

# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE UPDATED ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

April 2021

## Key recommendations for the Updated Zero Draft

- Increase level of ambition to create transformational change to reach a nature positive state by 2030. This is especially important in the need for targets that are clearly actionable for different sectors and actors to facilitate whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach needed.
- Ensure prioritization of conservation, restoration and sustainable management for ecosystems most important in delivering the benefits to people that are essential for water, food, and climate regulation.
- Adhere to a human rights-based approach which ensures the respect and support of all humanity, including Indigenous peoples and local communities, and thus affects the direct and indirect protection of biodiversity.
- Maintain and strengthen the integration of biodiversity values into decision-making, supply chain considerations, economic incentives, and subsidies.
- Agree to sufficient and comprehensive resources to finance the full implementation of the Post-2020 Framework.

*Detailed recommendations below including comments on potential indicators for the monitoring framework.*

## Comments on the Updated Zero Draft of the Global Biodiversity Framework

### General Comments on the Updated Zero Draft

Conservation International welcomes the Updated Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework (GBF)<sup>1</sup> as progress toward a fully developed GBF. We see the combination of state-based goals and action-oriented targets as a strong foundation, we support the increased focus on nature's role in providing benefits to people, including services around food, water, and climate, and appreciate the reorganization of the outcome-oriented goals to represent the main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity alongside goals that address resourcing and implementation. With respect to the scope and formulation of post-2020 goals and targets, Conservation International remains generally aligned with the recommendations made in the joint discussion paper on the updated zero draft of the GBF that was issued by several conservation organizations in January 2021.<sup>2</sup>

To strengthen the GBF, we offer the following four high-level recommendations:

### Prioritize the ecosystems that provide nature's contributions to people

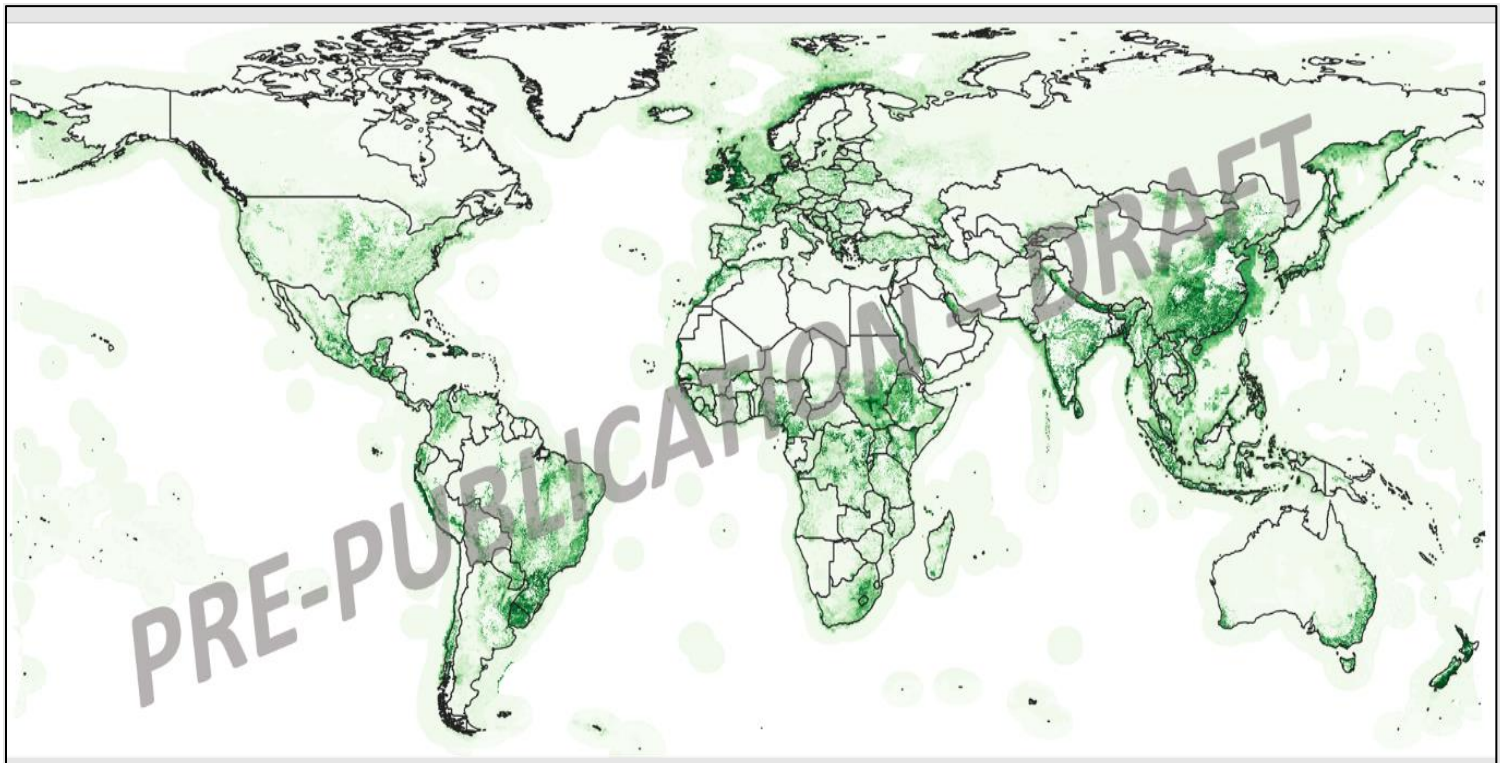
To prevent future pandemics, mitigate climate change and sustain the many services that nature provides – water, food, and livelihoods – we must protect the places most important for providing these

