

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL'S POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

September 2022

In advance of the final negotiations of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Conservation International proposes the following high-level recommendations:

Key recommendations

- **Nature Positive Ambition:** The **mission** of the GBF should increase level of ambition to create transformational change to reach a nature positive state by 2030.
- **Nature's Contributions to People including Ecosystem Services:** We recommend that **goal B and targets 8, 10 and 11** be restructured so that they explicitly call for the conservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration of the places most important for delivering nature's contribution to people including ecosystem services. The monitoring approach should focus on measuring the extent and condition of places supporting benefits to people, as well as the flow of ecosystem services.
- **Resource Mobilization:** We recommend that **goal D and targets 18 and 19.1** secure a level of ambition that is consistent with the USD700 billion biodiversity funding gap and ensure securing solid and sustainable financing from a variety of sources, efficiently using existing resources, and redirecting or halting public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.
- **IPLCs:** We recommend that **targets 3, 20 and 21** ensure the full, effective, and equitable participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in all GBF related processes and adhere to a human rights-based approach that strengthens rights for all.
- **Pandemic Prevention:** We recommend including actions to prevent pandemics by addressing upstream drivers of spillover from pathogens from animals in **target 5**.

Note: This paper covers topics of greatest concern to CI and is not intended to be comprehensive of the entire GBF.

Nature Positive Ambition

This framework will set the trajectory for creating the transformational change needed to ensure that biodiversity loss is halted and reversed by 2030. We support the joint calls for the GBF to include a 2030 Mission focused on reversing biodiversity loss and achieving a **nature-positive** state by 2030.¹

This increase in ambition is consistent with the high ambition of the UN Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) and takes into account the strong synergies between the biodiversity and climate crises detailed by the recent IPBES-IPCC report.² This ambition is also reflected in numerous high-level pledges signed by Heads of State and supported by non-state actors, including the Leaders Pledge for Nature, the Leaders Declaration on Forest and Land Use, and the latest G7 and G20 communiqués.³

Mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into different sectors and engaging all relevant stakeholders including Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and others as well as the private sector will be essential for ensuring this ambition can be achieved.

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:</p> <p>Alt 1. By 2030 halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature positive world [for the benefit of planet and people]</p> <p>Alt 2. Halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet.</p> <p>Alt 3. Act now to conserve, restore, sustainable use, and fund, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put nature on the path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.</p> <p>Alt 4. To take urgent action across society to [halt and] reverse biodiversity loss to put biodiversity on a path to recovery, [[towards a nature positive world] [enhance the integrity of the ecosystems]] and to conserve, sustainably use, and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources for the benefit of [planet] [Mother Earth] and people while providing the necessary means of implementation.</p> <p>Alt 5. To take urgent action across society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world] in a fair and equitable way for the benefit of present and future generations and all life on earth.</p>	<p>To achieve a nature positive world by 2030 by halting and reversing nature loss, for the benefit of the planet and people.</p>

Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

¹ Nature-positive means halting and reversing nature loss by 2030, measured from a baseline of 2020, so that by 2030 nature is visibly and measurably on the path of recovery, and by 2050, nature must recover so that thriving ecosystems and nature-based solutions continue to support future generations, the diversity of life and play a critical role in halting runaway climate change. (Locke, et al. (2020) A Nature-Positive World: The Global Goal for Nature. <https://f.hubspotusercontent20.net/hubfs/4783129/Nature%20Positive%20The%20Global%20Goal%20for%20Nature%20paper.pdf>.)

² Pörtner, H.O., et al. 2021. IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change; IPBES and IPCC. DOI:10.5281/zenodo.4782538. https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2021-06/20210609_workshop_report_embargo_3pm_CEST_10_june_0.pdf.

³ <https://www.leaderspledgefornature.org/>; <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>; <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0797>; <https://q20.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/G20-FMCBG-Communique-Jakarta-17-18-February-2022.pdf>.

Nature provides a range of goods and services to people, supporting economic growth, sustaining livelihoods, and providing the basis for food, water, and climate security. These are collectively described here as “Nature’s Contributions to People (NCP) including ecosystem services.”

Identifying Ecosystem Services: Recent scientific advances have produced maps of the global distribution of ecosystems providing services related to water quality regulation (nitrogen, sediment), food provision (pollination, grazing, riverine and marine fish), timber and fuel production, flood regulation and coastal risk reduction, and access to marine and terrestrial areas for recreation and gathering of resources.⁴ In addition, maps showing the global distribution of irrecoverable carbon, the carbon in ecosystems that must be maintained to meet global climate goals, were published in the November 2021 issue of *Nature Sustainability*.⁵ Global and national level maps of irrecoverable carbon are available at Conservation Resilience Atlas.⁶

