

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: Political clarity and shared prosperity are invaluable assets

Avaaz's Listening Document for COP 15 (Part 1) & Comments on the First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Listening Document

《2020年后全球生物多样性框架》：将明晰政策与共同繁荣化为我们珍贵的资产

Avaaz 向《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会（第一阶段）呈交的倾听立场文件及对《2020年后全球生物多样性框架》（壹案文）的意见

《倾听立场文件》

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Dear President Xi: Political clarity and shared prosperity are invaluable assets. We need them here and now.

致 尊敬的习近平主席：
 明晰的政策和共同繁荣将是我们珍贵的资产。我们应借昆明大会之机，争取明晰政策和共同繁荣。

Your Excellency,

Humankind is in a dire emergency: we are losing our biodiversity at a rate that is compromising our security and the very foundation of human health and prosperity. The upcoming United Nations Biodiversity Conference in Kunming provides an opportunity to give people around the world the assurance that no one will be left behind in the global recovery plan, that multilateralism can work, and that citizens can trust in governments' ability to deliver concrete solutions to global crises. As you recently stated at the United Nations General Assembly, "We must improve global governance and practice true multilateralism".

In assuming the Presidency of the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), China takes on a major historical responsibility. None of the objectives adopted under the CBD in the last two decades have been met so far, and the multilateral work to stop and reverse biodiversity loss is in urgent need of a deep renewal.

The road to COP15 started almost three years ago, when the process to develop a post-2020 global biodiversity framework was officially launched in Sharm el-Sheikh (COP14) in 2018. Despite genuine efforts from numerous stakeholders, we have yet to see a clear shared ambition emerge. While several Parties, including from emerging economies, have engaged in the ostensible delaying and even sabotaging of negotiations, ambition and compromise, other Parties, especially in developed countries, have yet to fulfill their commitments to more solidarity towards the rest of the world.

In this context, we need China to break its own silence. Over the past years, China has too often remained ambiguous about what it expects from the Kunming outcomes. And when its voice was heard, it was too often to undermine the ambition of the post-2020 framework, for example in regards to the transparency mechanisms that are essential to stop and reverse biodiversity loss. In 2005, your Excellency, you famously declared that "Lucid waters and lush mountains

尊敬的习主席：

人类正处于一场严峻的危机之中：地球的生物多样性正急速流失，这危及人类的安全，也动摇人类健康和繁荣的根本基础。即将于昆明召开的“联合国生物多样性大会”可提供一个重要的契机，让全世界的人民确信：全球生物多样性恢复计划绝不会落下任何人；多边主义可发挥积极作用；人民可以信赖政府有能力为全球性危机提供具体解决方案。正如您最近在联合国大会上讲话时提到的：“我们必须完善全球治理，践行真正的多边主义”。

作为《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会（COP15）的主席国，中国承担着重大的历史责任。迄今为止，过去二十年间《生物多样性公约》所通过的目标尚无一个得以实现，阻止并扭转生物多样性丧失的多边工作亟需彻底革新。

制定《2020年后全球生物多样性框架》的进程于2018年在沙姆沙伊赫（第十四次缔约方大会）正式启动，迈向第十五次缔约方大会的努力也随之开始。尽管众多利益相关方做出了切实的努力，但我们尚未见到一个明确、共同的雄心目标。某些缔约方（包括来自新兴经济体的某些缔约方）一再敷衍拖延，甚至破坏谈判过程、保育目标和妥协；而其他一些缔约方，尤其是发达国家，则未能履行其与其他国家和地区团结一致的承诺。

在这样的背景下，我们需要中国停止保持缄默。过去几年，中国在阐述对昆明大会的预期时，经常采用较为模糊的措辞；而中国在某些问题上的具体表态，则损及《2020年后全球生物多样性框架》的保育态度与雄心壮志，例如，贵国对阻止和扭转生物多样性丧失至关重要的透明度机制的立场。习主席，您曾于2005年提出闻名于世的“绿水青山就是金山银山”表述，我们完全认同您的这项观点；在如今的全球现实情况下，更需要我们重建信任和团结。在迈向成功的第十五次缔约方大会的道路上，明晰的政策和共同的繁荣更是我们的“金山银山”。

are invaluable assets”, and we completely agree with you on this. But in today’s global reality, we need to rebuild trust and solidarity. On the road to a successful COP15, it is political clarity and shared prosperity that will be invaluable assets.

We thus need the COP15 Presidency to hold all Parties accountable for making this meeting a success. The commitments included in the Kunming Declaration can serve as a blueprint for this. And we need China to be clear on its own ambition for all the elements of the post-2020 framework. This includes political consistency between words and action throughout China’s international commitments and initiatives, such as removing any ambiguity on the fact that the Belt and Road Initiative will not further harm global efforts to achieve climate and biodiversity goals, nor undermine human rights.

When faced with political gridlock, it is the duty of the COP Presidency to dare to make the clearest proposals, with humility but determination, in order to overcome the inertia that is drawing us towards a lower ambition. The current trend in negotiations will only lead us to repeat the failure of previous biodiversity frameworks. We can not, and should not, let this happen again.

Your Excellency, allow us to say this again: This is the responsibility you chose to assume when you decided to host this historic multilateral conference. Success will require China’s continuous and proactive engagement in the process, until the last hammer blow of COP15 next year. Until we reach a better end, or until the bitter end.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is crying for real leadership from all sides. Despite two successive drafts, Party delegations are still running around in circles about what they see as its most important elements. This is why the Chinese delegation should receive a clearer, stronger mandate from the government, so that it can engage in as many bilateral exchanges as possible with all regions and be able to arrive at these discussions with a clear vision of the

因此, 我们需要中国展现担当, 作为第十五次缔约方大会的主席国敦促所有缔约方承担各自的责任, 以确保此次会议取得圆满成功。写进《昆明宣言》的承诺可作为推进这一重要进程的蓝图。同时, 我们也呼吁中国明确提出自身对《2020年后全球生物多样性框架》各项内容的目标; 包括在中国所有的对外承诺和项目中做到言行一致, 例如: 明确地展现“一带一路”项目不会更加损害全球为实现应对气候变化和保护生物多样性的目标所做的努力, 也不会损害人权。

在谈判陷入政治僵持时, 缔约方大会主席国有义务展现魄力提出最为明确的建议, 保持谦逊但坚持决心, 从而克服谈判中试图降低保育目标的力量。目前的谈判态势只会让我们重蹈过去在生物多样性框架方面的失败。我们不能, 也不应该让这种情况再次发生。

尊敬的习主席, 请允许我们再次强调: 中国在决定主办此次具有历史意义的多边大会时, 便已选择承担重要的责任。大会的成功需要中国持续积极地参与这一进程, 直至第十五次缔约方大会在明年落下定音之锤, 直至我们争取到更高水平的成果, 否则等待我们的只有失败的苦果。

《2020年后全球生物多样性框架》眼下迫切需要各方展现出真正的领导力。尽管已经接连起草了两版案文, 但各缔约方代表团仍在就他们认为最重要的内容兜圈子。因此, 中方代表团应获得中国政府更为明确、更强有力的授权, 从而能够与其他方开展充分的双边磋商, 并让协商桌上双方都能清楚认知中方对大会成果的期待。这样, 您提倡的“真正的多边主义”才能对谈判进程提供帮助。简言之, 中方代表团必须展现更坚定的姿态, 才能打破当前的延滞局面, 并且帮助厘清各缔约方之间存在共识和分歧的领域。

ambition of China for COP15, one that it can share openly with others. This is where what you call “true multilateralism” could support the process. In short, the Chinese delegation must become more assertive in order to break the ongoing delaying game, and help identify more clearly the areas of agreement and disagreement between Parties.

Taking the time to listen carefully to discussions is laudable, but that time is past: now is the time for concrete proposals and a more fruitful confrontation of ideas. The process clearly needs greater leadership from your government. Your words must become reality and you must fully deploy the resources that are needed so that this multilateral process can deliver meaningful results.

The science is clear, we cannot afford further delay on addressing biodiversity loss. The CBD COP15 must be the moment when the international community decides to take a major turn for the sake of all life on Earth, sustainable development, and an inclusive and just recovery for all. As a people's powered movement, Avaaz will be on the alert and we will organize and mobilize, holding governments accountable if need be, including yours.

Polite collective applause and joyful pictures will not be enough in Kunming, this October or next year. We need serious outcomes at the level of ambition designated by science. This is a time for difficult conversations to take place more openly, so that we can finally move forward together with the transformational change that we need. May the proposals contained in this letter, as well as others presented below, be helpful in this endeavour.

With hope, humility and determination,

The Avaaz Team, on behalf of the more than 2.7 million citizens around the world who have already signed a petition to conserve and protect at least half the planet.