<sup>1</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity. (2020) Update of the Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/3064/749a/0f65ac7f9def86707f4eaeafa/post2020-prep-02-01-en.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> CI, WWF, WCS, RSBP, Birdlife International, and TNC. (2021) Feedback on the Updated Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. [https://c532f75abb9c1c021b8c-e46e473f8aadb72cf2a8ea564b4e6a76.ssl.cf5.rackcdn.com/2021/01/18/9ify0xlz09\\_Joint\\_NGO\\_Discussion\\_Paper\\_Feedback\\_on\\_the\\_GB\\_F\\_Updated\\_Zero\\_Draft\\_Jan\\_2021\\_.pdf](https://c532f75abb9c1c021b8c-e46e473f8aadb72cf2a8ea564b4e6a76.ssl.cf5.rackcdn.com/2021/01/18/9ify0xlz09_Joint_NGO_Discussion_Paper_Feedback_on_the_GB_F_Updated_Zero_Draft_Jan_2021_.pdf).

services alongside those most important for species and ecosystem representation. A strong agreement relies on ensuring that nature’s role in providing benefits to people<sup>3</sup> is clearly articulated in the goals, targets, and monitoring components of the Framework, with specific focus on maintaining the ecosystems essential for human wellbeing.

Scientific advances now allow us to identify that the places most important globally and nationally for delivering ecosystem services essential for humanity — and essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the aims of the Paris Agreement. **Figure 1** shows places where high levels of 12 different ecosystem services occur – these ecosystem services are 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 other human needs (access to marine and terrestrial areas for recreation and gathering of resources).<sup>4</sup>



**Figure 1:** Global ranking of Nature’s Contribution’s to People. Source: Chaplin-Kramer, et al., in peer review.

*Nature’s Contributions to People (NCP) Modeled:* nitrogen retention for water quality regulation, sediment retention for water quality regulation, crop pollination, fodder for livestock, timber production, fuelwood production, flood regulation, riverine fish harvest, marine fish harvest, coast risk reduction (terrestrial and marine), access to terrestrial nature (for local recreation and gathering), marine recreation (coral-reef tourism and associated livelihoods). Green areas represent the highest performing areas.

