs a clear implementation plan, including milestones to 2030.
- The implementation mechanism should require Parties to translate all relevant global targets of the post-2020 framework into their domestic context – shortly after the adoption of the framework – and integrate them into updated, spatially-explicit National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) by an agreed deadline.
- Global and national targets need to be significantly improved so that they are more SMART. The current framework does not fulfil many of these criteria.
- Critical to implementation is the integration of nature into economic systems, which is a fundamental element for mainstreaming biodiversity.
- An effective and robust implementation mechanism should support the credibility of the framework by enhancing accountability, compliance, and transparency.

² Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic & Time-bound, to which we add Unambiguous & Scalable: Green et al. 2019 <https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13322>

Detailed commentary on BirdLife's priorities for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

BirdLife has four key priority asks for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: i) on ecosystems and sites of importance for biodiversity - to effectively and equitably retain and restore key areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services, ii) on species - to prevent extinctions, recover wildlife population abundance and safeguard the diversity of species, iii) on mainstreaming – to value and integrate biodiversity considerations across all sectors and wider society, and iv) on implementation - the framework needs to be actively implemented both at national level and beyond through international cooperation, with progress tracked via a core set of indicators, adequate resourcing, and underpinned by a comprehensive, transparent and accountable monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) process. Therefore, the focus of this paper is the goals and targets related to these, as follows:

- On ecosystems and sites of importance for biodiversity: Goal A, and Targets 1,2, and 13
- On species: Goal A, Targets 3 and 7
- On mainstreaming: Goal B, Targets 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 17
- On implementation: Goal D, Targets 17, 18, 19, and 20

Commentary on the 2050 Goals and Milestones

Goal A on conservation of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity³

Strong goals and targets on ecosystem retention *and* restoration including the effective conservation of all Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are fundamental, going beyond a single site approach and connecting and integrating networks of KBAs into wider freshwater, coastal, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. We are therefore pleased to see key elements for a goal on ecosystems including area, connectivity and integrity.

To put nature on a path to recovery by 2030, we need clear species outcomes and actions, with measurable and quantified goals, targets, and associated milestones. The inclusion of commitments on species is critical, given they are the fundamental units of biodiversity, the building blocks of ecosystems, and have substantial public resonance. A detailed rationale for these recommendations is included in our position paper "Species conservation in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework."⁴

As such we propose the species element and the associated milestone be strengthened. We propose three changes to the wording of the species component of Goal A:

- Firstly, we recommend adding an element committing to halt human-induced species extinctions because they have substantial public resonance, and governments already committed to halting them through Aichi Target 12.

³ Goal and Target text as originally drafted in CBD SBSTTA document SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1 highlighted in Times New Roman

⁴ BirdLife International 'Species conservation in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (February 2021)

(http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/birdlife_post-2020_species_position_24_feb_2021.pdf)

- Secondly, we suggest refocusing the commitment on threatened species to avoid unintended outcomes, because the currently worded target could be met by (perversely) allowing species to go extinct, and it could also be met even if most threatened species substantially deteriorate in status. Furthermore, the number (or %) of threatened species will mostly change owing to improved knowledge (of currently assessed species, and addition of newly assessed species) and revised taxonomy. Instead, we propose the wording “the overall risk of species extinctions is reduced by 20%” which can be measured using the Red List Index, which factors out such non-genuine changes to show overall trends driven only by genuine improvement or deterioration in status of species.
- Thirdly, we suggest clarifying the commitment on abundance by specifying ‘the population abundance of species’ so that it is clear that the aim is to increase the average numbers of individuals of species.

To keep the Goal reasonably succinct, we propose that the aim to halt extinctions replaces the element on threatened species in the Goal, while both are covered in the Milestones. An alternative would be to include elements on both extinctions and threatened species in the wording of the Goal.

Current text

Goal A. The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity.

2030 Milestones

- (i) The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].

Recommended text

Goal A. The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] from [baseline XX] through the effective conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas and other areas of importance, achieving net gain of biodiversity supporting healthy and resilient population of native species while preventing human-induced extinctions and maintaining genetic diversity*.

2030 Milestones

- (i) The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].
- (ii) Species extinctions are halted, the overall risk of species’ extinctions is reduced by 20% and the population abundance of species has increased on average by 20%.

Goal text

- **Retain** references to an increase in area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems.
- **Add** text on the effective conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas and other areas of importance.
- **Add** a requirement for ‘net-gain’, as planning alone is not enough – it must lead to improvement across all three attributes of natural ecosystems stated (area, connectivity, and integrity).
- **Add** a clear baseline for measurement of progress towards this goal, through the goal text or within the monitoring framework, in the form of headline indicators with agreed baselines.

