

**A planetary emergency**

1. Nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history. Ecosystem health on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating precipitously eroding economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide. A Framework that galvanises transformational change is vital.
2. Decisive action, commensurate with the challenge, is imperative from local to global levels, from all countries and all sectors of society in the ocean, on land and in freshwater to secure the planet's life-supporting 'safety net'.
3. Ramping up conservation is urgent for solving the climate emergency: nature-based climate solutions have the potential to provide up to 37% of the climate change mitigation needed by 2030 to stabilize warming to below 2°C.
4. The Post-2020 Framework: one and only means of ensuring world agrees plan to secure our life support system

**Vision, Mission and targets**

5. The 2050 Vision of "*Living in harmony with nature*" needs to be underpinned by science-based Goals.
6. Three biodiversity goals are needed: on genes, species and ecosystems, consistent with the CBD's definition of biological diversity. "*There is no single goal based on any one facet that would, if realized, guarantee by itself that the necessary outcome for the other facets would be achieved*" (Diaz et al., 2020).
7. The Framework must galvanize action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030, and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050. This is in line with "bending the curve" ("no net loss"; towards net gain).
8. A simple and clear Mission for 2030 should reflect this ambition. A suggested formulation is: *From 2020, take urgent action across society to halt net biodiversity loss by 2030 and begin restoration for the benefit of planet and people. A more communicable Goal is "Nature Positive"*.
9. Biodiversity underpins sustainable development. The Framework needs to fully align and contribute to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and targets. SDG targets with a timeline of 2020 (reflecting current Aichi targets) need to be updated and harmonised with the post-2020 Framework.
10. The whole Framework should be science-based.

**A paradigm shift in conservation action:**

11. Achievement of the 2030 Mission requires action at scale to improve the status of biodiversity: to tackle threats (direct pressures) to biodiversity and their underlying causes, ensuring delivery of the benefits of biodiversity to people.
12. Increasing ambition is essential to retain the integrity and intactness of natural or near-natural ecosystems over the planet's terrestrial, marine, and freshwater surface and improve ecological representation (of species and habitats / ecosystems)
13. Global action to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide is critical to conserve and restore ecosystems and the services they provide. A goal on ecosystems for 2050 and 2030 targets should restore the integrity of natural ecosystems and sustainability of managed ecosystems through the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.
14. Protection of 30% of the planet (land, ocean and freshwater) in equitably governed and effectively managed and connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including all Key Biodiversity Areas.
15. Not just in protected areas: we need a "Whole earth approach" - sustainable use and effective management everywhere.
16. The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas can ensure that new and existing protected areas are effective in achieving their biodiversity and social outcomes, respecting the rights, custodianship and participation of IPLCs.
17. Scaling up species conservation through an ambitious species goal for 2050, and 2030 targets that prevent extinctions, reduce extinction risk of all species, maintain abundance of non-threatened species, and bring about the sustained recovery of wild species whilst ensuring that use is safe, legal and sustainable. IUCN's developing Global Species Action Plan will support governments take action.
18. Connectivity needs to be improved to develop ecological networks (on land, freshwater, ocean and air), mitigate fragmentation for migratory species, gene flow, and support adaptation to climate change.
19. Viable areas of natural or semi-natural habitat need to be maintained within and around production systems.

## **A Framework for all stakeholders**

20. A truly global Framework for biodiversity conservation is needed for all of society; for countries, cities, sub-national governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, industry, women, youth, farmers, civil society and the private sector. It should comprehensively integrate a rights-based approach, be gender-responsive and reflect linkages between nature and culture, a crucial focus for achieving a world of living in harmony with nature.
21. To facilitate such involvement, all elements of the Framework should be scalable from global to local and able to be disaggregated into science-based targets to allow any national government, sector or stakeholder to determine specific contributions towards global targets, and to reflect differentiated responsibilities.
22. Such targets quantify the mitigation of pressures needed to increase the status of biodiversity and address actions necessary to remove threats to biodiversity in the area over which any actor has responsibility.
23. Post- 2020 commitments should also be made from non-State actors reflected in the new Framework through, for instance, national level targets that directly contribute (and link) to global targets.

### **Joining the dots for nature**

24. The Post – 2020 Framework It must be a unified action plan that integrates and achieves the objectives of the CBD, supports its two Protocols, the other two Rio Conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions and processes.
25. Targets should be additive across countries to provide clarity on progress achieved at any given time towards the achievement of the 2030 Mission.
26. Importantly, national level targets will need to address the import and export of embodied threats to biodiversity resulting from trade flows between countries (*'telecoupling'*).

### **Effective implementation: NBSAPs**

27. A clear "line-of-sight" between the Mission, Vision, goals, targets and indicators, is required to make national level contributions to global targets - and to the Mission - evident and accountable. Parties should formulate national level targets that will collectively contribute to the relevant global target, using the same metrics and indicators.
28. Given the importance of alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, all indicators for biodiversity-related SDG targets should be utilised as headline indicators to ensure efficiency and consistency across reporting processes; additional headline indicators should only be included where there are clear thematic gaps among existing SDG indicators.
29. A monitoring and review process utilising existing indicators and a mechanism for periodic 'global stocktakes' to enable countries to 'ratchet up' (enhance ambition and implementation efforts) must be put in place.
30. Scaled up monitoring will need to assess whether national targets would 'add up' in terms of impact, to yield the intent of the global target(s) when "combined with" voluntary contributions made by non-State actors.
31. NBSAPs will need to be re-formatted to align with new goals and targets and become the main vehicle for implementation of all biodiversity targets. They should facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming - to achieve the change necessary across all government departments and sectors.

### **Resource mobilisation & the business case for nature; communication and awareness**

32. Private and public finance together with philanthropic resources are essential to leverage private investment for the achievement of the Framework's global biodiversity targets to generate economic benefits while increasing biodiversity.
33. USD 600 - 800 billion per annum (approximately 0.7-1% of - global GDP) is required to fund implementation of the post-2020 Framework, noting that current funding is less than USD 200 million.
34. Increased investment in nature (from all sources) to USD 200 billion per year is required, with an increase of USD 66 billion per year to developing countries through international financial flows and increased domestic resource mobilization.
35. Integration of nature into economic policies across government departments through eliminating, redirecting and reducing subsidies harmful to nature by at least USD 500 billion per year is vital.
36. As economies recover post-COVID, the business case for investing in nature must be strengthened, highlighting biodiversity values, social and environmental benefits, economic gains and avoided losses. Society must "build back better" and greener.
37. Raising awareness of all stakeholders on the urgency to act on the interconnected crises we face is essential – to help generate a public movement for nature, including at the IUCN World Conservation Congress (Marseille, 2021).