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耐心倾听讨论过程固然值得称道,但这一阶段已经成为过去;现在是提出具体提案和开展更有成效的意见交锋的时刻。为推动这一进程,中国政府需要发挥更强大的领导力。只有言出必践,充分部署必要的资源,才能使这一多边机制产生有意义的成果。

科学证据已经确凿无疑,在解决生物多样性丧失的问题上不容我们持续拖延。《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会必须促成国际社会做出能带来重要转变的决策,从而保障地球上的所有生命的福祉,实现可持续发展和具有包容性和公平性的恢复。作为一个由全球人民组成及推动的团体, Avaaz将持续密切关注大会动向,开展组织动员工作,以在必要时确保包括贵国政府在内的各国政府负起责任。

今年十月开始直至明年的昆明第十五次缔约方大会,需要的不仅是礼节性的集体鼓掌和快乐祥和的合影;我们更需要符合科学认定的保育目标的会议结论。我们需要在大会上更加开诚布公地进行谈判,即使这些对话十分艰困,以使我们最终能够共同推动人类所必需的转型变革。我们希望本函所做出的请愿以及随函附上的各项建议能够对推动这项工作做出贡献。

顺表希望、谦逊和决心,

Avaaz团队,代表在一份呼吁人类保育和保护好至少一半地球生态的《请愿书》上联署签名的全球270多万民众的 敬上

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COP15: the moment that can pave the way to sustainable development and human flourishing for everyone

Avaaz approaches this COP 15 (Part 1) with a commitment to remind Parties of what is necessary for the effective implementation of the CBD objectives, for a strong post-2020 global biodiversity framework and for the success of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

This paper is built upon [an extensive analysis of Parties' submissions and comments](#) during both the formal and informal CBD preparatory meetings¹. It also provides insights from exchanges with representatives from civil society and members of vulnerable groups, [reflected in our previous listening document](#). We hope that this document will be helpful to the actors who wish to address the urgent challenge of protecting our people and our planet from the tragic consequences of continued biodiversity devastation.

This paper –supported by over 400 indigenous and grass-roots organizations, as well as over 2.7 million citizens who have signed [Avaaz's petition to protect biodiversity](#)– highlights the shared sense of urgency from our movement, an urgency, we believe, is shared by several Parties to the CBD. It includes the visions and concerns of people and organizations around the world regarding the challenge of stopping biodiversity loss and climate change within the CBD and other fora.

Despite the latest reports presented by expert bodies, including the IPBES, IPCC, the recent discussions, statements and positions made by different countries and organizations in environmental and economic meetings, make clear that, despite the rapidly escalating ecological crises, achiev-

ing the needed ambition and commitment continues to be an extraordinary political gridlock.

In the current context where ecological and economic reconstructions are needed worldwide, we believe it is important to recall that biodiversity conservation and protection is central to achieving sustainable development. Avaaz recalls the words included in the briefing prepared by the CBD Secretariat as inputs for the 2018 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)², which says: *“Biodiversity is essential for sustainable development and human well-being. It underpins the provision of food, fibre and water; it mitigates and provides resilience to climate change; it supports human health, and provides jobs in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and many other sectors. Without effective measures to conserve biodiversity and use its components in a sustainable manner, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will not be achievable”*.

By invoking CBD Aichi Target 2³ and previous CBD COP decisions⁴, as well as the UN Human Rights Council report on human rights relating to the a safe, clean and healthy environment⁵, back in 2018 the CBD Secretariat document explained clearly and in a concise manner, appropriate for decision-makers, how biodiversity should be addressed in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its ‘leave no one behind’ principle⁶.

An implementation approach to ground the concept of ‘sustainable use of biodiversity’, came into being with the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda: CBD COP 13th and 14th decisions, reinforced by the Cancun Declaration on

1 All statements currently available from SBSTTA-24 ([190 Party statements](#)) and SBI-3 ([170 Party statements](#)). See also the 88 submissions from the Parties reacting to [notifications 2020-045](#) and [2021-012](#).

2 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/18277CBD_input_to_2018_HLPF.pdf

3 “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.”

4 www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-05-en.pdf; www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-03-en.pdf; Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/edd1/7e90/76ccae323fc6c2286ceba9a2/cop-13-24-en.pdf>

5 UN Human Rights Council, 34th Session. Available at: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session31/Documents/A%20HRC%2031%20252_E.docx

6 Leave No One Behind “The full enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food and water, depends on the services provided by ecosystems. The provision of ecosystem services depends on the health and sustainability of ecosystems, which in turn depend on biodiversity. The full enjoyment of human rights thus depends on biodiversity, and the degradation and loss of biodiversity undermine the ability of human beings to enjoy their human rights.” (UN Human Rights Council, 34th Session)

COP15: the moment that can pave the way to sustainable development and human flourishing for everyone

Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being, focused on the inclusion of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use approaches into the policies and planning of key economic sectors: starting with agriculture, forests, fisheries and tourism, and followed by the sectors of infrastructure, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, and health.

As it has happened before such clear statements were made, biodiversity loss continues at an alarming rate, arguably because its value as underpinning human well-being is not fully understood and adequately taken into account in public and private decision-making. Avaaz has previously presented its five pillars for a successful and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Avaaz believes that a strong post-2020 global biodiversity framework able to meet the challenges of this decade should:

1. Enable the full and effective participation, as well as the full and effective recognition of the lands, roles and rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities by 2025;
2. Equitably and effectively conserve and protect at least 50% of the planet by 2030, with Indigenous peoples and local communities front and center in that effort;
3. Phase out all harmful incentives and subsidies for activities that cause biodiversity loss and redirection of them towards sustainable development;
4. Get the needed funding to support a biodiversity-positive, just and inclusive transformation of economic sectors, so economies work for the Planet and people;
5. Ensure people's participation in biodiversity policy, as well as innovative and well-designed, binding transparency, accountability, and compliance mechanisms.

Avaaz is convinced that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework can and should be a roadmap ambitious enough to finally accomplish what has been talked about for too many years now, and this very COP15 is a decisive moment towards that goal. Without increased action we risk condemning future generations to life on a semi-habitable planet, already a reality for our generation's most vulnerable or something far worse.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is our generation's legacy, and its urgent implementation will be a reflection of how we chose to face this critical tipping point. Beyond getting the process of developing the framework right, we, the people of the world, urge our representatives acting as negotiators in this COP 15 process, to work together towards a higher purpose. We strongly urge them to make decisions based upon the demands of science and in benefit of all living beings, looking beyond short term political and economic interests

In the Annex to this document, the reader will find an extensive and exhaustive list of edits which Avaaz suggests for the Kunming Declaration, the First Draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as well as its accompanying COP15 decision.

1. Full and effective recognition of the roles and rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)⁷

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) should be front and centre of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This is not only a moral duty but a strategic imperative for our global security given their crucial role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Recognizing the role of IPLCs in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use must go well beyond what has been done for many years, in line with the draft Kunming Declaration currently being discussed for the Part 1 of COP15. COP 15 is the opportunity to do more than the mere mention of the need for a full and effective participation of IPLCs and ground their participation within the rights-based approach whose importance is now recognized.

In previous policy documents, Avaaz has pointed out that a rights-based approach, in tandem with a whole-of-government and society approach, will be necessary to make the changes needed over the next decade if we are to achieve key multilateral agreements, including the vital 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

After consulting carefully to many actors, this Listening Document calls for the full recognition of IPLCs' collective lands, waters and territories by 2025, in line with recommendations from the IPBES *Global Assessment Report* (2019) and other scientific and policy references. Territories of the world's 370 million Indigenous peoples cover at the very least between 24% to 26.5% of land worldwide, containing 80% of the planet's biodiversity⁸. As the human story unfolded, their cultures, knowledge and livelihoods safeguarded the world's most precious resources through a sustainable and successful coexistence with biodiversity. And yet IPLCs are not only still not recognized as central actors for conservation, but they are also too often victims of violent land grabs and systematic disenfranchisement. Each

year hundreds of IPLC leaders are murdered at the hands of individuals, corporations or even governments that prey on their lands and natural resources and continue denying them their rights.

COP15 must recognize and address the role of IPLCs as stewards of their lands, resources, knowledge, and livelihoods, and their fundamental contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. They must finally be considered as central actors for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. IPLCs should be extensively consulted on how, with their free, prior, and informed consent, their traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices could be fully integrated in the planning and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Furthermore, in accordance with the "transformative change" approach presented in the first draft, a rights-based and inclusive approach should be reflected in the consideration of IPLCs as relevant actors of such a change, thus broadening their participation to make it truly full and effective.

Lastly, it is important to note a recent decision by the 2021 IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille, France, *inter alia* encouraged State and government agency members to "ensure that existing and new protected and conserved areas are governed and managed by indigenous peoples and local communities, or - at the very least - to ensure full, equitable and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making, the free, prior and informed consent, as called for by UNDRIP, and the appropriate recognition of customary and local governance authorities of indigenous peoples and local communities in the establishment, ex-

⁷ Avaaz is aware of ongoing work by the UN permanent forum on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the UN special rapporteur on Indigenous peoples and the UN special rapporteur on human rights to clarify relevant terminology and rights of IPs and rights of LCs. The report will be published in 2022. Until then, Avaaz will continue to use IPLCs as defined in the CBD glossary.

⁸ Sobrevilla, C. (2008). The role of indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation: The natural but often forgotten partners (No. 44300, pp.1-102). The World Bank. See: <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/995271468177530126/the-role-of-indigenous-peoples-in-biodiversity-conservation-the-natural-but-often-forgotten-partners> Garnett, S. T., Burgess, N. D., Fa, J. E., Fernández-Llamazares, A., Molnár, Z., Robinson, C. J., ... & Leiper, I. (2018). A spatial overview of the global importance of Indigenous lands for conservation. *Nature Sustainability*, 1(7), 369-374. See: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-018-0100-6> Dinerstein, E., Joshi, A. R., Vynne, C., Lee, A. T. L., Pharand-Deschênes, F., França, M., ... & Olson, D. (2020). A "Global Safety Net" to reverse biodiversity loss and stabilize Earth's climate. *Science Advances*, 6(36), eabb2824. See: <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/36/eabb2824>

1. Full and effective recognition of the roles and rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)

*pansion, governance and management of protected and
conserved areas; ([Motion 45 / WCC 2020 Resolution 118](#))”.*

One concrete example of Indigenous-led initiatives for conservation also emerges from the IUCN, with [Motion 129 \(WCC 2020 Resolution 129\)](#) that calls for protecting at least 80% of the Amazon by 2025 to avoid the tipping point and puts IPLCs and their rights at the center for protecting biodiversity.