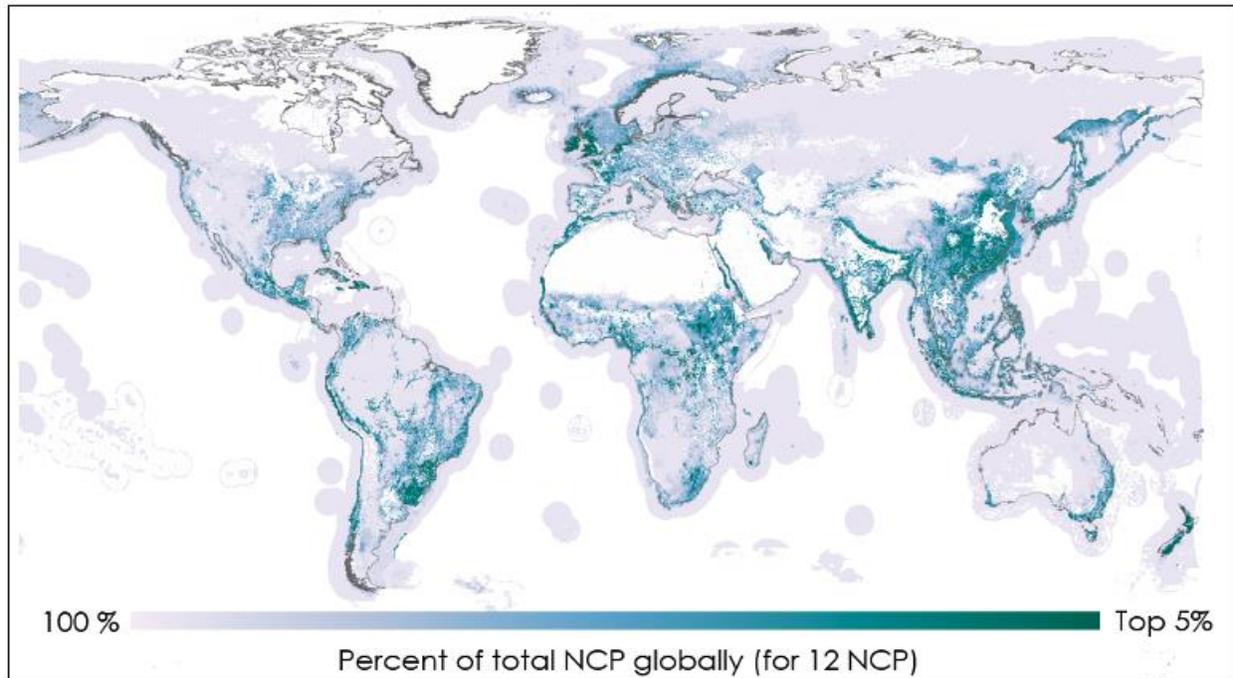
Research supporting identification of places providing Nature’s Contribution to People				
Nature’s Contribution to People	Ecosystem services examples	Post-2020 GBF	National & global maps of places most important for providing these services	Replicable methodology available for use at national level ⁷
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollination • Grazing • Riverine and marine fish • Access to marine and terrestrial areas for recreation and gathering of resources 	Target 9 Target 10	Chaplin-Kramer, et al., Nature’s Critical Natural Assets. <i>In peer review.</i>	Yes
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrogen retention • Sediment retention • Flood regulation and coastal risk reduction 	Target 11	Chaplin-Kramer, et al., Nature’s Critical Natural Assets. <i>In peer review.</i>	Yes
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change mitigation provided by high carbon ecosystems 	Target 8	Noon, M.L., et al. Mapping the irrecoverable carbon in Earth’s ecosystems. <i>Nat Sustain</i> 5 , 37–46 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-021-00803-6 .	Yes

⁴ Chaplin-Kramer, et al., Nature’s Critical Natural Assets. In peer review. Pre-print available here: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.11.08.361014v3>.

⁵ Noon, M.L., et al. Mapping the irrecoverable carbon in Earth’s ecosystems. *Nat Sustain* **5**, 37–46 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-021-00803-6>. Goldstein et al. (2020) Protecting the irrecoverable carbon in Earth’s ecosystems. *Nature Climate Change*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-020-0738-8>.

⁶ Full URL available here: <https://irrecoverable.resilienceatlas.org/>.

⁷ Note that the methodologies used in these research studies could be replicable with national level information.



Critical Natural Assets-Global assessment: *Source:* Chaplin-Kramer et al, *in prep. Global critical natural assets. bioRxiv 2020.11.08.361014; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.11.08.361014>.*

Now that there are methodologies and data to identify the places that deliver these life-sustaining services, **we recommend that these places be prioritized for conservation, sustainable use, and restoration in the GBF, especially Goal B and targets 10 and 11.**

Application to Implementation: These maps can be used in conjunction with other existing datasets to identify priorities based on national circumstances, for example, one country may prioritize areas for coastal resilience while another places higher importance on areas that provide water purification. This allows countries to prioritize the places they deem most important for conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). These types of analyses can also guide choices for how different resources are managed to ensure that we maintain the places most needed for human wellbeing and to support a transition to a greener and more resilient model of economic development.