- **Add** an element on “preventing human-induced extinctions” – in both the goal text and the milestone, as a bold commitment to build on that made to halt extinctions under Aichi Target 12.
- **Amend** to replace the aim to reduce the number of threatened species with an aim to reduce the risk of species’ extinctions by 20%- in the milestone and potentially goal text too, to refocus the commitment on threatened species to avoid unintended outcomes. The figure of 20% reduction in extinction risk is based on a projected trajectory to achieve 0% risk of human extinction by 2050.
- **Amend** the current 2030 Milestone A.2 to specify “the population abundance” of species has increased on average by 20%, so that it is clear that the aim is to increase the average numbers of individuals of species. The value of 20% is based on an aspiration to return average species population abundance to a baseline values of 1970 levels.
- **Remove** the [X%] quantifiers from all goal text but retain for the 2030 milestones, in order to avoid repetition.

Components and Indicators

- **Amend** the text of the monitoring components to ensure a focus on the state of ecosystems as opposed to process oriented indicators.
- **Retain** Headline indicator A.0.2. Living Planet Index,
- **Retain** Headline indicator A.0.3. Red list index to recognise its importance as an indicator of both species group health and resilience, and as a proxy for ecosystem integrity and connectivity, and on that basis retain associated component and complementary indicators (A.1.4. Red list index by species group and A.1.1.55 Red List index (wild relatives of domesticated animals))
- **Retain** Complementary indicator A.1.1.33 Biodiversity Intactness Index
- **Retain** Headline indicator A.0.3. Red list index, Component indicator; A.1.4. Red list index by species group and Complementary indicator A.1.1.55. Red List index (wild relatives of domesticated animals).
- **Amend** text of Component A.1.5. as “Number of species extinctions by species group (including for terrestrial, freshwater and marine species) and major habitat types”.
- **Amend** framework to up-list A.1.1.43. Wild bird index to become a Component indicator.
- **Amend** framework to move A.1.1.40. Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status according to the Red List, to become a Component indicator and re-word as “Percentage of threatened species that have improved in status since 2020”.

Goal B on nature’s contributions to people

In order to achieve transformative change, we must recognise that ‘our economies are embedded within nature, and not external to it.’⁵ This means we must, 1. communicate the importance and value of nature, 2. practice biodiversity-inclusive cross-sector planning, including planning at an ecologically-relevant scale, 3. improve the targets, but focus on implementation, 4. promote actions to address demand, and to collectively live within our means, 5. shift from ‘good practice’ to ‘required practice’, and 6. for actions on the ground take an ecosystem approach. The rationale for these recommendations is included in our position paper ‘BirdLife recommendations for

⁵ Dasgupta, P. (2021), *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*. (London: HM Treasury)

mainstreaming in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.⁶ Finally, mainstreaming needs to be given greater prominence throughout the framework by adopting references to key sectors,¹ sector-specific terminology and indicators. These elements should create the enabling conditions needed to foster co-ownership and co-responsibility across sectors and cultivate co-ordinated biodiversity governance via a multi-actor and distributed responsibility approach.

It is important therefore, that across the framework it is important to ensure provisions are made for the retention, restoration and enhancement of all four ecosystem service types: provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services.

Current text

Goal B. Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people.

2030 Milestones.

(i) Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people.

(ii) Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures.

Recommended text

Goal B. Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation, **restoration** and sustainable use, supporting the **sustainable** development agenda, for the benefit of all people.

2030 Milestones.

- (i) Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people.
- (ii) Nature-based solutions contribute to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and at least 30% of the climate change mitigation needed to stabilise warming below 1.5°C.**
- (iii) Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial flows and associated disclosures.

Goal text

- **Retain** the references to key ecosystem services for human wellbeing, including nutrition and food security, safe drinking water and disaster risk reduction.
- **Amend** to refer to the sustainable development agenda to link directly to the contribution of biodiversity in delivering the Sustainable Development Goals.

⁶ BirdLife International (2021) Species conservation in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/birdlife_post-2020_species_position_24_feb_2021.pdf) (Accessed 28.04.21)

- **Add** a milestone to 2030 recognising the contribution of biodiversity to climate mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, vital for people as well as biodiversity, and to help strengthen linkages and synergies with the climate agenda.
- **Add** a reference to require conservation *and* restoration, and sustainable management therein, of areas important for ecosystem services delivery.
- **Amend** 2030 Milestone B(ii) to address the need to align financial flows with the goals and targets of the GBF.

Components and Indicators

- **Retain** Complementary indicator B.1.1.2. Red List Index (pollinating species) and Complementary indicator B.1.1.7. Climatic Impact Index.
- **Amend** the baseline of the B.1.1.2 Red List Index (pollinating species) to the correct baseline year of 1998.