2. Implementing the vision to equitably and effectively conserve at least half of the planet by 2030

We must establish a solid science-based set of goals and targets capable of ensuring the conservation of at least half of the Earth's lands and waters by 2030. This is what scientists tell us is necessary if we are to stop biodiversity loss, curb climate change, tackle desertification, protect human health and restore the overall well-being of our planet. As outlined in the breakthrough "[A 'Global Safety Net' to Reverse Biodiversity Loss and Stabilize Earth's Climate](#)" paper,⁹ 35.3% of land area –in addition to 15.1% of land area currently protected– is needed to conserve sites of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, including the preservation of carbon sinks vital for limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Once again, there's an important element here that transcends spatial scenarios and the compilation of big data: we are aiming for a recovery *for people and planet* in order to *live in harmony with nature*. If over a quarter of the lands are Indigenous peoples' territories, they should be extensively consulted on how they would like their territories to be part of area-based conservation and sustainable use regimes. [As stated before](#), any area-based target should recognize the importance of IPLCs' territories, lands, and practices, and the necessity to respect their rights and self-determination. Emphasis must also be placed upon the importance of *in situ* conservation, FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and of ICCAs, IPAs, among others.

It is worth noting that during the 2021 IUCN World Conservation Congress a majority of countries and civil society organisations recognized that science calls for protecting at least half the planet as a way "*to reverse biodiversity loss, address climate change and as a foundation for sustainably managing the whole planet*" in their vote for [Motion 101](#) (WCC 2020 Resolution 125).

These IUCN decisions support what Avaaz has clearly pointed out: we cannot compromise on science without compromising the planet. Stronger targets are needed to measure progress towards conservation, restoration and sustainable use of all three biodiversity components (ecosystems, species and genes). While any international negotiation is ultimately a political compromise, we must avoid compromises that don't bring us to at least 50% of the Earth's lands and waters conserved by 2030. Earth will not compromise, and neither will those of us who still believe in the relevance of the CBD process.

Avaaz strongly urges leaders committed to making the High Level Segment of COP15 a success to raise ambition to the level that science demands in order to reflect the current ecological urgency. Such ambition should be clearly addressed in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the latest scientific works say this ambition should be to conserve at least 50% of the planet by 2030.

⁹ Dinerstein et al. (2020), *ibid.*

3. End all harmful and perverse incentives by 2030

As stated by Avaaz and so many others, there is no way around perverse subsidies and harmful incentives, even if they are timidly mentioned and barely addressed within Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other international instruments. The recognition of their negative and damaging impact to the environment, to natural resources, to biodiversity, and to peoples' livelihoods needs to be reflected as a key part of COP 15 negotiations and of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Public, private, and social goals, in addition to commitments and investments in biodiversity protection, conservation, and restoration –both nationally and internationally– make little sense if they are outpaced by investments that negatively impact biodiversity. We are in a skewed system that uses massive amounts of taxpayers' money to destroy the world and that traps us all in dead end extractive economies. [As noted in our recommendations for the G20](#), the OECD estimates that about US\$ 800 billion a year of government support, mostly towards industrial agriculture and fossil fuels, is potentially harmful to biodiversity (2017-2019 average)¹⁰. An IMF working paper has estimated that when the costs of their impacts are also included, fossil fuels were subsidized to a whopping US\$ 5.2 trillion in 2017, the equivalent of 6.4% of that year's global GDP¹¹. Subsidies for intensive food production (mainly agriculture and fisheries) equalled up to US\$ 542 billion per year according to the OECD¹². We are still governed by the past, and we use massive shares of public finance to support the perpetuation of economic structures that are unsustainable at all levels. The lack of progress to achieve Aichi Target 3 is embarrassing. We can't go on like this.

Through the CBD, UNFCCC, the Agenda 2030 and other international fora, at least 194 States have already agreed and pledged that subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity would be eliminated, phased out, or reformed by 2020 - nonetheless, harmful and perverse incentives continue to deplete biodiversity and threaten our future. It is time for CBD Parties to take a much stronger stance regarding such subsidies, and work together on phasing them out within a specific time frame.

The changes proposed by Avaaz for Target 18 concern the figure: we strongly believe that the latest estimates by the OECD should be considered by COP 15 and reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

It is worth noting that during the 2021 IUCN World Conservation Congress In Marseille several motions voted into resolutions addressed harmful subsidies, directly and indirectly¹³ serving as a reference to Parties of where the latest science and political consensus is on the issue.

¹⁰ OECD (2021), "Biodiversity, natural capital and the economy : A policy guide for finance, economic and environment ministers", OECD Environment Policy Papers, n° 26, Éditions OCDE, Paris. See: <https://doi.org/10.1787/1a1ae114-en>

¹¹ Coady, M. D., Parry, I., Le, N. P., & Shang, B. (2019). Global fossil fuel subsidies remain large: An update based on country-level estimates. International Monetary Fund. See: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2019/05/02/Global-Fossil-Fuel-Subsidies-Remain-Large-An-Update-Based-on-Country-Level-Estimates-46509>

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Motion [O34](#) (WCC 2020 Resolution I14) paragraph 2, d; Motion [O40](#) (WCC 2020 Resolution I16) paragraph 3, d; Motion [O44](#) (WCC 2020 Resolution I17) paragraph 2; and Motion [O67](#) (WCC 2020 Resolution I21)

4. Funding a biodiversity-positive and fair and inclusive transformation of economic sectors

Phasing out all perverse incentives is essential to stop supporting the destruction of biodiversity (to say nothing of the use of taxpayers' money resulting in this destruction). We also need transformational shifts in the way that we live, that we produce and that we consume. This will require deep and fast transitions – actually, real transformations – in key economic sectors. According to Deutz et al. (2020), as of 2019 spending on biodiversity conservation was between \$124 and \$143 billion per year (roughly 0.1% of global GDP), against a total estimated annual biodiversity protection need of between \$722 and \$967 billion. This, according to the same authors, would support biodiversity protection and support vital shifts to sustainable production, and also would accelerate the greening of the financial system.¹⁴

Currently, the biodiversity financing gap is between US\$ 598 billion and US\$ 824 billion per year. This in a context in which nature-positive action could generate transitions up to US\$ 10.1 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030.

There are a wide range of possible channels and instruments that are or could be available to close this funding gap. However, we cannot think about this before also taking into account the massive impact of the Covid-19 health crisis on the economy, and the associated rise of indebtedness levels worldwide. While the world struggles to go back to “normal”.

We urge rich countries to consider linking debt restructuring with investment in nature-related conservation activities, especially in megadiverse highly indebted countries. Such transactions would be accompanied by important public consultations, and strong transparency and accountability measures in order to avoid repeating mistakes of the past. We have already presented this thinking to the [G7 Finance Ministers](#), who we believe carry a unique responsibility to steward the international community in its efforts to

conserve biodiversity, due in part to their historical responsibility, and in particular their tremendous wealth and the natural resources that went into establishing it.

We encourage creditor and recipient countries to consider new mechanisms more closely within resource mobilization strategies for biodiversity and in the context of public participation, country ownership, sovereignty and national conditions, accountability, transparency, compliance and inclusivity, while upholding the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The evolution of debt stock composition with larger portfolios of private nonguaranteed debt has increased the risk of default and further pressure on scarce public funds. In this context, informed public participation is a moral issue, as debt negotiations have long-term impacts on the use and destination of public funds, directly impacting the development alternatives for developing countries.

With this in mind, we believe that the global biodiversity framework should maintain provisions to close the funding gap by *at least* US\$ 700 billion a year, with emphasis on “*at least*”. However, the increase of financial resources should reflect the identified needs, and accordingly we propose a target of at least US\$ 800 billion a year. In addition to that, it is clear that the US\$ 10 billion per year flow to developing countries, proposed in the first draft of the global biodiversity framework (Target 19), is clearly insufficient.

Considering the relevance of the appropriate level of funding for biodiversity-positive and fair and inclusive transformation of economic sectors, we invite CBD actors and stakeholders, as well as relevant players from other international multilateral agreements and the business and financial sectors, to consider debt-related instruments for closing the biodiversity funding gap, all while upholding the sovereignty and respecting the national conditions of Parties.

¹⁴ Deutz, A., Heal, G. M., Niu, R., Swanson, E., Townshend, T., Zhu, L., Delmar, A., Meghji, A., Sethi, S. A., and Tobin-de la Puente, J. (2020). *Financing Nature: Closing the global biodiversity financing gap*. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability. <https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/key-initiatives/financing-nature-report/>

5. Implementation and compliance: how will COP15 help the world deliver on promises?

We have to face the harsh reality: the implementation of the CBD has so far been an awful failure overall and raises doubts about the ability of the international community to make multilateralism work. In 2002, the CBD COP6 decision VI/26¹⁵ already listed 29 barriers to the implementation of the convention at the national level. The Strategic Plan 2002-2010, and the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 (with its Aichi Targets), were supposed to be a response to this implementation deficit. Nonetheless, all of the barriers identified in 2002 are still very much present today. Governments have often been oblivious, unable, and often simply unwilling to significantly modify their economic policies so that necessary changes can be implemented within all sectors. The world needs a COP 15 and a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that are really committed to implementation, and ensure that halting and reversing biodiversity loss is also serving the sustainable development of nations, and China must lead by example.