Goal B

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Biodiversity is [conserved,] sustainably used and managed and nature’s contributions to people, including [the long-term [integrity] [health] of] ecosystem functions and services, [with those ecosystem[s] [services] currently in decline being restored by [2030] [2050] [taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values] [are valued], maintained and enhanced [through conservation], [especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions] [achieving] [supporting the achievement of] [the] [global] sustainable development [agenda] [goals] [for the benefit of present and future generations] [the fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment] [recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights] [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 within planetary boundaries is achieved].</p>	<p>Option 1: Biodiversity is conserved, sustainably used and managed and nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions, supporting the achievement of the global sustainable development agenda, fulfilling the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and an equitable reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 is achieved.</p> <p>Streamlined Option 2: Biodiversity is sustainably managed and nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem services are valued, maintained and enhanced especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions.</p>

Goal B Rationale

- The places most important for delivering nature’s contributions to people including ecosystem services need to be clearly prioritized within the GBF.
- Goal B would be strengthened considerably by **dropping the brackets** around the text that specifies **“especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions.”** Without this approach, areas critical to the health and well-being of millions of people may be overlooked. Focusing action on areas that have been identified as providing important ecosystem services alongside those essential for biodiversity can support a more efficient investment of effort.
- The suggestions for targets 8, 10 and 11 follow this same principle that to meet people’s food, water and climate benefits, the places that provide these services need to be maintained for the long term.

Monitoring Goal B

- Following the June 2022 Bonn Workshop on the GBF Monitoring Framework, a recommendation was made for the proposed headline indicator for goal B “National environmental economic accounts of ecosystem services” to be reworded as “Functions and services provided by ecosystems, by service type.” The proposed inclusion of ‘functions’ in addition to ecosystem services poses a methodological challenge in measurement of indicators because functions (including productivity, decomposition, energy flow and nutrient cycling) are commonly understood as intermediary process required to deliver services. Further, the new text omission of ‘national environmental economic accounts of

ecosystem services' is problematic because it excludes the globally accepted standards for measurement of ecosystem services indicators. For these reasons, we believe this rewording is problematic and the original phrasing is more precise.

- CI continues to suggest that the headline indicators for goals and targets related to nature's contributions to people should focus on measuring the extent (goal A), condition of places supporting benefits to people, as well as the flow of ecosystem services from such places (goal B). These are science-based indicators, as proposed by the United Nations' [System of Environmental-Economic Accounts \(SEEA\)](#) and are measured both in biophysical and monetary terms, thus helping to track progress toward achieving outcomes that have positive impacts on biodiversity and humanity.
- The SEEA is an internationally accepted framework for incorporating nature into national accounting systems. SEEA includes the [Central Framework \(CF\)](#) and [Ecosystem Accounting \(EA\)](#). While the *CF* focuses primarily on the provision of nature's goods to the economy, *EA* expands SEEA's measurements to include a complete range of ecosystem services. SEEA *EA* involves more comprehensive spatial identification and mapping, resulting in a **more complete picture of ecosystems and the benefits they provide** to various parts of an economy.
- The SEEA translates nature measurements into the language of official national statistics. Standard statistics allow repeatability and cross comparison of indicators, as well as the identification of trends, which are important for monitoring and reporting on commitments. Further, implementing SEEA facilitates coordination across various government agencies on data collecting and sharing, leading to easier management, and monitoring of natural resources.
- Recognizing that different countries have implemented SEEA at varying levels and scales and that many countries are still building capacity and expertise with SEEA, CI recommends investment in capacity building for countries to implement and utilize SEEA, including through transfer of methodologies to support data collection (e.g., the application of earth observation data).
- We note that the availability of an agreed global methodology as proposed by SEEA is a strong starting point (as compared to other headline indicators in the draft monitoring framework that still need additional work to be developed) and the integration of environmental accounts with national statistical offices provides a compelling opportunity for the type of transformational changes that are needed for the GBF to achieve its stated whole-of-government approach.

Target 8

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Minimize the impacts of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity [and ecosystems,] [and enhance ecosystem resilience] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [based on equity [and rights-based approaches] and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,] [through mitigation, adaptation and [enhancing] resilience]</p> <p><i>Alt</i> [Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change] [[ensure] [contribute to] [mitigation,] adaptation[, addressing loss and damage] and [increase] [resilience] and disaster risk reduction] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [including] through [nature-based solutions[¹⁴]] and [other] [ecosystem-based approaches], [thereby enhancing mitigation co-benefits,] [including by conserving and restoring] [while protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [[focusing on] high-carbon ecosystems, [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO2 equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts]]</p> <p><i>alt</i> through ecosystem-based approaches and other appropriate adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction</p> <p>and ensure that all [mitigation] and adaptation efforts [avoid] [minimize] negative and foster positive impacts on biodiversity and deliver positive outcomes overall for nature.</p> <p><i>Alt</i> and [avoid] [minimize] negative impacts of climate change action on biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Alt.1</i> Minimize the impact of climate change and increase resilience of biodiversity through mitigation, adaptation actions and connection through [nature-based solutions] and other [ecosystem-based approaches].</p> <p>Footnote 14 – According to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.55.</p>	<p>Option 1: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation, adaptation and resilience including through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches focusing on high carbon ecosystems; contribute at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Streamlined Option 2: Minimize the impact of climate change and increase resilience of biodiversity through mitigation, adaptation actions through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches focusing on high carbon ecosystems.</p>

Target 8 Rationale

- It is essential to **retain** the reference to “high carbon ecosystems” in this target. A recent study in Nature Sustainability found that high carbon ecosystems hold at least 139 Gt of carbon at risk of emission due to human-induced land-use change.⁸ **These high carbon ecosystems include areas of “irrecoverable carbon” that we cannot afford to lose if we want to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050.** Prioritizing high carbon ecosystem for action will have both direct and indirect benefits for biodiversity as well as contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
- We support the focus on ensuring that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity. Wherever possible, these activities should optimize biodiversity co-benefits.
- We support the usage of both nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches in this target. Based on the recent United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution, we understand nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches to be inclusive of

⁸ Noon, M.L., Goldstein, A., Ledezma, J.C. et al. Mapping the irrecoverable carbon in Earth’s ecosystems. Nat Sustain 5, 37–46 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-021-00803-6>.

conservation, sustainable management, and restoration actions.⁹ These approaches are key for mitigation and adaptation and for ensuring consistency with internationally agreed goals.