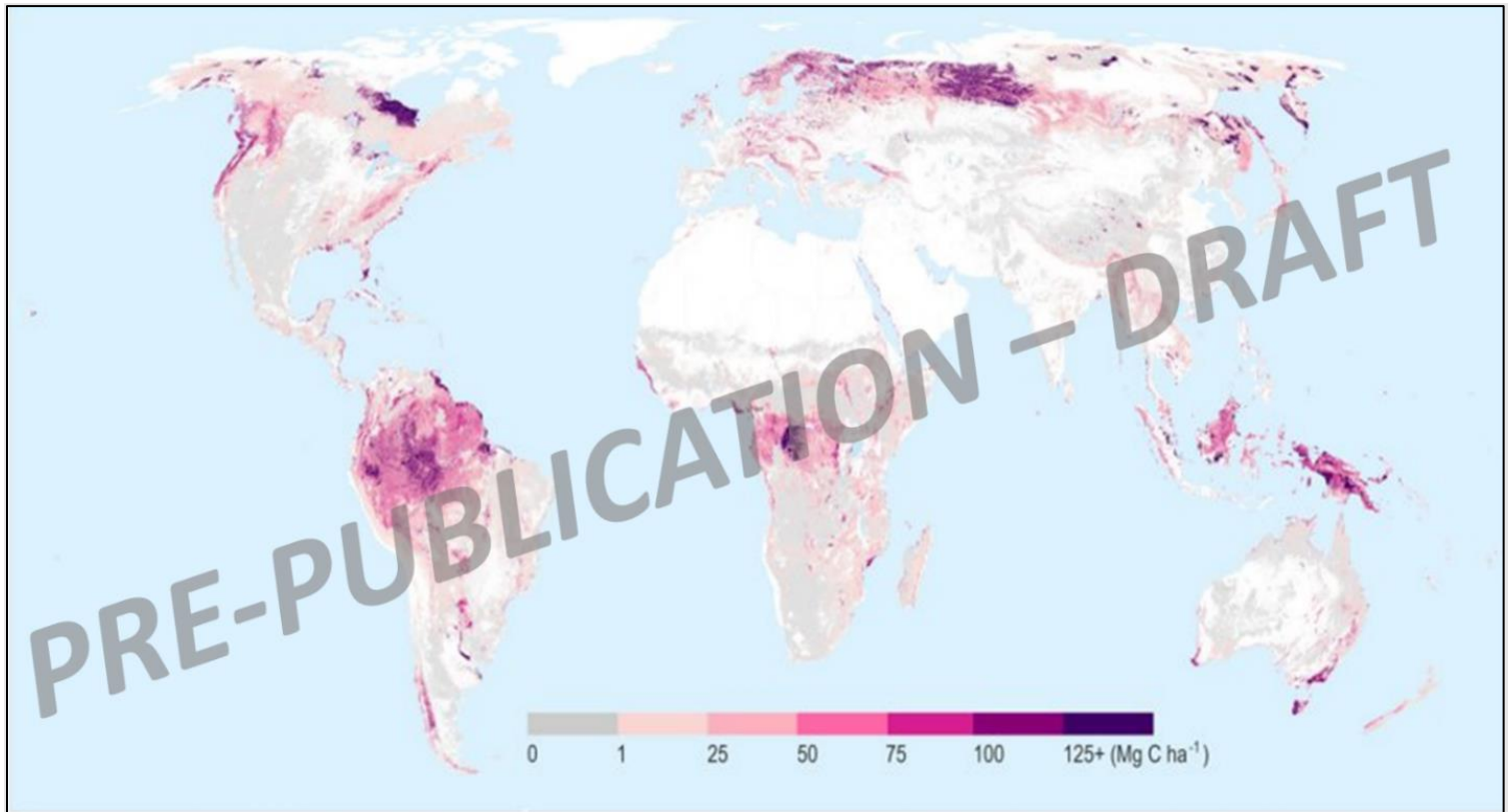
**Figure 2** shows the global distribution of irrecoverable carbon,<sup>5</sup> this is the carbon stored in the Earth’s biomass and soils that would be impossible to recover by 2050 if released into the atmosphere and

<sup>3</sup> Nature’s contributions to people include a range of benefits including clean water, food availability, spiritual connection, and psychological wellbeing, all stemming from multiple aspects of biodiversity: genes, species, and ecosystems. While recognizing there are some differences in interpretation, we use the terms “nature’s contributions to people and “ecosystem services” synonymously in this paper.

<sup>4</sup> Partners on mapping multiple ecosystem services: Natural Capital Project, Stanford University, University of Minnesota, King’s College London and many additional data providers. Further details on data and methodology can be provided upon request. Note these maps are pre-publication drafts and subject to change.