We also need robust international accountability and compliance mechanisms. This is on the agenda for negotiations, however proposals remain much too timid and establishing operational mechanisms is still to be attained. The environmental crises have only increased since 1992, when the Earth Summit began presenting goals and targets that Parties committed to achieve. Clearly it is also essential to have consequences when Parties don't fulfil their commitments, otherwise agreements are ignored.

This is also the case at the national level. Within countries it is critical that accountability and compliance mechanisms support regular review cycles which should include an opportunity for civil society and other actors and stakeholders participation. We need to ensure that transparent National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are built with the participation of all sectors of the population and

are regularly updated, including road maps and milestones for implementation, ensuring that such plans involve all relevant ministries and guaranteeing they protect biodiversity in their sectors. And when the country prepares to report on its actions at the international level, the same participatory processes must take place so that national decision-makers can be held accountable for their (in)actions.

These mechanisms must also help resolve the “responsibility dilemma” of biodiversity, made clear since at least 2010¹⁶. The actors who are mostly held *accountable* for the state of biodiversity - usually the environmental authorities within countries - are not those who have the most *responsibility* for the state of biodiversity as they generally do not have much control over the main drivers of degradation or change. Instead, these actors can be found in other sectors, whether public or private, and are seldom held formally accountable. The transformation of economic sectors in order to integrate biodiversity concerns (“mainstreaming”) should be at the heart of transparency discussions. The accountability and compliance mechanisms should thus permeate to policies, plans, and practices where biodiversity mainstreaming must become the norm, if we are to achieve sustainable development.

Furthermore, the artificial division of international instruments established to protect the planet, which is reflected at the national level, should not continue. Climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and human rights crises are not separate challenges: their root causes and damaging effects to human societies build on each other, threatening sustainable development and our survival. It is the same fight for a living and liveable planet that we are engaged in. Robust synergies must be put in place between the three Rio Conventions. This is true for other international treaties, instruments, and organizations as well: instead of ignoring each

¹⁵ See <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7200>

¹⁶ Billé, R., et al. (2010). Global biodiversity targets: Vain wishes or significant opportunities for biodiversity governance?. In Billé et al. (2010). *Global Governance of Biodiversity: New Perspectives on a Shared Challenge*. Health and Environment Reports, n° 6, December 2010, IFRI.

5. Implementation and compliance: how will COP15 help the world deliver on promises?

other and duplicating work, we must all work together so that essential environmental and social commitments are achieved. To be successful, we need transparency about how authorities and other actors worldwide are working to implement commitments within these specific conventions and instruments, and how they are working together.

This brings us to the relevance of multilateralism, for which transparency and accountability is a *sine qua non* approach, as is an increased clarity about successes and difficulties that were and are encountered. Clearly global collaboration is also key to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

As stated before, the theory of change that is proposed for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate assessment exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. From Avaaz's perspective, accountability and compliance are essential to have consequences when Parties don't fulfil their commitments. The CBD COP should address this more explicitly and sooner rather than later, including in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Tell us what you think, get involved!

Write to us and tell us what you think:
biodiversity@avaaz.org

Questions for the CBD Delegates:

On the rights of Indigenous Peoples:

Do you consider IPLCs territories/lands to be a viable element of spatial planning and for ecosystem conservation? Why? Do you consider IPLCs' traditional protection, conservation and/or use of ecosystems and natural resources a valuable approach to be considered in goals and targets aimed at protecting and conserving biodiversity? Why?

On spatial targets:

How effective do you consider natural protected areas schemes for ecosystem conservation to be? Why? Does your country have a formal/official system of natural protected areas? Do you think area-based conservation approaches should more clearly mention/include other land governance schemes? Do you think current area-based conservation approaches are effective in reaching their conservation objectives? Are they managed equitably?

On harmful incentives:

How can an incentive be harmful? Do you know what are the main harmful incentives affecting biodiversity in your country/region/community? If so, what are they?

Should social/cultural aspects be considered in defining incentives as being harmful to the environment?

On funding:

What do you think are the major biodiversity funding needs in your country?

How do you think the gaps can be closed?

Who are the national and international actors that should provide this funding (in order of priority)?

Has your country carried out an analysis of financial needs for implementing the convention? If so, do you consider it a useful tool? What do you suggest to improve the process?

On transparency:

What environmental information should be transparent?

Should environmental information be linked to social/cultural information linked to IPLCs?

What considerations should the informant take into account to make information transparent?

Annex

Text edit suggestions for the final draft of the Kunming Declaration (as of September 30th 2021)

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS
<p>Kunming Declaration</p> <p>Declaration from the High-Level Segment of the UN Biodiversity Conference 2020 (Part 1) under the theme:</p> <p>“Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth”</p> <p>(Final Draft)</p> <p>We, the Ministers and other heads of delegations, having met in Kunming, Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, in person, and remotely, on 12 and 13 October 2021, on the occasion of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference¹⁷, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China,</p> <p><i>(PP1) Recalling</i> the relevance of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity: “Living in harmony with nature”,</p> <p><i>(PP2) Recalling</i> the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and <i>recognizing</i> that its full achievement across the environmental, social and economic dimensions is necessary to enable the realization of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;</p> <p><i>(PP3) Emphasizing</i> that biodiversity, and the ecosystem functions and services it provides, support all forms of life on Earth and underpin our human and planetary health and well-being, economic growth and sustainable development,</p> <p><i>(PP4) Concerned</i> that the ongoing loss of biodiversity jeopardizes achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other international goals and targets,</p> <p><i>(PP5) Recognizing</i> that progress has been made in the last decade, under the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, but deeply concerned that such progress has been insufficient to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,</p>	<p>Kunming Declaration</p> <p>Declaration from the High-Level Segment of the UN Biodiversity Conference 2020 (Part 1) under the theme:</p> <p>“Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth”</p> <p>(Final Draft)</p> <p>We, the Ministers and other heads of delegations, having met in Kunming, Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, in person, and remotely, on 12 and 13 October 2021, on the occasion of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference¹⁸, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China,</p> <p><i>(PP1) Recalling</i> the relevance of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity: “Living in harmony with nature”,</p> <p><i>(PP2) Recalling</i> the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and <i>recognizing</i> that its full achievement across the environmental, social and economic dimensions is necessary to enable the realization of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;</p> <p><i>(PP3) Emphasizing</i> that biodiversity, and the ecosystem functions and services it provides, support all forms of life on Earth and underpin our human and planetary health and well-being, economic growth and sustainable development,</p> <p><i>(PP4) Concerned</i> that the ongoing loss of biodiversity jeopardizes achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other international goals and targets,</p> <p><i>(PP5) Recognizing</i> that progress has been made in the last decade, under the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, but deeply concerned that such progress has been insufficient to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,</p>

¹⁷ Comprising: the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the fourth meeting of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization.

¹⁸ Comprising: the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the fourth meeting of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization.

Text edit suggestions for the final draft of the Kunming Declaration (as of September 30th 2021)

LANGUAGE

(PP6) *Acknowledging* with grave concern that the unprecedented and interrelated crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, ocean degradation, and pollution, and increasing risks to human health and food security, pose an existential threat to our society, our culture, our prosperity and our planet,

(PP7) *Recognizing* that these crises share many underlying drivers of change,

(PP8) *Recognizing also* that the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss are land/sea use change, overexploitation, climate change, pollution and invasive alien species,

(PP9) *Acknowledging* that indigenous peoples and local communities contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the application of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and through their stewardship of biodiversity on their traditional lands and territories,

(PP10) *Recognizing also* the important roles played by women and girls, and youth,

(PP11) *Stressing*, therefore, that urgent and integrated action is needed, for transformative change, across all sectors of the economy and all parts of society, through policy coherence at all levels of government, and the realization of synergies at national level across relevant Conventions and multilateral organizations, to shape a future path for nature and people, where biodiversity is conserved and used sustainably, and the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, as an integral part of sustainable development,

(PP12) *Noting* that a combination of measures are needed to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity, including actions to address land and sea use change, enhance the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, mitigate climate change, reduce pollution, control invasive alien species and prevent overexploitation, as well as actions to transform economic and financial systems and to ensure sustainable production and consumption, and reduce waste, recognizing that none of these measures alone, nor in partial combinations, is sufficient and that the effectiveness of each measure is enhanced by the other,

SUGGESTED EDITS

(PP6) *Acknowledging* with grave concern that the unprecedented and interrelated crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, ocean degradation, and pollution, and increasing risks to human health and food security, pose an existential threat to our society, our culture, our **wellbeing and** prosperity, and our planet,

(PP7) *Recognizing* that these crises share many underlying drivers of change,

(PP8) *Recognizing also* that the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss are land/sea use change, overexploitation, climate change, pollution **and** invasive alien species, **and harmful incentives**,

(PP9) *Acknowledging* that indigenous peoples and local communities contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the application of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and through their stewardship of biodiversity on their traditional lands and territories,

(PP10) *Recognizing also* the important roles played by women and girls, and youth,