- A target without a quantifiable element reduces the ambition of the target and the ability to evaluate progress. We recommend the inclusion of 10 GtCO₂, which is the science-based estimate of the cost-effective climate mitigation potential from nature.

Monitoring Target 8

- At the June 2022 Bonn Workshop on the GBF Monitoring Framework, participants discussed the need to monitor land use and land use change (LULUCF) greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity impacts and mitigation and adaptation/resilience through biodiversity.
- We recommend that monitoring focus on measuring nature's quantified contributions to **climate mitigation** using the state and trends in extent and condition of places providing globally important services for climate mitigation.
- Nature's contributions to **climate mitigation** should be monitored with the following component indicators which are part of the methodology of SEEA's Carbon and Ecosystem services accounts:
 - State and trends in extent (hectares, % of change) and condition (index combining biotic, abiotic and landscape indicators, or a commonly agreed indicator (e.g., fragmentation)) of places important for climate mitigation, and associated carbon stocks and change over time (tonnes of C) particularly in high carbon ecosystems, especially those containing global Irrecoverable Carbon.
 - Flows from places providing climate mitigation services as measured by carbon stocks over time, and/or amount of carbon dioxide retained/sequestered (tonnes of CO₂).

⁹ United Nations Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.
<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/39864?show=full>.

Target 10

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature’s contribution to people, including ecosystem services].</p> <p>Additional text for reference: [Ensure that [all] areas [under] [suitable for] [productive systems for food and agriculture] [agriculture], aquaculture, fisheries, forestry [and other productive uses]] [productive activities and extraction] are managed sustainably [and transform food systems] [and legally taking into account biodiversity concerns], in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, [in particular agro-biodiversity] [by applying agroecological principles and relevant biodiversity-friendly practices],[inter alia by protecting pollinators, local seed systems and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that at least 25 per cent of agricultural land is managed under agro-ecological or other biodiversity-friendly practices] [and develop sector-specific action plans for sustainable use based on agro-ecology and ecosystem approaches and environmental principles and in close cooperation with custodians of biodiversity, in particular smallholder farmers, indigenous food systems and women]; contributing to the long-term [efficiency, [productivity]] and resilience of these systems, [substantially increasing sustainable intensification through innovation, including by scaling up beneficial biotechnology applications for agricultural productivity and stimulating the development of climate resilient crops, eliminating and phasing out trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, supporting the establishment of seed banks in developing countries] conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services], especially in the places most important for providing nature’s contribution to people, including ecosystem services that support these productive uses.]</p>	<p>Ensure that all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry and other productive uses are managed sustainably, contributing to the long-term productivity and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contribution to people, including ecosystem services especially in the places most important for these productive uses.</p>

Target 10 Rationale

- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture all rely on ecosystem services. Adequate clean water, soil productivity, pollinators, etc. are going to be essential for ensuring productivity and resilience of these systems.
- In order to maintain these essential services this target should **include** the phrasing from the additional text that focuses on the places that are most important for providing nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem services that support these productive uses. This is especially important in areas where people’s food security and livelihoods are highly dependent on sustaining the productivity of ecosystems.
- Additionally, sustainable management and use alone may not be sufficient to ensure long-term benefits. In many cases, necessary actions may include restoration or conservation. Therefore, this target should **maintain** the reference to “conserving and restoring biodiversity.”

Monitoring Target 10

- Participants at the Bonn Expert Workshop noted that food security, provisioning services and cultural aspects, and social and cultural aspects (non-material NCP) were not reflected in the proposed headline indicators. We suggest that the inclusion of an indicator (headline or component) to monitor the state and trends in extent, condition of places providing important services for food security and nutrition, and trends in flows of benefits from those places will fill the gap identified by the Bonn Expert Workshop.

- Target 10 monitoring may include indicators associated with ecosystem services covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA), primarily **biomass provisioning**, such as:
 - State and trends in extent (e.g., hectares) and condition of food provisioning ecosystems such as crops, pasture, water ponds, marine ecosystems, etc. (measured through an index using indicators on biotic, abiotic and landscape characteristics – or other agreed upon indicators, e.g., soil organic carbon, nutrients for agriculture, water quality for ponds, etc.).
 - Ecosystem services that provide food security and nutrition, including but not limited to crop provisioning (cultivated biomass), wild fish and other aquatic biomass, non-wood forest products (firewood), wild plants and animals (measure through tonnes and monetary value of cultivated, harvested biomass.)