<sup>5</sup> Partners on mapping irrecoverable carbon: University of Wisconsin-Madison, The Nature Conservancy, Woods Hole Research Center, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research. The framework study (Goldstein et. al. 2020) is available here: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-020-0738-8>. The mapping research is in progress and will be published soon.

under human control. Maintaining this carbon in the ecosystems where it currently exists is essential to meeting global climate goals and should be integrated into the GBF.



**Figure 2:** Irrecoverable carbon in Earth's ecosystems. Areas with zero irrecoverable carbon are displayed in grey to demonstrate the footprint of global manageable carbon. *Source:* Noon et al. Mapping the irrecoverable carbon in Earth's ecosystems. **Under review.**<sup>6</sup>

The updated zero draft of the GBF currently focuses on benefits to people including climate, food, water as well as culture and well-being. **We recommend clearly articulating that places most important for delivering ecosystem services, such as those identified here, should be prioritized for conservation, sustainable management, and restoration, and included as part of the call for the conservation of at least 30% of land, freshwater, coastal and marine areas by 2030.**

### Increase overall ambition for transformational change

We recommend an increase in the level of ambition for creating the transformational change needed to ensure that there is no net loss of biodiversity by 2030. This increase in ambition is consistent with the high ambition of the UN climate change convention and there are strong synergies between the two. While ambitious targets for the state of biodiversity are important, we will not succeed in reaching a nature positive world if we do not also set targets addressing the underlying economic drivers of biodiversity loss.

We encourage Parties to maintain and strengthen targets on the integration of biodiversity values into decision making, supply chain considerations and economic incentives and subsidies, and increase ambition going into the last rounds of negotiations.

<sup>6</sup> Based on published concept: Goldstein et al. 2020. Protecting the irrecoverable carbon in Earth's ecosystems. Nature Climate Change. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-020-0738-8>. Further details on data and methodology can be provided upon request. Note these maps are pre-publication drafts and subject to change.

## Ensure funding and capacity building

A strong agreement on financing the goals and targets will be the determining element of a successful agreement. With an estimated USD\$700 billion required annually to close the biodiversity financing gap,<sup>7</sup> overseas development aid (ODA) will be an important part of any financing agreement but what ODA can provide will not be enough. Domestic financing will be essential, both through increased investment in biodiversity and through reduced expenditures on activities that harm biodiversity.

We recommend that Parties agree to provide sufficient and comprehensive resources with equitable access to finance the full implementation of the Post-2020 Framework as well as better integration of private financial flows that benefit biodiversity. Additionally, capacity building should be implemented in an inclusive manner.

## Ensure inclusive participation and human rights-based approach

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are on the front lines of biodiversity conservation, caring for areas across the globe that contain significant and diverse species and ecosystems. Indigenous Peoples and local communities are central to the success of the development and implementation of the framework. Therefore, the entire framework must adhere to a human rights-based approach that ensures respect for all humanity, with particular focus on the rights of IPLCs and other historically marginalized groups.

# Detailed Recommendations on the Global Biodiversity Framework

## Detailed Recommendations

### THEORY OF CHANGE

**Para 6:** The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for *long-term* implementation and mainstreaming....

#### Comments:

- We recommend the insertion of “long-term” into Theory of Change paragraph 6 to recognize the importance of ensuring the permanence of conservation actions and outcomes. The concept of permanence of conservation actions and outcomes is fundamental to ensuring the success of the GBF, providing impetus for long-term and sustained action toward the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.
- We note the need for this inclusion because research demonstrates the widespread extent of impermanence in conservation efforts. Legal changes that temper restrictions, shrink, or eliminate protected areas, known as PADDD (protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement) are widespread globally.<sup>8</sup> Between 1892 and 2018, governments in 73 countries enacted 4,229 PADDD events, affecting more than 2.2 million km<sup>2</sup> in 3,519 PAs.<sup>9</sup> Most PADDD events authorized new or expanded industrial-scale resource extraction and development—undermining the biodiversity values that protected areas are intended to secure. In addition, IPLC lands and territorial rights are under increasing risk of rollbacks to protections.

<sup>7</sup> Paulson Institute. (2020) Financing Nature: Closing the Global Biodiversity Financing Gap. <https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/key-initiatives/financing-nature-report/>.