Goal D on means of implementation

The plan needs to be actively implemented both at national level and beyond through international cooperation, tracking progress via a core set of indicators, and adequately resourced, including through integrating nature into economic systems. Each target needs a clear, adequately resourced implementation plan, including milestones to 2030. It is imperative that global and national targets are significantly improved so that they are more SMART (Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic, Time-bound, Unambiguous and Scalable), ideally including some core, nationally comparable, measures. Currently many of the targets and elements do not meet these criteria. Without this the regular and accurate monitoring and reporting of progress, and therefore accountability and strength of the implementation mechanism, is undermined.

The inclusion of a Goal on implementation highlights how important this issue is being seen by Parties, however there are other crucial aspects of strengthening implementation, which need to be explicitly recognised, including resource mobilisation, capacity building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation. To facilitate implementation of the framework must be accompanied by a time-bound action plan for resource mobilisation.

Current text

Goal D. Means of implementation are available to achieve all goals and targets in the framework.

2030 Milestones:

- By 2022, means to implement the framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed.
- By 2030, means to implement the framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed.

Recommended text

Goal D. **[\$USX] of financial means of implementation, capacity building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation** are available **to close the biodiversity finance gap** and achieve all goals and targets in the framework.

D.1. By 2022, means to implement the framework and **close the biodiversity gap** for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed and **by 2024, national biodiversity finance plans are developed.**

D.2. By 2030, means to **close the biodiversity finance gap** for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed.

Goal text

- **Amend** the 2050 Goal to provide a clearer, more specific and measurable global commitment on financial means of implementation, as well as other means of implementation such as capacity building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation.
- **Add** a reference in the 2050 Goal and 2030 Milestones to the need to 'close the biodiversity finance gap,' or successfully reduce or redirect incentives and expenditures that are harmful for biodiversity while increasing those with positive impacts for biodiversity.
- **Amend** 2030 Milestone D.2 to focus on the need to close the global biodiversity finance gap by 2030 (see above)
- **Retain** the 2022 milestone for identification or commitment of resources to achieve all goals and targets of the framework, and add content to specifically address the need for Parties to develop national biodiversity finance plans by 2024, as part of a broader effort to update national plans and strategies in light of the global biodiversity framework.
- **Amend** to include an estimate of the resource mobilisation commensurate with full implementation of the global biodiversity framework.

Commentary on the Targets

Reducing Threats

Target 1 on ecosystems and spatial planning and land/sea use change

The revised target on ecosystems (Target 1) is a backward step with regard to ambition: in order to achieve what is needed to restore the integrity of ecosystems we should focus this target on ecosystem restoration as a more holistic concept, with key areas for biodiversity at the core, and to ensure alignment to the ambition within the UNCCD and UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.

Current text

Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.

Recommended text

By 2030, **[100%]** of land and sea areas globally are under **biodiversity-inclusive, multi-sectoral** spatial planning **at an ecologically-relevant scale**, retaining existing intact and **key areas for biodiversity** and restoring [X%] of degraded freshwater, **coastal**, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems **to achieve net-gain in extent, integrity** and connectivity among them.

Target text

- **Amend** the target to be fully comprehensive in terms of spatial coverage, with 100% of land and sea area under biodiversity-inclusive multi-sectoral spatial planning prepared at an ecologically-relevant scale.
- **Add** reference to 'net gain' as in the zero draft, as this planning must lead to an increase in the extent, integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems.
- **Remove** 'most' from the target language as all existing intact ecosystems should be conserved.
- **Add** reference to the need to retain all key areas for biodiversity and which ensure connectivity.
- **Remove** 'allow to' from the target language to raise restoration ambition.
- **Add** 'coastal' alongside "freshwater, coastal, marine and terrestrial" where the target discusses restoration of natural ecosystem types and **retain** reference to 'natural' ecosystems.

Components and Indicators

- **Amend** Headline indicator 1.0.1. as "Percentage of land covered by biodiversity-inclusive landscape scale land-use plans for terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems".
- **Amend** framework to up-list 1.1.1.1. Number of countries using natural capital accounts in planning processes to a Component indicator.
- **Retain** 1.1.1.2 'Percentage of spatial plans utilising information on key biodiversity areas.

Target 2 on area-based conservation measures

Target 2 is significantly weakened and lacks an 'outcome' focus. The primary emphasis should be placed on the desired outcome (effective conservation of sites of particular importance for biodiversity) before specifying the means of achieving this (expansion and effective management of protected and conserved areas). Otherwise, it puts us at risk of failing to conserve global biodiversity effectively by focusing on the 'how' (the conservation mechanism) rather than the 'what' (the important areas to be conserved). A detailed rationale for these recommendations is included in our position paper 'A site conservation target for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework'.⁷

Current text

Target 2. By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.

Recommended text

By 2030, **effectively** conserve **key biodiversity areas and other sites of particular importance** for biodiversity through well-connected and **equitable** protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures **covering** at least 30 per cent of **land and sea**.