Target 11

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services such as regulation of air and water, [soil health], pollination, [climate], as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], [and rights-based approaches and Mother-Earth centric actions] [especially in the places most important for delivering these services] [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature.</p>	<p>Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem services such as regulation of air, soil and water quality, pollination, and protection from natural disasters through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches and rights-based approaches especially in the places most important for delivering these services for the benefit of all peoples and nature.</p>

Target 11 Rationale

- The regulating services of ecosystem such as air, water and soil quality and protection from extreme weather events are highly dependent on the state of the ecosystems that provide them and cannot be expected to be delivered in isolation from those places.
- It is essential that we give attention to the extent and condition of nature that provides those benefits and not just the use or flow of those benefits. Otherwise, we risk creating an incentive for overuse by focusing on how much benefit can be extracted. Therefore, we recommend **retaining** (removing brackets) the phrase **“especially in the places most important for delivering these services.”**
- We support the use of both nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches as they are inclusive of a broad array of approaches from conservation to sustainable use to restoration.

Monitoring Target 11

- As with goal B, target 8, and target 10, monitoring this target should focus on nature’s contributions to people based on the state and trends in the extent and condition of the places providing these services.
- At the Bonn Expert Workshop, the proposed headline indicator for this target, “National environmental-economic accounts of regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people, [from ecosystems] [to maintain or increase relevant ecosystem services],” was reworded to “Regulatory functions and services provided by ecosystems, by service type.” Attendees of the workshop recommended using national environmental-economic accounts as the main methodology and source of indicators. As discussed on proposed headline indicator for goal B, we believe the rewording to ‘Regulatory functions and services provided by ecosystems, by service type’ is problematic and to be avoided. That said, we support the recommendation of

national environmental-economic accounts as the main methodology and source of indicators (see below).

- Annex 3 of the workshop report also includes the suggestion to utilize an additional headline indicator “Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time” which is an SDG indicator. For additional depth of information related to the services, we suggest that **water purification (quality)** should be monitored with the following component indicators, covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA):
 - State and trends in extent (e.g., hectares) and condition of water-related ecosystems such as wetlands, rivers, lakes etc. (measured through an index using indicators on biotic, abiotic and landscape characteristics – or other agreed upon indicators, such as nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations).
 - Water purification services providing water quality amelioration through retention and breakdown of nutrients and other pollutants - an ecosystem service (measured, e.g., through nutrients and other pollutants removal).
- Nature’s contribution to **regulating water flows (quantity and timing)** should be monitored with the following component indicators, covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA):
 - State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition of ecosystems that regulate water flow (an index measured through biotic, abiotic and landscape characteristics – or an agreed upon indicator, such as e.g., water infiltration rate).
 - Water flow regulation services providing baseline flow maintenance and peak flow mitigation services (measured e.g., through capacity of water storage (m³)).
- Nature’s contributions to **crop pollination** should be monitored with the following indicators, covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA):
 - State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition (physical structure, species composition) of places providing habitat for pollinators.
 - Condition (diversity, abundance, and distribution) of pollinator species as measured by Red List Index.
 - Flow of pollination services as measured by the pollination yield gap.
- Nature’s contributions to **Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Resilience** should be monitored with the following component indicators, covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA):
 - State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition of ecosystems buffering against disaster (an index measured through biotic, abiotic and landscape characteristics – or an agreed upon indicator, such as area of mangroves, coral reefs, etc.).

Ecosystem-related services that reduce impact or frequency of disaster (e.g., water flow regulating services (including baseline flow maintenance and peak flow mitigation services); flood control services (including coastal protection and river flood mitigation services), storm mitigation services (services that can be measured by number of people and buildings in risky areas and/or the monetary value of the reduced impact or frequency of disasters on properties, infrastructure).

Resource Mobilization

General Comments:

In order to reach a successful agreement in Montreal, the GBF must reflect a holistic approach to closing the USD700 billion biodiversity financing gap.¹⁰ The combination of new resources (USD200billion/year) and eliminating/redirecting negative financial flows and subsidies (USD500 billion/year) is crucial to close the biodiversity funding gap.

With general agreement on the scale of resources required annually to close the biodiversity financing gap, there is still the need to consider how a range of investments will be committed and directed. Overseas development aid (ODA) will be an important part of any financing agreement, however, ODA will not be enough – domestic financing and increased mobilization from businesses and the financial sector will be essential, while also simultaneously reducing expenditures on activities and subsidies harming biodiversity and increasing positive incentives as well as more efficient use of existing resources. The following table presents potential solutions to the resource mobilization challenges that have been raised by Parties during the Geneva and Nairobi rounds of negotiation.

Resource Mobilization Challenges	Potential Solutions
Lack of adequate funds to support developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase ODA specifically for biodiversity • Align 30% of climate ODA for NBS • Align multilateral development bank lending with GBF • Increase domestic resource mobilization, philanthropic and private sector funding for biodiversity • Harmful subsidy reform
Difficulty in accessing funds in a timely and predictable manner through existing global mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforms to improve the efficiency of access procedures for biodiversity funding mechanisms • NBSAP Implementation Partnership (in development)
Lack of policy coherence to support biodiversity outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Finance Plans • Align multilateral development bank lending with GBF
Capacity needs to both develop and implement biodiversity finance policies and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAP Implementation Partnership (in development)

¹⁰ 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/conservation/financing-nature-report/>.