<sup>8</sup> Conservation International & World Wildlife Fund. (n.d.) PADDD Tracker. <https://www.padddtracker.org/>.

<sup>9</sup> Golden Kroner, R., et al. (2019) The uncertain future of protected lands and waters. <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/364/6443/881>.



## 2030 MISSION

### Recommended Text

*“Reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 to achieve a nature-positive recovery To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of the people and the planet.”*

Current: To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.

### Comments:

- We support the joint calls for amending the 2030 Mission to focus on reversing biodiversity loss and achieving the nature-positive state we need to be at by 2030.

## 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones: Section B and D

### GOAL A

#### Recommended Text:

**2050 Goal A:** *Achieve net gain in* the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while *preventing human-induced species extinctions* and maintaining genetic diversity.

**2030 Milestone A.1:** *Achieve a net gain of at least [X%] in* the area, connectivity, and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [5%], *from a 2020 baseline, by focusing in particular on both retention and restoration, halting the loss of natural ecosystems within protected areas, Indigenous lands and territories contributing to biodiversity conservation, and in other critical areas for biodiversity, such as Key Biodiversity Areas and highly intact ecosystems.*

**2030 Milestone A.2:** ~~The number of species that are threatened~~ *Human-induced species extinctions are halted, the overall risk of species' extinctions* is reduced by [X%] and the *population* abundance of species has increased on average by [X%] 20%.

Current 2050 Goal A: The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity.

Current 2030 Milestone A.1 The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].

Current 2030 Milestone A.2 The number of species that are threatened is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%].

### Comments:

- We recommend that goal A.1 maintain its reference to area, connectivity, and integrity of natural systems and that a requirement is added for “net gain” in each or all three of the ecosystem attributes described above.
- We continue to call for the inclusion of an agreed and transparent baseline/reference point in the goal to facilitate monitoring progress. The intent is to ensure that management actions result in a net gain by 2030 at the latest, relative to the 2020 baseline.

## GOAL B

### Recommended Text:

**2050 Goal B:** Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, supporting a global sustainable development agenda for the benefit of all people.

**2030 Milestone B.1:** ~~Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people~~ *is providing regulating, provisioning, and non-material contributions that humans need, both now and in the future, and places most important for providing these contributions are conserved, sustainably managed, and restored.*

**2030 Milestone B.2:** *All financial flows are aligned with the Convention through accurate valuation of nature and ecosystem services in national accounts and financial disclosures, leading to [X% increase in green investment and the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of areas providing key ecosystem services.]*

Current 2050 Goal B: Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people.

Current 2030 Milestone B.1 Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people.

Current 2030 Milestone B.2 Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures.

### Comments:

- We propose to restructure Milestone B1, as well as the targets associated with meeting people's needs, around the categories of Nature's Contributions to People<sup>10</sup> as described in the recent IPBES report<sup>11</sup> with a focus on three ecosystem services of high importance for human wellbeing (food, water, and climate) and the ecosystems that provide them. Currently, there are a number of targets that address meeting human needs, and these targets are all structured differently, which makes it challenging to have a consistent approach to implementation and monitoring.
- To ensure that nature is contributing to human needs, the places most important for delivering essential ecosystem services must be kept healthy. To achieve this, the GBF will need to specify a focus on places are of highest priority and to specify actions needed to maintain them. Without this approach, areas critical to the health and well-being of millions of people may be overlooked.
- Focusing interventions on areas that are important for species or ecosystem representation as well as vital ecosystems services can support a more efficient investment of effort.
- We recognize that these proposed changes are more than simple line edits to the existing targets, however, we believe there is a strong rationale for the suggested changes. We believe

<sup>10</sup> According to IPBES, the three groups of Nature's Contributions to People (NCPs) are: Regulating contributions: Functional and structural aspects of organisms and ecosystems that modify environmental conditions experienced by people, and/or sustain and/or regulate the generation of material and non-material benefits (i.e., water purification, climate regulation, or soil erosion regulation). Provisioning contributions: Material elements from nature that sustain people's physical existence and infrastructure (i.e., food, energy, or materials for shelter or ornamental purposes). Non-material contributions: Nature's contribution to people's subjective or psychological quality of life, individually and collectively (i.e., animals in recreational or ritual fishing or hunting and/or individual trees or ecosystems as sources of inspiration).