(PP11) *Stressing*, therefore, that urgent and integrated action is needed, for transformative change, across all sectors of the economy and all parts of society, through policy coherence at all levels of government, and the realization of synergies at national **and international levels** across relevant Conventions and multilateral organizations, to shape a future path for nature and people, where biodiversity is conserved and used sustainably, and the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, as an integral part of sustainable development,

(PP12) **Acknowledging Noting** that a combination of measures are needed to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity, including actions to address land and sea use change, enhance the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, mitigate climate change, reduce pollution, control invasive alien species and prevent overexploitation, as well as actions to transform economic and financial systems and to ensure sustainable production and consumption, and reduce waste, recognizing that none of these measures alone, nor in partial combinations, is sufficient and that the effectiveness of each measure is enhanced by the other,

Text edit suggestions for the final draft of the Kunming Declaration (as of September 30th 2021)

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(PP13) *Noting* the efforts and commitments of many countries to protect 30% of their land and sea areas through well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030,

(PP14) *Reaffirming* the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being and the Sharm el Sheikh Declaration on Investing in Biodiversity for People and Planet,

(PP15) *Recalling* the UN Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, with the theme “Urgent action on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development”,

(PP16) *Taking note* of the theme of the UN Biodiversity Conference 2020: “Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth”,

We declare that putting biodiversity on a path to recovery is a defining challenge of this decade, in the context of the UN Decade of Action for Sustainable Development, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the UN Decade for Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, requiring strong political momentum to develop, adopt and implement an ambitious and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework that promotes the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner,

SUGGESTED EDITS

(PP13) Recognizing that the latest scientific evidence calls on the protection and conservation of at least half of the planet as the basis for sustainably managing biodiversity and contributing to keeping global temperature rise below 1.5°C, and that coordinated work between Parties will be necessary to address this effort equitably and according to biodiversity and climate priorities, while recognizing fully the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities;

~~(PP13) Noting the efforts and commitments of many countries to protect 30% of their land and sea areas through well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030, _____~~

Rationale for the changes above:

The “A ‘Global Safety Net’ to Reverse Biodiversity Loss and Stabilize Earth’s Climate” paper, 35.3% of land area – in addition to 15.1% of land area currently protected – is needed to conserve sites of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, including the preservation of carbon sinks vital for limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

(PP14) *Reaffirming* the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being and the Sharm el Sheikh Declaration on Investing in Biodiversity for People and Planet,

(PP15) *Recalling* the UN Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, with the theme “Urgent action on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development”,

(PP16) *Taking note* of the theme of the UN Biodiversity Conference 2020: “Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth”,

We declare that ~~putting biodiversity on a path to recovery is a defining challenge of this decade~~, in the context of the UN Decade of Action for Sustainable Development, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the UN Decade for Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, **it requires** strong political **support momentum** to develop, adopt and implement an ambitious and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework that **addresses promotes** the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner, **in order to put biodiversity on a path to recovery.**

Text edit suggestions for the final draft of the Kunming Declaration (as of September 30th 2021)

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We Commit to:

1. Ensure the development, adoption and implementation of an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework, that includes provision of the necessary means of implementation, in line with the Convention, and appropriate mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and review, to reverse the current loss of biodiversity and ensure that biodiversity is put on a path to recovery by 2030 at the latest, towards the full realization of the 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature";
2. Support, as appropriate, the development, adoption and implementation of an effective post-2020 Implementation Plan, and Capacity Building Action Plan, for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
3. Work across our respective governments to continue to promote the integration, or "mainstreaming" of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into decision-making including through the integration of the multiple values of biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning processes, poverty reduction strategies and economic accounting, and strengthen cross-sectoral coordinating mechanisms on biodiversity;
4. Accelerate and strengthen the development and update of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, to ensure the effective implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework at national level;

SUGGESTED EDITS

Therefore, we Commit to:

1. Ensure the development, adoption and implementation of an **ambitious and** effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework, that includes provision of the necessary means of implementation, in line with the Convention, and appropriate mechanisms for monitoring, reporting, **and** review, **and compliance**, to **halt and** reverse the current loss of biodiversity and ensure that biodiversity is put on a path to recovery by 2030 at the latest, towards the full realization of the 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature";

~~2. Support, as appropriate, the development, adoption and implementation of an effective post-2020 Implementation Plan, and Capacity Building Action Plan, for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;—~~

Rationale for the changes above:

The paragraph was reordered and now appears as paragraph 16 below.

2. Work across our respective governments to continue to promote the integration, or "mainstreaming" of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into decision-making including through the integration of the multiple values of biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning processes, poverty reduction strategies and economic accounting, and strengthen cross-sectoral coordinating mechanisms **that favours on** biodiversity **conservation and sustainable use**;
3. Accelerate and strengthen the **inclusive and transparent** development and update of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, to ensure the effective implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework at national level;
4. Improve the effectiveness, and increase the coverage, globally, of area-based conservation and management **of biodiversity** through enhancing and establishing effective systems of protected areas and adopting **and promoting** other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as spatial planning tools, to protect **ecosystems**, species and genetic diversity and reduce or eliminate threats to biodiversity, **with the goal of conserving at least half of the planet.**

Text edit suggestions for the final draft of the Kunming Declaration (as of September 30th 2021)

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5. Improve the effectiveness, and increase the coverage, globally, of area-based conservation and management through enhancing and establishing effective systems of protected areas and adopting other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as spatial planning tools, to protect species and genetic diversity and reduce or eliminate threats to biodiversity, recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and ensuring their full and effective participation;

6. Strengthen sustainable use of biodiversity for meeting the needs of people;

7. Actively enhance the global environmental legal framework and strengthen environmental law at national level, and its enforcement, to protect biodiversity and to combat its illegal use, and to consider, respect, and promote human rights obligations when taking actions to protect biodiversity;

SUGGESTED EDITS

5. **Recognize** ~~Recognizing~~ the full rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities, **including their land rights and customary governance of their traditional lands**, and ensuring their full and effective participation **in the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the implementation of the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development**;

6. **Improve current mechanisms to halt crimes against nature defenders, including practices of law enforcement at the national level to ensure crimes against Indigenous peoples and local communities are properly investigated and the rule of law is upheld.**

Rationale for the changes above:

Territories of the world's 370 million indigenous peoples cover at the very least between 24% to 26.5% of land worldwide, containing 80% of the planet's biodiversity. Their cultures, knowledge and livelihoods enable this sustainable, successful coexistence with biodiversity, and yet IPLCs are too often victims of violent land grabs and systematic disenfranchisement. Each year hundreds of IPLC leaders are murdered at the hands of individuals, corporations or even governments that prey on their resources and continue to deny them their rights. Strong legal frameworks, both at the national and international levels, should be in place if we are to achieve biodiversity conservation within a real framework for sustainable development.

6. ~~Strengthen sustainable use of biodiversity for meeting the needs of people;~~

7. Actively enhance the global environmental legal framework and strengthen environmental law at national level, and its enforcement, to protect biodiversity and to combat its illegal use, **address and stop reduce conflicts originating from dispute over natural resources**, and to consider, respect, and promote human rights obligations when taking actions to protect biodiversity;

8. ~~Step up our efforts to ensure, through the Convention, the Nagoya Protocol and other agreements as appropriate, the fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources, including associated traditional knowledge, taking into account the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources; —~~

9. ~~Strengthen measures, and their implementation, for the development, assessment, regulation, management, and transfer, as appropriate, of relevant biotechnologies, with a view to promote the benefits and to reduce the potential risks, including those associated with the use and release of living modified organisms which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts; —~~

Rationale for the changes above:

These paragraphs were reordered and now appear as paragraphs 15 and 17 below.

Text edit suggestions for the final draft of the Kunming Declaration (as of September 30th 2021)

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8. Step up our efforts to ensure, through the Convention, the Nagoya Protocol and other agreements as appropriate, the fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources, including associated traditional knowledge, taking into account the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources;

9. Strengthen measures, and their implementation, for the development, assessment, regulation, management, and transfer, as appropriate, of relevant biotechnologies, with a view to promote the benefits and to reduce the potential risks, including those associated with the use and release of living modified organisms which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts;

10. Increase the application of ecosystem-based approaches to address biodiversity loss, restore degraded ecosystems, boost resilience, mitigate and adapt to climate change, support sustainable food production, promote health, and contribute to addressing other challenges, enhancing One Health and other holistic approaches and ensuring benefits across economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, through robust safeguards for environmental and social protection, highlighting that such ecosystem-based approaches do not replace the priority actions needed to urgently reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a way that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement;¹⁹

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8. **Apply** ~~increase the application of~~ ecosystem-based approaches to address biodiversity loss, restore degraded ecosystems, boost resilience, mitigate and adapt to climate change, support sustainable food production, promote health, and contribute to addressing other challenges, enhancing One Health and other holistic approaches and ensuring benefits across economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, through robust safeguards for environmental and social protection, highlighting that such ecosystem-based approaches **address all three Rio Conventions and** do not replace ~~other~~ **the** priority actions needed to urgently reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a way that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement;²⁰

9. Step up actions to reduce the negative **impacts effects** of human activities **and waste products** on the ocean to protect marine and coastal biodiversity and strengthen the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems to climate change;

10. Ensure that post-pandemic recovery policies, programmes and plans, **including the building back better related initiatives and financial approaches like debt restructuring initiatives, are transparent and inclusive, and** contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and inclusive development **and strengthening the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities;**

Rationale for the changes above:

For multilateralism to be relevant, transparency, inclusiveness and accountability is a sine qua non approach. To face and win the quest for a living and liveable planet, robust synergies must be put in place between the three Rio Conventions and other international treaties, instruments, initiatives and organizations: instead of ignoring each other and duplicating work, we must all work together so that essential environmental and social commitments are achieved. To be successful, we need inclusiveness, as well as transparency and accountability about how authorities and other actors worldwide are implementing their commitments within these conventions, instruments and strategies, and how they are making them work together.