Goal D

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Option 1 Adequate means of implementation, [including financial resources, capacity-building[, scientific cooperation] and access to and transfer of [appropriate environmentally sound] technology] [and resources] [numerical values to be added] to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and close the biodiversity finance gap] are [[addressed] [secured] [from all sources] and] [equitably] accessible to all Parties[, particularly developing countries [and small island developing States]] [, that are most environmentally vulnerable] [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows [and increase the provision of [public] [financing from all] sources] aligned with the 2050 Vision [, and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved]].</p> <p>Option 2 Adequate means of implementation to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are secured and employed by [all] Parties with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision.</p>	<p>Adequate means of implementation and resources to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and close the USD700 billion biodiversity finance gap are secured from all sources and public and private financial flows are aligned with the 2050 Vision.</p>

Goal D Rationale

- Successful implementation of the GBF will require filling the USD700 billion finance gap by securing sustainable financing from a variety of sources, efficiently using existing resources, and halting or redirecting public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.
- Goal D should reflect a holistic, quantitative approach to closing the USD700 financing gap, including a significant increase in finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework, reforming the financial sector, and eliminating public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.
- The text of this goal should clearly include both the increase in financial resources and the alignment of public and private financial flows with biodiversity objectives. If goal D does not include a reference to the USD700 financing gap, this element should be included in target 19.1 as a specific quantitative reference helps provide specificity.
- Resourcing for implementation should be made available both to Parties as well as to stakeholder groups such as women and IPLCs given their important role in conservation and management.

Target 18

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect] [subsidies] [incentives] harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] [in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,]] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and[, as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities[, domestically and internationally,] [prioritizing the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities]] and [Ensure that all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up],consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.</p>	<p>Identify by 2025 and eliminate <i>by 2030</i> at least USD 500 billion per year of subsidies harmful for biodiversity and as appropriate, redirect to nature-positive activities.</p>

Target 18 Rationale

- The reform of subsidies that contribute to biodiversity loss represents the single biggest opportunity to close the biodiversity funding gap by halting spending on things that are harmful to biodiversity.
- As much as USD542 billion per year is currently spent on agricultural, fisheries and forestry subsidies that are harmful for nature,¹¹ therefore, the aim to reduce them by at least USD500 billion per year is appropriate. The text should retain the reference to “at least USD500 billion,” as a concrete figure critical for ambition and measurability.
- We recommend that this target introduces a clear trajectory to deliver on the elimination of subsidies, therefore we suggest deleting the brackets around the phrase “by 2025.”

¹¹ 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/conservation/financing-nature-report/>.

Target 19.1

<p>Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)</p>	<p>Suggested Text</p>
<p>[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Substantially] [Progressively] increase the level of financial resources made available from all sources, [domestic and international,] public and private, [aligning [financial flows] [them] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature positive economies,] [for the implementation, by all Parties, of the Convention through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.] [to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, building on national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by] [closing the global financing gap of] [reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] [including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by:]</p> <p>(a) [Progressively] increasing [new and additional] [new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible] international [finance flows] [public financial resources from [[shall [to] be mobilized and provided by] [developed-country Parties] [countries with a capacity to do so and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks to address the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of their capacities] [and all indigenous peoples and local communities] [and women and youth] [through direct access modalities] [including financial resources for Mother Earth-Centred Actions²²] [avoiding double counting] [reaching] [by] at least [--] billion United States dollars per year] [10 billion United States dollars per year [at an increasing percentage]] financial resources of at least 100 billion United States dollars annually until 2030, an amount to be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [in the form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] [to effectively implement the [Convention through the] post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in line with Article 20 of the Convention. Such financial mobilization and provision are [separate and distinct from those in] [aligned with] [maximize co-benefits and synergies with] the Paris Agreement concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as of [their] official development assistance [and other international finance flows];]</p> <p>(b) Leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];</p> <p>(c) [Progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [, including] [through including biodiversity in national priorities,] [through mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and institutions and strengthening the use of positive economic incentives stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services and calling on domestic development banks to increase their funding] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [considering the fiscal space and the levels of sovereign debt] [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030] [, and</p> <p>[(d) Establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]</p> <p>[(e) Building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments];]</p> <p>[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [domestically and internationally] such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental] [ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.]]</p> <p>²² Insertion to the glossary: Mother Earth-Centered Actions (MECA): Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.</p>	<p>Increase annual financial resources to close the biodiversity funding gap from all public and private sources by at least [US\$ 200 billion per year] by 2030, including new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible financial resources by:</p> <p>(a) increasing new and additional international public financial resources from developed countries to developing countries and IPLCs through direct access modalities to at least US\$ 60 billion per year,</p> <p>(b) leveraging private finance,</p> <p>(c) increasing domestic resource mobilization,</p> <p>(d) establishing a new international financing instrument,</p> <p>(e) developing and implementing national biodiversity finance plans while enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource use,</p> <p>(f) Stimulating innovative schemes.</p>