<sup>11</sup> IPBES. (2017) Update on the classification of nature's contributions to people by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. <https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/pdf/ipbes-5-inf-24.pdf>.

the changes are necessary to ensure that we are conserving and sustainably managing the places most important for meeting human needs, similar to the model of how key biodiversity areas have been identified to facilitate prioritizing conservation actions. This proposed restructuring also facilitates national implementation and allows for selection of clear indicators for monitoring, and managing the most important places vs all ecosystems that provide any services at all follows the model of how key places for biodiversity are prioritized for action.

## GOAL C

### **Recommended Text:**

**2050 Goal C:** The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources *and associated traditional knowledge* are shared fairly and equitably.

Current 2050 Goal C: The benefits, from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably.

Current 2030 Milestone C.1 Access and benefit-sharing mechanisms are established in all countries.

Current 2030 Milestone C.2 Benefits shared increased by [X%].

### **Comments:**

- We recommend reinserting the reference to traditional knowledge as included in the zero draft.

## GOAL D

### **Recommended Text:**

**2050 Goal D:** Means of implementation are available, *including by closing the biodiversity finance gap by both increasing funding for biodiversity from all sources and eliminating or redirecting public and private financial flows harmful to biodiversity and scaling up international support for capacity building, technology transfer, and scientific cooperation, as assessed by regular review processes*, to achieve all goals and targets in the framework.

**2030 Milestone D.1:** *By 2024, all Parties have implemented updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including complementary national finance plans for biodiversity, in line with the global biodiversity framework.*

**2030 Milestone D.2:** *By 2030, Parties demonstrate through national reporting that the global biodiversity finance gap has been closed, with sufficient resources to the implementation of a global strategy for capacity building, technology transfer, and scientific cooperation.*

Current 2050 Goal: Means of implementation are available to achieve all goals and targets in the framework.

Current 2030 Milestone D.1 By 2022, means to implement the framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed.

Current 2030 Milestone D.2 By 2030, means to implement the framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed.

## Comments:

- We are pleased to see the means of implementation raised to the goal level of the Framework as having solid and sustainable financing for the agreed framework will be essential for its full implementation.
- Estimates suggest that USD\$700 billion annually will be needed to carry out the actions needed to reverse the biodiversity crisis.<sup>12</sup> The biodiversity finance gap can be closed through a combination of reducing the need for new financial resources through elimination or redirections of harmful subsidies, increasing the flow of positive finance for biodiversity, and improving the efficiency of financial resources. Recognizing this, we therefore recommend a clear, measurable global commitment on resource mobilization.
- An effective and robust implementation mechanism is also critical to strengthen accountability and transparency. Resourcing for capacity building should be made available both to Parties as well as to stakeholder groups such as women and IPLC's given their important role in conservation and management.
- The GBF must contain elements for an enhanced implementation mechanism, including:
  - The translation of all the global targets into national targets and NBSAPs;
  - The identification of a standardized, core set of independently verifiable indicators;
  - Increased transparency and consistency across national reports;
  - Regular reviews of implementation with a periodic stocktake assessing collective progress against goals and targets;
  - A structured, time-bound process for ramping up the implementation of national commitments following each global stocktake; and
  - Coordination and coherence at global and national level with targets and reporting against other relevant conventions and policy processes, in particular the biodiversity-related conventions and SDGs.

## 2030 Action Targets: Section E

### TARGET 1 (Ensuring Net Gain)

#### **Recommended Text:**

**Target 1:** By 2030, [50%] ~~100% of land, and sea areas globally~~ *freshwater, coastal and marine areas* are under *multi-sectoral, biodiversity-inclusive, climate smart, equitable and transparent* spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, ~~retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them~~ *through retention of existing intact natural ecosystems and key biodiversity areas, using a 2020 baseline, and achieve net gain through the restoration of the area, integrity and connectivity of [X%] of degraded freshwater, coastal marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems.*

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

## Comments:

- Spatial planning can be an important tool for managing risk to biodiversity from changes in use of land (including freshwater systems) and marine (including coastal) systems, but only if the spatial

<sup>12</sup> TNC. (2021) Financing Nature Report. <https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/reports/financing-nature-biodiversity-report/>.



planning aims to support the health of ecosystems as a primary aim as opposed to using spatial planning to advance non-sustainable outcomes, such as monoculture crops or environmentally degrading building practices.