Target text

- **Amend** the sequence of elements to focus on the biodiversity benefits that protected and conserved areas are intended to deliver.

⁷ BirdLife International 'A site conservation target for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework' (March 2021)
https://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/birdlife_post-2020_site-based_target_position_final.pdf

- **Remove** 'protect' as this may imply formal protection, which is inconsistent with the reference to OECMs.
- **Add** 'effectively' to emphasise the need for sites to be managed effectively, not simply designated.
- **Add** specify key biodiversity areas as the largest network of sites of biodiversity importance that are systematically identified through nationally led processes and include "and other sites of particular importance" to recognise additional priority locations.
- **Add** 'equitable' to emphasise the importance of equity and the rights and role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the designation and management of protected areas and OECMs.
- **Retain** 30% target for proportion of land and sea to be covered by protected and conserved areas, though this should be considered the minimum level of coverage, and we should aim higher.
- **Remove** the reference to 'the planet' as it lacks clarity as to the distribution of the 30% across ecosystems and specify 'land and sea' to be clear that it applies in each of major ecosystem types (terrestrial, marine, freshwater and coastal), so that none are neglected.
- **Add** reference to ensure such area-based measures are ecologically representative, effectively and equitably managed and recognise and support the rights and contributions of IPLCs.

Components and Indicators

- **Amend** Headline indicator 2.0.1. as "Protected area and OECM coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas" which is an existing SDG indicator, and delete Complementary indicator 2.1.1.3.
- **Amend** Complementary indicator 2.1.1.2. text to "Proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas in favourable condition" and upgrade to Component indicator.
- **Amend** the component 2.2 'Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority' to 'trends in Key Biodiversity Areas and other areas sites of particular importance for biodiversity' to recognise the important contribution KBAs in landscape-scale conservation.
- **Add** a Complementary indicator: "Number of countries in which KBA inventories have been updated nationally using the Global KBA Standard".⁸

Target 3 on species conservation actions

We are pleased to see the inclusion of a species action target, it will be critical to implement targeted intensive recovery actions, both in situ and ex situ, where required, for species whose survival depends on it or whose recovery cannot otherwise be enabled or sustained. However, the second clause on human-wildlife conflict is unrelated to promoting recovery actions and would be better removed from this target.

Current text

Target 3. By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].

Recommended text

By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable **recovery and conservation of threatened species of fauna and flora.**

⁸ IUCN (2016) A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas Version 1.0 IUCN, Gland, Switzerland

Target text

- **Retain** the text on 'active management actions' focusing this target on conservation action rather than sustainable use.
- **Add** 'threatened' to focus action on 'threatened' species and amend the target structure to place emphasis on the desired outcome of the target to implement targeted intensive recovery actions for species whose survival depends on it or whose recovery cannot otherwise be enabled or sustained.
- **Remove** the reference to human-wildlife conflict in this target, as this is misdirected, and move it to a more suitable target related to sustainable use/management.

Components and Indicators

- **Amend** the text of Headline indicator 3.0.2. 'Species recovery programmes' as "Proportion of species requiring intensive recovery actions to avoid extinction that are under active recovery management".
- **Remove** Headline indicator 3.0.1 Protected areas management effectiveness (this is covered under Target 2). Not all protected areas are managed for conservation of species (as opposed to ecosystems).
- **Amend** the text of Component indicator 3.1.2. as "Number of species for which recovery has been documented using 'green status of species' assessments on the IUCN Red List"
- **Amend** the text of Complementary indicator 3.1.1.4. as "Percentage of threatened species that have improved in status since 2020".
- **Add** a Component indicator: "Mean % of each Key Biodiversity Area identified for globally threatened species that is covered by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)"
- **Add** a Component indicator: "Proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas identified for globally threatened species in 'favourable condition'".
- **Add** a Component indicator for component 3.3 Number of countries with a national species recovery plan as follows 'Number of threatened species for which global or national action/recovery plans are i) up to date, and ii) being implemented.'

Target 4 on sustainable harvesting, trade and use of wild species

In its current form, the language refers to harvest/use/trade being at a sustainable level. However, it does not address associated impacts of such activities on non-target species, for instance, through bycatch. These activities not only impact populations of the species used/harvested/traded, but others as well and should be conducted both in a sustainable way and at sustainable level. There needs to be a clear distinction between legal and illegal activities (including harvest, trade and use) to avoid a perverse outcome whereby implementation of this target results in higher levels of exploitation as the process to legalise, regulate and effectively manage these activities requires more effort than allowing them to continue illegally and or unsustainably. Regulation must include the identification and application of sustainable harvesting methods and setting of quotas based on ecological limits.

Current text

Target 4 . By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe.