¹⁹ Ecosystem-based approaches may also be referred to as "Nature based solutions" as per SBSTTA recommendation 23/2, paragraph 4".

²⁰ Ecosystem-based approaches may also be referred to as "Nature based solutions" as per SBSTTA recommendation 23/2, paragraph 4".

Text edit suggestions for the final draft of the Kunming Declaration (as of September 30th 2021)

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11. Step up actions to reduce the negative effects of human activities on the ocean to protect marine and coastal biodiversity and strengthen the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems to climate change;

12. Ensure that post-pandemic recovery policies, programmes and plans contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and inclusive development;

13. Work with ministries of finance and economy, and other relevant ministries, to reform incentive structures, eliminating, phasing out or reforming subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, while protecting people in vulnerable situations, to mobilize additional financial resources, and align all financial flows in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

14. Increase the provision of financial, technological and capacity building support to developing countries necessary to implement the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and in line with the provisions of the Convention;

15. Enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, local governments and authorities, academia, the business and financial sectors, and other relevant stakeholders, and encourage them to make voluntary commitments in the context of the Sharm el Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, and to continue to build the momentum for the implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework;

16. Further develop communication, education and public awareness tools on biodiversity to support changes in behaviour towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

17. Further enhance collaboration and coordinate actions with ongoing multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the biodiversity-related conventions, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other related international and multilateral processes, to promote the protection, conservation, sustainable management and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity, while contributing to other sustainable development goals, aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[This Declaration will be submitted to the General Assembly of United Nations, the 2022 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and the second part of the 5th United Nations Environment Assembly.]

SUGGESTED EDITS

11. Work with ministries of finance and economy, and other relevant ministries, to reform incentive structures, eliminating, phasing out or reforming **all** subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, while protecting people in vulnerable situations, to mobilize additional financial resources, and align all financial flows in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

12. Increase the provision of financial, technological and capacity building support to developing countries necessary to implement the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and in line with the provisions of the Convention;

13. Enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, local governments and authorities, academia, the business and financial sectors, and other relevant stakeholders, and encourage them to make voluntary commitments in the context of the Sharm el Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, and to continue to build the momentum for the **development and** implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework;

14. Further develop communication, education and public awareness tools on biodiversity **conservation and sustainable use to promote and** support changes in behaviour, consumption and production patterns ~~towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;~~

15. Step up our efforts to ensure, through the Convention, the Nagoya Protocol and other agreements as appropriate, the fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources, including associated traditional knowledge, taking into account the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources;

16. Support, as appropriate, the development, adoption and implementation of an effective post-2020 Implementation Plan, and Capacity Building Action Plan, for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

17. Strengthen measures, and their implementation, for the development, assessment, regulation, management, and transfer, as appropriate, of relevant biotechnologies, with a view to promote the benefits and to eliminate reduce the potential risks, including those associated with the use and release of living modified organisms which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts;

18. Further enhance collaboration and coordinate actions with ongoing multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the biodiversity-related conventions, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other related international and multilateral processes, to promote the protection, conservation, sustainable management and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity, while contributing to other sustainable development goals, aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[This Declaration will be submitted to the General Assembly of United Nations, the 2022 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and the second part of the 5th United Nations Environment Assembly.]

Text edit suggestions for the First Draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Avaaz calls on Parties to consider the inclusion of the following proposed text changes:

New language proposed by Avaaz is in **green and bold** and deletions are in ~~red and strikethrough~~

Preamble

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Para 5. (b) and (c)</p> <p>(b) It is envisaged that the framework would be accompanied by a decision of the Conference of the Parties that would give effect to the implementation of the framework under the Convention. Such a decision could, for example, adopt the framework and include obligations with respect to reporting, review and means of implementation. For illustrative purposes, a preliminary draft of such a decision is provided in the annex to the present document. Complementary decisions of the Conference of the Parties might address related aspects, such as resource mobilization, capacity-building and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming, as well as related topics, such as digital sequence information;</p> <p>(c) It is also envisaged that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization could endorse the framework and make additional requests to their respective Parties. In addition, the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol might adopt the Implementation Plan for the Protocol. Furthermore, the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions may, in due course, consider welcoming or endorsing the framework.</p>	<p>Para 5. (b) and (c)</p> <p>(b) It is envisaged that the framework would be accompanied by a decision of the Conference of the Parties that would give effect to the implementation of the framework under the Convention. Such a decision can, for example, adopt the framework and include obligations with respect to reporting, review, compliance, and means of implementation. For illustrative purposes, A preliminary draft of such a decision is provided in the annex to the present document. Complementary decisions of the Conference of the Parties might are expected to address related aspects, such as resource mobilization, capacity-building and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming [, as well as related specific topics, such as digital sequence information];</p> <p>(c) It is also envisaged that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization could will endorse the framework and make additional requests to their respective Parties. In addition, the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol might adopt the Implementation Plan for the Protocol. Furthermore, the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions, may, the Rio conventions, as well as other multilateral agreements, other international processes and instruments will be invited to consider, in due course, consider welcoming or endorsing the framework.</p>	<p>Avaaz understands the need to develop and present a draft text for Parties to build upon, but a cautious approach does not correspond to the size of the problem we are facing.</p> <p>Furthermore, singling out topics such as digital sequence information leaves out other topics needing further discussion by the Parties. Nevertheless, the GBF should make room for the design of goals and targets that include, if not name, such topics.</p> <p>The Rio Conventions, other multilateral environmental agreements, other international processes and instruments should be mentioned, as in 5 (a).</p>

Preamble

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>A. Background</p> <p>Para 1.</p> <p>Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite...</p>	<p>A. Background</p> <p>Para 1.</p> <p>Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being, development, and a healthy planet. Despite...</p>	<p>Development processes are included in Target 14 as relevant for the tools and solutions for implementation and the mainstreaming biodiversity.</p>
<p>B. The purpose</p> <p>Para 2.</p> <p>The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve ...</p>	<p>B. The purpose</p> <p>Para 2.</p> <p>The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, and the financial sector, to achieve ...</p>	<p>The financial sector should be explicitly mentioned, as it is included in the scope of Goal D, and is present in the draft decision which includes a paragraph (para 6) that mentions the financial sector explicitly.</p>
<p>B. The purpose</p> <p>Para 3.</p> <p>The framework aims to facilitate implementation...</p> <p>...the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also...</p>	<p>B. The purpose</p> <p>Para 3.</p> <p>The framework aims to facilitate implementation...</p> <p>...the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring, and review of progress, and accountability and compliance at the global level. It also...</p>	<p>Accountability and compliance are still missing from this draft. From Avaaz's perspective, it is essential to have consequences when Parties don't fulfil their commitments. The draft should address this more explicitly and sooner rather than later.</p>
<p>D. Theory of change</p> <p>Para 7</p> <p>The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.</p>	<p>D. Theory of change</p> <p>Para 7</p> <p>The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework, as well as the recognition and protection of their rights over lands, territories, and resources. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.</p>	<p>A major issue for IPLCs is the lack of recognition of their rights.</p>

Preamble

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission</p> <p>Para 10</p> <p>The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: "To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people".</p>	<p>E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission</p> <p>Para 10</p> <p>The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: "To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use utilization of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people".</p>	<p>As per the Nagoya Protocol, the word should be "utilization" not "use".</p>

2050 goals

The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each 2050 goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals.

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Goal A</p> <p>The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.1</p> <p>Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.</p> <p>Milestone A.2</p> <p>The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.3</p> <p>Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.</p>	<p>Goal A</p> <p>The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <p>Alternative text: ... and genetic diversity of all wild and domesticated species is safeguarded and, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.1</p> <p>...</p> <p>Milestone A.2</p> <p>...</p> <p>Milestone A.3</p> <p>Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, inter alia through in situ conservation practices, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.4</p> <p>The integrity of managed ecosystems, including ecosystems managed by indigenous peoples and local communities, increased by at least [X%].</p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes the consideration of the relevance of enhancing the integrity of all ecosystems and understands that connectivity of natural ecosystems can and will be attained by considering managed ecosystems as well.</p> <p>Avaaz regrets there is no text regarding no further loss in the area, connectivity, and integrity of all ecosystems, or at least those with high importance for biodiversity or high ecological integrity.</p> <p>Furthermore, the relevance of maintaining genetic diversity within species, both wild and domesticated, is, at the very least, the cornerstone of food security, sustainable development, ecosystem services and adaptation to a changing planet, as stated by CBD, FAO, and others (See https://www.cbd.int/article/genetic-diversity-the-hidden-secret-of-life; and see http://www.fao.org/state-of-biodiversity-for-food-agriculture/en/.)</p> <p>Also, Avaaz has repeatedly pointed out the relevance of <i>in situ</i> conservation. When “<i>in situ</i> conservation” is not mentioned, but “genetic diversity is to be safeguarded” is (and, further down in the First Draft, there is the explicit mentioning of “<i>ex situ</i>” conservation), the relevance of IPLCs conserving genetic resources by traditional practices and knowledge, which translate in <i>in situ</i> conservation, is lost. Avaaz considers that an explicit mention to <i>in situ</i> conservation is necessary to ground any goal regarding genetic diversity conservation.</p>