- We suggest including the term “climate-smart” as spatial planning should account for the projected impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems in order to design conservation networks that are responsive and resilient in a changing climate. Recent science advances allow us to identify areas key to conserving species in the future as they move in response to climate change.<sup>13</sup>
- The use of the term “most” in reference to retention of key ecosystems is too vague for this target, where the result could be a net gain or a loss. We recommend retention of all intact systems and key biodiversity areas and a restoration element.
- Lastly, we recommend that the ambition and reporting on restoration activities in this target align with the UNCCD and UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.

## TARGET 2 (Area-Based Conservation Measures)

### Recommended Text:

**Target 2:** By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected, *ecologically representative, climate-resilient, effectively and equitably managed and governed* systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent *each of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine areas* of the planet with the focus on areas of *particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the long term, including the prohibition of harmful industrial and non-industrial activities*.

*Additionally, ensure that, by 2030, the rights of IPLCs who traditionally govern and conserve lands and waters are appropriately recognized and collectively secured for (in accordance with their self-determined plans) conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity based on Free Prior and Informed Consent.*

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

### Comments:

- We urge that target 2 specify that places most important for the provision of ecosystem services be prioritized alongside places most important for species and that an ambitious target of at least 30% be agreed. We recommend that the priorities should be defined as they were in the Aichi Targets, i.e., “Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.”
- We also recommend revision of this target to ensure that protected and conserved sites are not only created but also effectively conserved in the long term.
- We note also that equitable management and governance of protected and conserved areas are as important as effectiveness. We therefore recommend inclusion of text on securing IPLCs lands, tenure rights, and responsibilities of area-based conservation, as IPLCs play a critical role

<sup>13</sup> The Spatial Planning for Protected Areas in Response to Climate Change (SPARC) project was funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to provide information that can help countries plan more effectively for conserved areas considering the effects of climate change. Recent science advances allow for the identification of areas key to conserving species in the future as they move in response to climate change. Maps and methodology available at: L. Hannah, et al., 30% land conservation and climate action reduces tropical extinction risk by more than 50%. *Ecography* 43, 943–953 (2020).

in the conservation of nature. Research in development by CI identifies and tracks tenure rights associated with recognized IPLC lands and waters based on the bundle of rights framework and can serve as a resource in monitoring progress towards this target.

- We have suggested clarification of this target so that the quantitative element refers separately to 30% for terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems. A recent analysis showing significant overlap between large hydropower dams and protected areas (PAs) underscores the importance of including a specific freshwater protection target.<sup>14</sup>
- Lastly, we recommend prohibition of harmful industrial or non-industrial activities within PAs and OECMs.

### TARGET 3 (Species Conservation Actions)

#### Recommended Text:

**Target 3:** By 2030, ~~ensure~~ *effectively implement* active management actions ~~to enable~~ *to ensure the recovery and conservation of all* wild species of fauna and flora recovery, *particularly those that are threatened,* ~~and conservation,~~ and ~~reduce~~ *while reducing* human-wildlife conflict by [X%].

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

#### Comments:

- Retain the existing references to ‘active management actions’ and the recovery of species, focusing this target on conservation action rather than sustainable use.
- Amend to prioritize active management actions for “threatened” species.
- Amend to replace “enable” with “ensure,” thereby strengthening the target.
- Amend to include recovery of “all wild species.”
- Consider moving human-wildlife conflict to another target.

### TARGET 4 (Legal, Sustainable and Safe Exploitation, Trade and Use)

#### Recommended Text:

**Target 4:** By 2030, ~~ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe~~ *eliminate the unsustainable direct and indirect exploitation of wild species, including by urgently addressing legal and illegal trade driving unsustainable exploitation, and ensure all use is compatible with One Health approaches.*

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

#### Comments:

- Amend to replace the term “harvest” with the term “offtake,” or “exploitation” in line with IPBES Global Assessment.
- Amend to explicitly address both direct and indirect harvest (or preferably exploitation/offtake) (e.g., bycatch).