Target 19.1 Rationale

- Ambition in this target will be critical to the delivery of all other targets. This target must secure a level of ambition that is consistent closing the biodiversity funding gap.¹² At least USD200 billion in new resources, above and beyond the existing levels of biodiversity focused financing will be needed to implement the GBF. This should be a collective global commitment from all sources, including international finance, domestic resource mobilization and private finance.
- During the Nairobi round of negotiations, the draft text of this target has become unwieldy and challenging to understand given the number of repetitive concepts. The suggested text above keeps the main concepts and removes many duplicative or unnecessary concepts. Additional examples of innovative financing schemes could be included in a footnote if necessary to shorten the text and some of the other concepts could be incorporated in B. bis or other sections.
- Developed countries have an additional responsibility for their biodiversity impacts due to their high levels of consumption and the biodiversity footprints embedded in goods and services imported from developing countries. Research has shown that 30% of global threats to biodiversity are generated by international trade, particularly trade in commodities destined for use in developed countries.¹³ As a result, a target figure of at least USD60 billion annually of international public finance for biodiversity, primarily in the form of grants, to developing countries would appropriately reflect the responsibility of developed countries. This level of investment, as part of an increase in overall ODA, is necessary for transformative change to achieve a green recovery from COVID-19 and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- In addition to supporting the measurement of indicators for other targets, national environmental-economic accounts can be used towards the identification, implementation, and monitoring of expenditure (e.g., environmental protection and restoration, resource management, and subsidies (or foregone income), support information on taxation (e.g., carbon taxes), as well as on borrowing (e.g., green bonds to finance environment-friendly investments).

¹² 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/conservation/financing-nature-report/>.

¹³ Lenzen, M., Moran, D., Kanemoto, K., Foran, B., Lobefero, L., & Geschke, A. (2012). International trade drives biodiversity threats in developing nations. *Nature*, 486(7401), 109–112. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11145>.

IPLC and Rights Based Approach

General Comments:

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are critical partners in biodiversity stewardship, and central to the success of the development and implementation of the framework. Therefore, the GBF must adhere to a human rights-based approach that strengthens rights for all and ensure the full, effective, and equitable participation of IPLCs in its implementation and all related processes, including support for efforts by IPLCs to implement the GBF. In accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and international human rights law, the rights of IPLCs who traditionally govern and steward biodiversity must be appropriately recognized and secured, including through safeguard principles.¹⁴ The GBF should also adhere to “Free, Prior, and Informed Consent,” as defined by the Working Group on Article 8(J).¹⁵

The Stockholm+50 Declaration¹⁶ highlighted the **right to a healthy environment** and its implementation as foundational for restoring our common home. Additionally, in October 2021, the UN Human Rights Council voted resoundingly for Resolution HRC 48/13,¹⁷ recognizing the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. This should be included in Section B. bis to cover all the GBF’s goals and targets (related to conservation, sustainable use, and benefit sharing). It is important to note that the rights-based approach and specific reference to the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment within the B. bis principles **cannot and should not replace the inclusion and retention of rights language in relevant goals and targets.**

¹⁴ For example, see <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/indigenous-peoples-policy>.

¹⁵ CBD Decision COP XIII/18 – Article 8(j) and related provisions available here: <https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/13/18>.

¹⁶ Restoring Our Common Home: Declaration for Stockholm+50 available here: <https://www.stockholmdeclaration.org/full-declaration/>

¹⁷ UN Human Rights Council Resolution HRC 48/13 available in all languages here: <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2FRES%2F48%2F13&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False>.

Target 3

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally] [at the national level] especially [key biodiversity areas[, ecologically or biologically significant areas, threatened ecosystems] and other] areas of particular importance for biodiversity [and ecosystem functions and services] are [effectively] conserved through [effectively] [well] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed [systems] [networks] of [highly and fully] protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [and [indigenous] [traditional] territories] [, where applicable,] [which prohibits environmentally damaging activities] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole Framework,] [while ensuring that [sustainable use] of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management] and [respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Temporary placeholder: [[all land and of [seas] [ocean] areas [including] all ecosystems [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems],</p> <p>Subject to B. Bis and other relevant targets: [including] [over their lands, territories and resources] [, with their free, prior and informed consent] [, [and [including] acting] in accordance with [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law] [national [circumstances and] legislation [and] [as well as] relevant international instruments] [, where applicable]].</p>	<p>Ensure that at least 30 per cent of all terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine ecosystems globally especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are effectively conserved through well-managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures that prohibit environmentally-damaging activities, and are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, and ensure the rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law.</p>

Target 3 Rationale

- There is overwhelming scientific evidence and support from over 100 countries¹⁸ for the call to protect and conserve at least 30% of global land, ocean, and freshwater areas by 2030.
- The phrase “most important for delivering nature’s contribution to people including ecosystem services quotation” was in line with Aichi target 11 and we strongly recommend that the final text **retain** this phrase.
- We also support **retaining** the focus on the integration into wider landscapes and seascapes in the target.
- We recommend **retention** of the phrase “prohibit environmentally-damaging activities” so that there is a clear prohibition of harmful industrial or non-industrial activities within protected areas and other effective conservation measures.
- The rights of IPLCs, who traditionally govern and conserve biodiversity, be appropriately recognized and secured. We support **retaining** the text that “ensures the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and international human rights law.”