Recommended text

By 2030, ensure that harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is sustainable, **effectively regulated, minimises health risks and has no detrimental impacts on non-target species, with illegal activities eliminated.**

Target text

- **Amend** to clarify that harvest/trade/use of wild species should be regulated and related wildlife policies effectively enforced through adding 'effectively regulated'.
- **Amend** the reference to 'legal' and instead state 'with illegal activities eliminated', as the focus should be on eliminating illegal harvesting, trade and use (as not all of this will or can be legal if sustainability cannot be assured).
- **Amend** to 'minimises health risks' to clarify what "safe" harvest, trade and use refers to in a post-COVID-19 world, and to align with the adoption of the One Health approach as endorsed by the CBD.
- **Add** the text 'and has no detrimental impacts on non-target species' to address the issue of bycatch of non-target species.

Components and indicators

- **Amend** the components under this target which can be misinterpreted as a call for the legalisation of harvest, use and trade to 'illegal harvest and trade is eliminated, and legal harvest and trade is safe for biodiversity and human health' and 'legal use of biodiversity is sustainable and maintained within safe ecological limits and safe for human health and biodiversity'.
- **Add** a Complementary indicator: "Red List Index (Impacts of utilisation)" to facilitate better monitoring of the impacts of use.
- **Add** a Complementary indicator: "Red List Index (Impact of fisheries)" to facilitate better monitoring of fisheries related impacts.

To note: **Target 6** on pollution and **Target 8** on ensuring benefits to people through sustainable management of biodiversity, are both dependent on sectoral policies and practices taking into account biodiversity conservation needs for effective implementation and successful achievement.

Target 7 on climate change mitigation and adaptation

On addressing climate change (Target 7), the loss of a clear % target for the implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) in mitigation and adaptation pathways, and the shift in phrasing from 'avoiding' to 'minimising', significantly reduces the ambition of this target. Ecosystem-based approaches (EBAs) are a form of nature-based solution (NbS), with NbS being the umbrella term to recognise all forms of solutions based in nature. Following widely supported proposed principles⁹ NbS should sustain, enhance or support biodiversity; it is particularly important for this to be made explicit in the CBD context, by stating that these solutions are 'biodiversity-inclusive'.

⁹ Joint Civil Society Statement (2021) Nature-based Solutions to Climate Change Key Messages for decision makers in 2021 and beyond (e.g. <https://nbsguidelines.info/>)

Current text

Target 7 By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaptation and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems-based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.

Recommended text

By 2030, increase contributions to climate mitigation, adaptation **and** disaster risk reduction from **biodiversity-inclusive** nature-based solutions, ensuring resilience **of the most vulnerable ecosystems, avoiding** any negative impacts on **marginalised people** and biodiversity, **and maximising their contribution to helping species adapt to climate change.**

Target text

- **Retain** the three aspects of this target on climate change (mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction).
- **Amend** to provide a quantitative target, which is SMART, by integrating a % target on mitigation reduction through the implementation of nature-based solutions, to recognise nature's potential to combat climate change. We propose a slightly adapted version of the target proposed in the zero draft: 'By 2030, [...] nature-based solutions contributing at least 30% to the climate mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement'. In lieu of a direct reference to the Paris Agreement, an area-based target for extent of high carbon areas being managed as nature-based solutions for mitigation and adaptation could also be considered.
- **Amend** to ensure reference to 'biodiversity-inclusive' nature-based solutions – this requires the consideration and integration of the role of and impacts on biodiversity, ideally having positive impacts on biodiversity.
- **Amend** 'minimizing' to the stronger language 'avoiding' negative impacts on biodiversity to strengthen the ambition of this target and ensure that biodiversity is supported under NbS being promoted in the context of this convention.
- **Remove** the reference to 'ecosystem-based approaches,' a term that has been used differently over time in the CBD context, and which is generally captured under the broader definition of nature-based solutions.
- **Add** reference to the most vulnerable ecosystems and marginalised peoples, to recognise the differentiated impacts of climate change and the need to safeguard these groups according to clearly established principles.

Components and Indicators

- **Add** a complementary indicator: "Climatic Impact Index"
- **Add** through development indicators measuring the:
 - Number of countries that include nature-based solutions as part of national commitments to mitigate climate change impacts through biogenic carbon sequestration and storage
 - Number of countries that include nature-based solutions as part of adaptation approaches in national coastal, water, fire, agricultural, health and disaster risk reduction strategies
 - Contribution of biodiversity-inclusive nature-based solutions measured as an amount of greenhouse gas/ carbon dioxide equivalent in emissions reductions and enhanced sinks, [at global level or evidenced in individual countries' NDCs]

- Extent of high carbon areas being managed as nature-based solutions for mitigation.
- Extent of high carbon areas being managed as nature-based solutions for adaptation.