2050 goals

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Goal B</p> <p>Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all;</p> <p>Milestone B.1</p> <p>Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</p> <p>Milestone B.2</p> <p>The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>Goal B</p> <p>Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all;</p> <p>Milestone B.1</p> <p>Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted for and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</p> <p>Milestone B.2</p> <p>The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>No indicator(s) provided in the monitoring framework for Milestones B.1. and B.2.</p>
<p>Goal C</p> <p>The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Milestone C.1</p> <p>The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</p> <p>Milestone C.2</p> <p>Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.</p>	<p>Goal C</p> <p>The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Milestone C.1</p> <p>Transparency on global monetary and non-monetary benefits is achieved, and their proper assessment on a regular basis is made possible.</p> <p>Milestone C.2</p> <p>The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</p> <p>Milestone C.3</p> <p>Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.</p>	<p>Avaaz considers essential to the success of Goal C to include strict transparency and compliance.</p>

2050 goals

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Goal D</p> <p>The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.</p> <p>Milestone D.1</p> <p>Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.</p> <p>Milestone D.2</p> <p>Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.</p> <p>Milestone D.3</p> <p>Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.</p>		<p>Regarding Goal D and its milestones, Avaaz welcomes the reference to financial resources available and deployed (by 2030) and planned or committed for the next decade (2030-2040). Nevertheless, US \$700 billion per year by 2030 is not enough. According to Deutz et al. (2020), as of 2019, current spending on biodiversity conservation is between \$124 and \$143 billion per year, against a total estimated biodiversity protection need of between \$722 and \$967 billion per year. Therefore, the explicit mentioning of "at least" US \$700 billion per year should be kept.</p>

2050 goals

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>New text: Avaaz suggest adding a new goal (see next column)</p>	<p>GOAL E</p> <p>Ensure equitable, full, and effective participation in planning and decision-making related to biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use, of all stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances, ensuring transparency and accountability in all processes and at all levels.</p> <p>E. 1. By 2025, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, subject to their prior informed consent.</p> <p>E. 2. By 2025, transparency and accountability are considered as sine qua non elements in the implementation of the GBF.</p>	<p>Avaaz suggests an additional goal. As in previous submissions, Avaaz points out these rights and obligations are key to achieve all goals and targets included in the Framework Draft.</p> <p>Avaaz welcomes that the importance of IPLCs and other vulnerable groups equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity, is no longer merely only mentioned in a very last target.</p> <p>The participation of all relevant stakeholders, especially IPLCs as First Responders in the field, in the planning and implementation of the GBF is essential to achieve the desired change. And yet again, Avaaz points out that safeguarding and ensuring respect for human rights, including IPLCs rights, the right-based approach mentioned in the draft text, are achieved by extending their participation in designing, planning, negotiating, and agreeing on the GBF. Just as stated by target 16.7 of the 2030 Agenda, which addresses the need for responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making when calling for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development (see next page a participatory framework for the preparatory process).</p> <p>Today, and again referring to the rights-based approach upon which the framework will be implemented, Avaaz respectfully reminds Parties that these rights include the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in the environmental decision-making process and access to justice in environmental matters, which are essential for sustainable development.</p> <p>In our Listening Document, Avaaz proposed a model of transparency and participation that can be implemented immediately if the Parties agree. Such a model would allow a bottom up process in which participation can be achieved at the local and national level, potentially enriching the global conversation of the GBF.</p>

2030 action targets

The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.²¹

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.	Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning that takes biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into account , developed under rights-based and equitable governance principles , addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, and identifying and recognizing the self determined lands, waters, territories, and resources managed by indigenous peoples and local communities .	Avaaaz welcomes the emphasis on the need for better spatial planning over the whole planet, but believes some precision should be added as to how biodiversity is reflected in it, and that spatial planning is rooted in rights-based and equitable governance principles and strongly highlights the places under IPLC management.
Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.	Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems, including managed and converted ecosystems .	Avaaaz welcomes the explicit mention of restoration, especially if managed and converted ecosystems are included in such priority ecosystems.

²¹ Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (see [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#) and [Add.1](#)) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

2030 action targets

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, 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.</p>	<p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 50 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed and governed, ecologically representative, and well-connected systems of protected areas, ICCAs and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>While an international negotiation is a political compromise per se, we must avoid compromises that don't bring us to at least 50% of the Earth's lands and waters conserved by 2030 through different schemes. Earth will not compromise. Nor people willing to believe in the relevance of CBD negotiations.</p> <p>Avaaz also puts forth the inclusion of ICCAs as an opportunity to align this target with scientific evidence reporting the need to conserve and protect half the planet. In the last decades, ICCAs have become known and recognized as essential features for the conservation of nature, sustainable livelihoods, the realization of collective rights and responsibilities, and the wellness of living beings on our planet. They include cases of continuation, revival, or modification of traditional practices, some of which are of ancient origin, and also include new initiatives, such as restoration of ecosystems and innovative uses of resources employed by IPLCs in the face of threats and of opportunities.</p> <p>ICCAs help to conserve critical ecosystems and threatened species, maintain essential ecosystem functions, and provide corridors and linkages for animal and gene movement, including between protected areas; and among other many local, regional, and global benefits, ICCAs play a crucial role in securing the rights of indigenous peoples & local communities to their land and natural resources through local governance – de jure and de facto.</p> <p>The global coverage of ICCAs has been conservatively estimated to be about 13% of the terrestrial surface of the planet. Globally, 400-800 million hectares of forest are owned/administered by communities, and land and resources in other ecosystems are also under community control.</p>

2030 action targets

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Doesn't exist in the original draft, this is a suggestion for addition</p>	<p>Target [X]. By 2025, 100% of the land and waters, traditionally governed and conserved by IPLCs are appropriately recognized and collectively secured for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity based on Free Prior and Informed Consent; Protected areas contested as "land grabs" taken from IPLCs shall not be accepted under the Convention.</p>	<p>Almost 800,000 Avaaz members (and the number is growing) are calling for the full and effective recognition of IPLCs land rights, urging governments "to ensure the community land rights of Indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) are 100% recognised by 2025 in multilateral agreements as well as in your national legislations and land tenure processes. Recognising the community land rights of IPLCs and respecting their rights is key not only to ensuring their survival, but also one of the most effective ways to address the massive loss of biodiversity we are facing, and the climate disasters associated with it. It is time to correct the harm and injustices committed against the people who are putting their lives on the line to protect the planet."</p> <p>As reflected in a joint submission at the Thematic Workshop on Area-Based Conservation Measures, signed by Avaaz, CBD Alliance, Forests Peoples Programme, Friends of the Earth International, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and ICCA Consortium in December 2019: "The post-2020 area based targets under CBD must not support land grabs. If government parties claim IPLC land as part of their contribution to the CBD, without the free, prior and informed consent, and self-determined management of those areas, such lands should not be accepted under the convention."</p>
<p>Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.</p>	<p>Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through in situ conservation and through ex situ conservation when free, prior, and informed consent has been ensured to access species and genetic resources, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.</p>	<p>As Avaaz previously commented and suggested, <i>in situ</i> conservation practices, especially regarding agriculture, including traditional agricultural practices, should be considered when biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and utilization is mentioned throughout this document. Excluding <i>in situ</i> conservation, seriously limits IPLCs role in biodiversity conservation, including in the conservation of natural and genetic resources important for food and agriculture. The GBF must reflect the imperative strategic role played by IPLCs in <i>in situ</i> protection, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity, which have real implications for our global food, health, and ecological security. This collaboration should be guaranteed and integrated across the entire Post-2020 Framework.</p> <p>Furthermore, "ex situ" conservation practices, when referring to genetic resources, should ensure that access is linked to binding benefit sharing.</p> <p>Regarding this second part of Target 4 ("... and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict"), Avaaz suggests moving it to Target 5.</p>

2030 action targets

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.	Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict, while respecting rights to customary sustainable use.	For achieving as proposed, a rights-oriented outcome, and for clarity purposes, Avaaz suggests the edited text for Target 5. Although it is worth noting that this last idea is also present in Target 9: "Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities."
Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.		Avaaz welcomes the new version of the target on invasive alien species.
Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.	Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste, from 2020 baselines, and prioritizing pollutants that have an impact on vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and indigenous peoples and local communities.	Avaaz welcomes the wording in Target 7 but considers that a baseline is needed as well as prioritizing actions to reduce pollution considering the most vulnerable groups affected by its many forms.
Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 Gt-CO ₂ e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.	Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, especially those including and recognising the knowledge, experience, and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities , contributing at least 10 GtCO ₂ e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, especially in areas of particular importance for ecosystem services, including carbon storage, water provisioning, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.	Avaaz proposes new text to focus efforts to combat climate change while protecting biodiversity, under ecosystem-based and culturally appropriate approaches.

2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities and their rights over lands, waters, territories and resources.	Avaaz suggests to make it more explicit that protecting customary sustainable use of IPLCs requires protecting their rights.
Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.	Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and protecting and promoting traditional practices , increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.	The new text Avaaz is suggesting, is in line with FAO's recognition of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems" (GIAHS). See: http://www.fao.org/giahs/en/
Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.		Avaaz notes that collective work is needed to make this target SMART.
Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.		Avaaz notes that collective work is needed to make this target SMART.
Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.	Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to ensure that facilitate access to genetic resources is attained through mutually agreed terms and and to ensure also ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use utilization of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and free , prior, and informed consent.	In line with the spirit of the Nagoya Protocol, and with the purpose of safeguarding that IPLCs interests and rights over their natural resources are fully respected, Avaaz proposes this new text in line with access and benefit sharing specifications previously agreed by CBD Parties, where the reference to "facilitation" is addressed in the context of Parties facilitating the involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector in capacity building.