¹⁸ HAC Member Countries (as of September 2022). <https://www.hacfornatureandpeople.org/hac-members>.

Monitoring Target 3

- The effectiveness and governance of area-based conservation measures towards the achievement of 30x30 are important elements to consider. The current headline indicator for target 3, “Coverage of protected areas and OECMS, by effectiveness, KBAs & ecosystems,” could be strengthened beyond the proposed complementary indicator “Number of PAs with PAME (Protected Area Management Effectiveness) assessments” to include efforts to measure how ecosystem services are maintained through protected area and OECMs as well as the permanence of protected areas through a tool like the PADDD Tracker.
- Equitable governance is not captured explicitly by PAME, with a possible exception that some of the PAME scorecard questions allude to equity. More robust indicators to assess the process of establishing and managing protected areas would be useful to consider.
- Protected areas and OECMs also include areas that are conserved by IPLCs through their traditional resource management systems where appropriate. IPLC-governed areas can fit into either category and the process to determine this should be addressed with the consent and participation of IPLCs.

Target 20

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Ensure that [the best available] [quality] [data,] information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations [, and] practices [and technologies] of indigenous peoples and local communities with their [prior and informed consent, or free, prior and informed consent, or approval and involvement,] [under mutually agreed terms and subject to national legislation] [are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide] [to contribute to] decision-making for effective [and equitable] governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management</p>	<p>Ensure that quality information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their prior and informed consent, or free, prior and informed consent, or approval and involvement, are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners, and the public to guide decision-making for equitable governance, management and monitoring of biodiversity, and by strengthening communication, awareness-raising, education, research and knowledge management</p>

Target 20 Rationale

- The importance of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs to the health and integrity of biodiversity, particularly because of the long-held custodial relationships that develop between indigenous peoples, local communities, and nature should be recognized in the GBF.
- We note that the treatment of traditional knowledge requires care that should adhere to safeguard principles¹⁹ and UNDRIP, as well as the site-specificity of traditional knowledge, such that no expectation exists that traditional knowledge can be transferred between different bio-cultural systems. The suggested target language presented above ensures these principles are maintained.

Monitoring Target 20

- Consideration should be given to the need to define clear, measurable means to ensure the protection of traditional knowledge. We note that the Bonn Expert Workshop did not make a recommendation for an indicator.

¹⁹ For example, see <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/indigenous-peoples-policy>.

Target 21

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to [justice and] information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting [and recognizing] their cultures and their rights over lands, territories [, and] resources, and traditional knowledge, [including as set out in] [while acting in accordance with] [in line with] [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples] [and international human rights law] [in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments,] as well as by women [, and] girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities [and ensuring [access to justice] [and] [the protection of environmental human rights defenders, and their access to justice]] [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders].</p>	<p>Ensure the full, equitable, effective and gender-responsive participation in decision-making and access to information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth and ensuring the protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>

Target 21 Rationale

- The role and engagement of IPLCs within the development and implementation of the GBF is critical, having significant impact not only on human rights but also the important areas of biodiversity and ecosystem services that are under the governance of IPLCs. We support processes and outcomes that recognize, respect and support IPLC knowledge and leadership.
- We also note that the 'full and effective' participation" is crucial and we recognize that participants should be engaged from the outset of decision-making, and across the period to 2030

Monitoring Target 21

- We note that the Bonn workshop did not make a recommendation for a headline indicator.

Pandemic Prevention

A clear body of evidence shows that most emerging infectious diseases are the result of spillover of pathogens from animals, particularly wildlife, to humans because of the exploitation of nature and wildlife.^{20,21} Outbreaks, epidemics, and pandemics can be prevented by decreasing human and domestic animal contact with wildlife specifically by 1) stopping land use change that drives infectious disease emergence, especially the clearing and degradation of tropical forests; 2) shutting down or strictly regulating commercial wildlife trade and markets that contribute to zoonotic spillover, particularly commercial trade in birds and mammals, while respecting the rights of IPLCs; and 3) improving infection control during animal husbandry.

Current Text – Nairobi Outcome (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX)	Suggested Text
<p>[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] [harvesting]/[exploitation], [[captive] breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivates], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on Mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] the customary [rights of and] sustainable use [by indigenous peoples and local communities] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities] [and take urgent action to address both demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products].</p> <p>Alt.1 [Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.]</p>	<p>Ensure that the exploitation, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, effectively regulated and enforced, and poses no risk of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife, or other animals, all while respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>

Target 5 Rationale

- Target 5 should **unbracket** and **maintain** the phrase “poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals” and following this add “while respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities.”

²⁰ Jones, K., Patel, N., Levy, M. et al. Global trends in emerging infectious diseases. *Nature* 451, 990–993 (2008). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06536>.

²¹ Plowright, R. K., Reaser, J. K., Locke, H., Woodley, S. J., Patz, J. A., Becker, D. J., Oppler, G., Hudson, P. J., & Tabor, G. M. (2021). Land use-induced spillover: A call to action to safeguard environmental, animal, and human health. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 5(4). [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2542-5196\(21\)00031-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2542-5196(21)00031-0).

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