Meeting People's Needs

Target 8 on sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora

There is a need to better stress the need for positive biodiversity outcomes and sustainability under this target. We are therefore calling for this target to include a focus on achieving enhanced resilience of biodiversity to ensure sustained delivery of the benefits outlined (including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing) through sustainable management of wild species. It should not promote scaled up use of wild species. There is also need for the sustainable management of domestic species, which should be recognised here or under Target 9 on productive ecosystems.

Current text

Target 8. By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.

Recommended text

By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security **and resilience**, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, for people, especially for the most vulnerable, through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.

Target text

- **Add** a requirement to 'enhance' the resilience of biodiversity, to strengthen the biodiversity-positive elements of this target.

Components and Indicators

- **Retain** the Complementary indicator 8.1.1.4. Red List Index (species used for food and medicine)
- **Add** a Complementary indicator: "Red List Index (Impacts of utilisation)" to facilitate better monitoring of the impacts of use.
- **Add** a Complementary indicator: "Red List Index (Impact of fisheries)" to facilitate better monitoring of fisheries related impacts.

Target 9 on productive ecosystems managed for sustainable use

This target in its current form translates to 'sustainable intensification' which we see as a risk to biodiversity. We understand that the purpose of this target is to reflect the important contribution biodiversity and associated ecosystem services provides to productivity and associated benefits for people, but it needs significant strengthening in order to ensure that development is sustainable and does not allow for or drive perverse outcomes. It is important to clearly focus on more than agricultural systems, including marine and freshwater, to integrate other productive sectors, and link this to improved food security and nutrition under Goal B and Target 8. Therefore, we are suggesting the target is reframed to prioritise ensuring the enhancement of such benefits derived from biodiversity is 'sustainable'.

Current text

Target 9. By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].

Recommended text

By 2030, **enhance the sustainable contribution of biodiversity to productivity** in agricultural and other managed **freshwater, marine and terrestrial** ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].

Target text

- **Retain** the reference to productivity and sustainability of biodiversity in managed ecosystems, including the specific reference to agricultural systems, but **amend** 'sustainability' to 'sustainable contribution' to ensure benefits derived for biodiversity also result in a biodiversity-positive outcome.
- **Add** 'freshwater, marine and terrestrial' to be clear that the focus of this target is across productive sectors in each of the major ecosystem types.

Components and Indicators

- **Retain** Complementary indicator 9.1.1.2. Red List index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) and Complementary indicator 9.1.1.3. Red List Index (pollinating species)
- **Add** as a Component indicator the "Wild Bird Index".

Target 10 on nature-based solutions and regulating ecosystem services

This target as now phrased better captures the broader application of nature-based solution, recognising their contribution to the regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and water provision. Another benefit for people derived from Nature-based Solutions is integrated under Target 7 on climate change mitigation and adaptation, which both addresses the threat of climate change to biodiversity whilst also harnessing biodiversity to increase people's resilience to climate change. Fundamentally, it must be clear a fundamental component in securing these benefits is the retention and restoration of ecosystems.

Current text

Target 10. By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.

Recommended text

By 2030, ensure that **biodiversity-inclusive** nature-based solutions contribute to the **retention and restoration of ecosystems that underpin** the regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and **the** quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.

Target text

- **Retain** reference to the multiple benefits of regulating ecosystem services.

- **Add** 'biodiversity-inclusive' in front of 'nature-based solutions', to ensure (as for Target 7) that the role of biodiversity in these NbS is explicit.
- **Remove** reference to 'ecosystem approach' and reinstate the term 'nature-based solutions', as NBS is an umbrella term inclusive of 'ecosystem approaches' and 'ecosystem-based approaches' while having a wider and more specific scope than both of these concepts, including the retention, restoration and/or amplification of all ecosystem service (climate mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction as well as other ecosystem services).
- **Amend** to recognise the need for retention and restoration of ecosystems as fundamental in underpinning the delivery of these services.

Components and Indicators

- **Add** a complementary indicator on ' % of waters achieving sustainable abstraction'

Target 11 on cultural ecosystem services and benefits to health and wellbeing

Whilst this target has a focus on health and wellbeing, blue/green spaces planned and managed effectively also deliver biodiversity benefits, local climate adaptation and mitigation, clean air and water, and improved food security, which should be recognised within the target language.

Current text

Target 11. By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and wellbeing, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers.

Recommended text

By 2030, increase benefits from **biodiverse** blue/green spaces for human health and wellbeing, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%] especially for urban dwellers.

Target text

- **Amend** to read 'biodiverse' blue/green spaces, to recognise that such spaces must be planned and managed effectively to be 'biodiversity-inclusive.'

Components and Indicators

- **Add** the Red List Index and Living Planet Index as component indicators under 11.2 Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being.