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.		Avaaz notes that collective work is needed to make this target SMART.
Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.		Avaaz welcomes this target and notes that national regulations should be updated to reflect these obligations to the global sector.
Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.	Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices, taking into account cultural preferences , and have access to relevant information and alternatives to reduce by at least by half the loss and waste of food and, where relevant, the overconsumption, overproduction of food and other materials.	Avaaz proposes a different arrangement of the ideas presented in Target 16, as well as some edits to refer to terms as used in the SDGs and other global initiatives. See also Avaaz's review on linkages between the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development .
Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.		Avaaz notes that collective work is needed to make this target SMART.
Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 800 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	The latest estimate by the OECD is that governments spend approximately USD 500 billion per year in support that is potentially harmful to biodiversity and USD 340 billion in fossil fuel support (OECD, 2020). Therefore, more than US\$ 800 billion a year of government support is potentially harmful to biodiversity, mostly towards and industrial agriculture fossil fuels. Avaaz has previously suggested eliminating "the most", as this would pose a difficulty for Parties to agree on which are the subsidies considered "the most harmful".

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 722 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 80 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthening capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>Despite Target 19 being higher than the current biodiversity expenditure (according to OECD and Deutz et al. estimates) it clearly does not meet the global financing needs. Considering these needs, the US\$10 billion per year to developing countries seems low as well.</p> <p>According to Deutz et al. (2020), as of 2019, current spending on biodiversity conservation is between \$124 and \$143 billion per year, against a total estimated biodiversity protection need of between \$722 and \$967 billion per year. This leaves a current biodiversity financing gap of between US\$ 598 billion and US\$ 824 billion per year. This while action for nature-positive could generate transitions up to US\$10.1 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030.</p> <p>Global biodiversity financial flow accounts only for 0.1% of global GDP while estimations of the investment needed are around US\$967 billion per year.</p>
<p>Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.</p>		<p>Avaaz welcomes the knowledge inclusivity reflected in this target but notes that collective work is needed to make it SMART.</p>
<p>Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories, and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.</p>	<p>Target 21. Ensure equitable, full and effective participation by all in decision-making related to biodiversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and especially by:</p> <p>(a) indigenous peoples and local communities, and while respecting their rights over lands, territories, and resources;</p> <p>(b) as well as by women and girls, in particular regarding access to justice and information; and</p> <p>(c) youth and children, ensuring their empowerment and promoting intergenerational equity.</p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes the spirit of Target 21 but believes it has to be more inclusive on one hand, and then more specific on the other hand about what concerns the social groups it mentions more specifically.</p>

Regarding responsibility and transparency (section J of Draft 1)

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.²² These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:</p> <p>Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;</p> <p>Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;</p> <p>Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.</p>	<p>18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review, and compliance. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:</p> <p>Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;</p> <p>Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;</p> <p>Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets</p> <p>Establishing a compliance mechanism to facilitate the collaboration between Parties towards achieving global targets.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, the preambular text of the First Draft states that the framework's theory of change assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate assessment exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as mentioned before, accountability and compliance are still missing from this draft. From Avaaz's perspective, it is essential to have consequences when Parties don't fulfil their commitments. The draft should address this more explicitly and sooner rather than later.</p> <p>Regarding the footnote on this paragraph 18 "<i>Parties to the Convention would have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as set out in decision 15/--. This will be developed on the basis of discussions under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as reflected in CBD/SBI/5 3/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</i>"</p> <p>Avaaz is concerned by the lack of compromise from Parties reflected in the many brackets left in the base document discussed during SBI 3 formal meeting (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5).</p>

²² Parties to the Convention would have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as set out in decision 15/--. This will be developed on the basis of discussions under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as reflected in CBD/SBI/5 3/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Regarding outreach, awareness and uptake (section K of Draft 1)

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:</p> <p>Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;</p> <p>Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;</p> <p>Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.</p>	<p>21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:</p> <p>Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;</p> <p>Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;</p> <p>Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with indigenous peoples and local communities, media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.</p>	<p>Given their prominent role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, active outreach towards IPLCs should be undertaken.</p>

Regarding the draft elements for a cop decision

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p><i>Welcoming</i> the submissions by Parties and observers providing views on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,</p>		<p>Avaaz has pointed out the relevance of the participation of different actors in negotiations. For an inclusive transformative change, different voices should be heard, and innovative points of view and proposals should be analyzed. See Avaaz's response to the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>
<p><i>Recognizing</i> that the post-2020 global biodiversity represents a useful and flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes,</p>	<p><i>Recognizing</i> that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework represents a useful and flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes, Rio Conventions, other multilateral environmental agreements, other international processes and instruments,</p>	<p>Avaaz has suggested that goals and targets, as well as indicators across other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, especially with the other two Rio conventions, should be mutually supportive.</p> <p>Additionally, the First Draft mentions the Rio Conventions in different parts; and there are targets related with UNFCCC and UNCCD.</p> <p>Also, for clarity purposes, we suggest including the word "framework" as it is missing.</p>
<p>Para 6. <i>Urges</i> Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and invites other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enable the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and reiterates the view that the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under this Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under this Convention in connection with financial resources and transfer of technology;</p>		<p>Avaaz welcomes the inclusion of the financial sector in First Draft as it is key for the implementation of the GBF, as has been presented in different Avaaz documents and initiatives. See our policy recommendations to the finance ministers of the G7 (click here) and the G20 (click here) throughout 2021.</p>
<p>7. <i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial support to eligible countries with a view to enabling the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>7. <i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial support to eligible countries presenting projects where IPLCs and women are the main actors, with a view to enabling the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>Avaaz suggests being more specific when addressing eligible countries, at least mentioning that GEF projects presented by such countries should be projects where IPLCs and women participation is featured as main actors for the implementation of the post-2020 GBF, thus recognizing their role in its implementation, as well as grounding their full and effective participation.</p>

Regarding the draft elements for a cop decision

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
8. <i>Emphasizes</i> the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	8. <i>Emphasizes</i> the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent , in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities, women and youth in the planning and implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	Avaaz respectfully insists in language that considers all aspects related to and aligned with the recognition of the role of IPLCs as active actors not only in the implementation but also in the planning of the post-2020 GBF and the activities derived from it. Also, aligned with the spirit of inclusivity, Avaaz considers it is relevant to include women and youth.
9. <i>Urges</i> Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and, in particular, to enable participation at all levels, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors, in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;	9. <i>Urges</i> Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and, in particular, to enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth , at all levels regarding the planning and implementation of the framework , with a view of fostering their contributions, as well as those of civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors, in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention ;	Avaaz insists on clarity regarding participation, which includes not only implementation but the planning processes related to it. Furthermore, the reference to "full and effective contributions" should not be considered the same as "full and effective participation".
10. <i>Urges</i> relevant agreements, processes and organizations to consider the development or updating of relevant strategies and frameworks, as appropriate, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	10. <i>Urges</i> relevant agreements, including the other Rio Conventions , processes and organizations to consider the development or updating of relevant strategies and frameworks, as appropriate, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	As commented before.
11. <i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	11. <i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other Rio Conventions and biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;	Idem.

Regarding the draft elements for a cop decision

LANGUAGE	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>12. <i>Invites</i> the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working at the country level, to facilitate activities designed to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;</p>	<p>12. <i>Invites</i> the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working at the country level, to facilitate activities designed to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Convention, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;</p>	<p>Avaaz suggests these edits to focus efforts on the post-2020 GBF.</p>
<p>13. <i>Invites</i> the Environment Management Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system and to submit a report on their work to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;</p>	<p>13. Welcomes the report published by the Environment Management Group titled Supporting the Global Biodiversity Agenda. A United Nations System Commitment for Action to assist Member States delivering on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and invites the Environment Management Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system and to submit a report on their work to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;</p>	<p>It is important to take stock of the recent work published by the EMG before asking them to engage in further efforts.</p>
<p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary:</p> <p>(a) To promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant international organizations, including indigenous peoples' and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary:</p> <p>(a) To promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant national, regional and international organizations, including regional and national indigenous peoples' and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the planning and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>As there are at least five pan-regional IPLCs umbrella organizations representing multiple national or local federations, besides the many that operate at local, subnational and national level, Avaaz considers this should be addressed as such.</p>
<p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary:</p> <p>(b) To develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through the further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes;</p>	<p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary:</p> <p>(b) To develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including through the further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes;</p>	<p>As mentioned above, Avaaz suggests to focus this document on the post-2020 GBF</p>

**Post-2020 Global
Biodiversity
Framework:
Political clarity
and shared
prosperity are
invaluable assets**

**《2020年后全球
生物多样性框架》：
将明晰政策与共同
繁荣化为我们珍贵
的资产**

Avaaz's Listening Document for
COP 15 (Part 1) & Comments on
the First Draft of the Post-2020
Global Biodiversity Framework

Listening Document

(Avaaz) 向《生物多样性公约》
第十五次缔约方大会 (第一阶
段) 呈交的倾听立场文件及对
《2020年后全球生物多样性
框架》(壹案文) 的意见

《倾听立场文件》

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