Tools and Solutions

Target 13 on mainstreaming and economic reform

Target 13 on mainstreaming is now much weaker and neglects the fundamental elements needed to achieve the aspiration of a holistic, biodiversity-inclusive approach across all sectors, by placing biodiversity values and safeguards at the heart of decision-making. The removal of references to comprehensively applied Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), which are well-established processes for integration of biodiversity values and

the partial listing of instruments for integration¹⁰, means this target now lacks substance, relevance, and clarity.

Current text

Target 13. By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.

Recommended text

By 2030, integrate biodiversity values and **safeguards** into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **climate and sustainable development agenda considerations** and accounts at all levels and **across both public and private sectors**, ensuring that **biodiversity-inclusive Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are comprehensively applied at ecologically-relevant scale.**

Target text

- **Amend** to ensure mainstreaming is 'biodiversity-inclusive' both in terms of values but also 'safeguards' and promotes the integration of all biodiversity-relevant aspects 'within climate and sustainable development agenda considerations.
- **Amend** to explicitly reference the need for policy (legal, regulatory) approaches that support mainstreaming of biodiversity in the public and private sectors.
- **Add** a reference to 'biodiversity safeguards,' to avoid unintended or perverse outcomes for biodiversity.
- **Add** a reference to comprehensively applied, spatially-explicit Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and SEEA (System of Environmental Economic Accounting), the UN standard for the development of national environmental-economic accounts, and the need to ensure that these are applied at ecologically-relevant scale.
- To strengthen the implementation of this target and that of Target 1, we propose that the rationale guidance language for this target makes specific links to the spatial plans developed under Target 1. This provides one such tool that can be used to mainstream biodiversity conservation across sectors.

Components and Indicators

- **Add** a component indicator 'The proportion of national biodiversity policies and plans that incorporate national spatial assessments of KBAs and other areas of importance for biodiversity', to guide policy on mainstreaming biodiversity.
- **Add** a new component 'Trends in integration of spatial plans for biodiversity and ecosystem service values into planning processes' to ensure recognition of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem service integration across all governance levels.
- **Amend** component 13.3 to include 'terrestrial, coastal and marine spatial planning.'
- **Add** to component indicators SDG indicator 12.1.1: 'Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action developing, adopting or implementing policy

¹⁰ The current list includes 'policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts'.

instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP)' specifying that this should be limited to plans that explicitly incorporating biodiversity considerations or with SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies including NBSAPs.'

- Other suggested indicators (based on no net loss/net gain but could alternatively reference sustainable production and consumption or sustainable practices):
 - Proportion of national territory covered by current biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment (or equivalent comprehensive spatial planning)
 - Number of governments / subnational governments (a) with public procurement policies and action plans for achieving at least no net loss or net gain of biodiversity and (b) achieving at least no net loss or net gain of biodiversity through these policies and plans
 - Number of sector-wide policies in place for achieving no net loss or net gain of biodiversity.

Target 14 on supply chains

On supply chains (Target 14) we need to be explicit that this targets all actors (including economic sectors, companies, financial institutions, cities and local governments) and to clarify what is understood by the 50% reduction target on negative impacts to biodiversity, which could be inferred to mean that fully sustainable supply chains are not part of the ambition.

Current text

Target 14. By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable.

Recommended text

By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices, **international trade**, and supply chains are sustainable.

Target text

- **Retain** reference to sustainable supply chains.
- **Add** language referring to international trade in the target to ensure the international dimension is explicit here.

Components and Indicators

- **Amend** indicator 14.0.2. to reference SDG 12.6.1: 'Number of companies publishing sustainability reports' retaining the requirement to publish impacts on biodiversity.
- **Add** suggested indicators (based on no net loss/net gain but could alternatively reference sustainable production and consumption or sustainable practices):
 - Number of countries having policies requiring no net loss or net gain of biodiversity and reporting for companies listed or operating in their territories
 - Number of financial institutions using biodiversity metrics to guide investment and risk management around a goal of no net loss or net gain of biodiversity
 - Number of companies that have set and implemented targets for achieving no net loss or net gain of biodiversity, taking into consideration biodiversity impacts across their value chains
 - Number of sectoral policies in place for achieving no net loss or net gain of biodiversity

- Number of governments / subnational governments (a) with public procurement policies and action plans for achieving at least no net loss or net gain of biodiversity and (b) achieving at least no net loss or net gain of biodiversity through these policies and plans

Target 15 on sustainable consumption

We are concerned that simply asking “people everywhere to tackle consumption patterns “taking into account individual conditions” could be interpreted as a way for those in overconsuming, developed countries to justify continuing business-as-usual consumption and lifestyles. The focus of this target should be to reduce overall consumption and the need for this to be brought down to sustainable levels. This has the potential to be wrapped into an ecological footprint and supply/value chain target. Any target concerning sustainable consumption should be explicitly linked and aligned to SDG Goal 12 and indicators associated with it.

Current text

Target 15. By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.

Recommended text

By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity **and** make responsible choices commensurate with **the** 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.

Target text

- **Remove** reference to ‘patterns’ to place the emphasis on bringing overall consumption in line with sustainable levels.

Target 17 on economic incentives and subsidies

Critical to the framework’s success is ensuring that it effectively tackles perverse incentives and subsidies which have detrimental impacts for biodiversity. It is important to monitor *all* subsidies and incentives not just the direct ones. Indirect subsidies and those which encourage consumption or influence supply chains also have impacts on biodiversity directly or through pollution/waste or increased consumption.

Current text

Target 17. By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Recommended text

By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Target text

- **Remove** the word “most” before “harmful subsidies” to avoid subjective implementation and increase the ambition of this target. All harmful incentives and subsidies should be eliminated or redirected/re-purposed to be positive for biodiversity, by 2030.

Target 18 on resource mobilisation

Ensuring sufficient financial resources are mobilised to support efficient and effective implementation of all targets is critical, to close the biodiversity financing gap, this means current funding flows need to be multiplied by at least 5 times. It means explicit resource mobilisation targets for international flows, domestic financing, and private sector contribution. It is crucial that these resource flows and expenditures are effective. It should not just be about how much resource mobilisation there is but about how effective this resourcing is.

Current text

Target 18. By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Recommended text

By 2030, increase financial resources from all international and domestic sources by [%], **to close the biodiversity finance gap and** implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Target text

- **Retain** the references to increases in domestic and international financial resources through new and additional resources, as well as via the redirection of perverse incentives and subsidies (in Target 17), and for these to be commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets (the biodiversity finance gap).
- **Add** a reference to national biodiversity finance plans, and the need to finance their development and implementation in the supporting text.

Components and Indicators

- **Amend** component 18.1 to read ‘Identification of the biodiversity finance gap commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework,’ to align with revisions suggested under Goal D on implementation.
- **Add** an indicator tracking the number of countries with National Biodiversity Finance Plans.
- **Add** a cross-reference to the Target 17 headline indicators on reduction and redirection of harmful subsidies and incentives.

Target 19 on information sharing

This target’s monitoring elements have to cover the indicators used for tracking CBD progress, and not just biodiversity information as described. This means making openly available reliable and up-to-date information related to all indicators used to assess progress to CBD targets and goals at national resolution to allow government and civil society assessment of progress and shared learning of lessons as to what works. The CBD must be open and transparent.

Current text

Target 19. By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.

Recommended text

By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, **innovations and practices** is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through **development of biodiversity monitoring systems**, promoting awareness, education and research, **and is obtained through free, prior and informed consent and full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, with mechanisms in place by 2025.**

Target text

- **Amend** to ensure that the inclusion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices is by free, prior and informed consent, and as part of a full and effective participation of IPLCs.
- **Add** a reference to the 'development of biodiversity monitoring systems', as an important step in enhancing the quality of information available to decision makers.
- **Add** a milestone to 2025 to ensure the target and related activities are being actioned by 2025.

Components and Indicators

- **Retain** the complementary indicator 19.1.1.3 Proportion of know species assessed through the IUCN Red List and 19.1.1.5. Number of assessments on the IUCN Red List of threatened species.
- **Add** a complementary indicator on 'number of countries in which comprehensive national Key Biodiversity Areas assessments have been updated using the KBA global standard' and as well as this trend in awareness of biodiversity information we believe it is important to have an indicator to monitor trends in use of that information to guide policy.

Target 20 on participation

For this target to be effective it must be clear that participation in the decision-making process is from the outset, that this is full and effective as well as equitable, and recognises the multiple forms which such participation takes, such as 'informing' or 'empowering'. This target must include a milestone in order to ensure the target is enacted throughout the implementation period. It must also reflect and help implement the growing call for the universal right to a healthy environment.

Current text

Target 20. By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.

Recommended text

By 2030, ensure **full, effective and equitable** participation in decision-making **and implementation** related to biodiversity, and ensure **recognition of the right to a healthy environment, upholding the rights, including** over relevant resources, of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, girls as well as youth.

Target text

- **Amend** to include milestones for the actioning of the participation aspect of the implementation plan to 2030, to ensure it is carried out across the period to 2030.
- **Amend** the target to promote enabling conditions and the establishment, implementation and monitoring of appropriate legal and policy frameworks and other measures that:
 - Guarantee human rights in the implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, including the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and access to justice;
 - Respect, recognise and integrate the use of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, girls and youth;
 - Support and protect environmental human rights defenders; and
 - Guarantee 'full and effective' participation throughout the design, decision-making and implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.