<sup>14</sup> Thieme, M. L., et al. (2020) Dams and protected areas: Quantifying the spatial and temporal extent of global dam construction within protected areas. <https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/conl.12719>.

- Amend to clarify or define “safe” harvest (or preferably exploitation/offtake), trade and use in a post-COVID-19 world, including through the use of One Health approaches as endorsed by CBD.
- Add a reference to the urgent need to address both supply and demand of illegal wildlife products.

## TARGET 5 (Invasive Alien Species)

### Recommended Text:

**Target 5:** By 2030, manage ~~and where possible control~~, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species *to achieve a 100%* ~~achieving [50%]~~ reduction in the rate of new introductions, and the control or eradication of invasive alien species ~~or reduce their, including in at least~~ *and their impacts in 100%* of priority sites.

Current Target 5. By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites.

### Comments:

- Remove “where possible” before control.
- Amend the “[50%]” qualifier before the rate of new introductions proportion of priority sites to be 100%, strengthening the ambition of this target to address a critical threat.

## TARGET 6 (Pollution)

### Recommended Text:

**Target 6:** By 2030, reduce *or eliminate* pollution from all sources, including *by* reducing excess nutrients ~~[by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health~~, *in particular, nutrient, biocide and plastic waste pollution* to levels *below identified thresholds for impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem function and human health*.

Current Target 6. By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health.

### Comments:

- Amend to clarify how “levels harmful to biodiversity” will be defined and how the bracketed percentages relate to this definition.

## Meeting People’s Needs through Sustainable Use and Benefit-Sharing

- To ensure that the places essential for delivering high levels of ecosystem services are kept healthy, the GBF will need to specify which places are of highest priority and what actions (conservation, sustainable management, or restoration) are needed to maintain them. Research that could support this prioritization is presented in the overview section of this document. We note that this research methodology can be utilized at the national level.
- As mentioned in the goal B section above, the current structure of targets 7, 8, 9 and 10 doesn’t allow for a coherent approach to implementing or monitoring efforts related to nature’s contributions to people.

- The proposed text below restructures these targets around the categories of Nature's Contributions to People<sup>15</sup> for climate, food, and water. We recommend moving target 7 to the group of targets associated with nature's contributions to people.
- We recognize that these changes are more than simple line edits to the existing targets. However, at this stage of the negotiations, it is more important than ever to ensure that the targets are scientifically based and consistent to allow for standardized monitoring wherever possible.
- The current text also includes components referring to the number of people benefiting. The suggested reformulation of these targets does not include this quantitative component because measuring the number of people benefiting can be a difficult undertaking, as is setting the quantitative target for how many people should be receiving benefits and because it can create a perverse incentive to increase exploitation of ecosystem services in order to benefit more people.
- Instead, by putting the emphasis on the desired benefit from nature (food, water, climate) and the pathway of protecting the places most important for these contributions makes for a clearer formulation. This also avoids the unintended consequence of increasing the number of people benefiting in the short term but at the expense of the degradation areas over the long term.

#### TARGET 7 & 10 (Meeting People's Climate Needs)

##### **Recommended Text:**

**Target 7:** *Ensure benefits from nature important for climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction through the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions.*

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

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

#### TARGET 8 & 9 (Meeting People's Food Needs)

##### **Recommended Text:**

**Target 8/9:** *Ensure benefits from nature important for food security and nutrition through the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions.*

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

<sup>15</sup> According to IPBES, the three groups of Nature's Contributions to People (NCPs) are: Regulating contributions: Functional and structural aspects of organisms and ecosystems that modify environmental conditions experienced by people, and/or sustain and/or regulate the generation of material and non-material benefits (i.e., water purification, climate regulation, or soil erosion regulation). Provisioning contributions: Material elements from nature that sustain people's physical existence and infrastructure (i.e., food, energy, or materials for shelter or ornamental purposes). Non-material contributions: Nature's contribution to people's subjective or psychological quality of life, individually and collectively (i.e., animals in recreational or ritual fishing or hunting and/or individual trees or ecosystems as sources of inspiration).



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

## TARGET 10 (Meeting People's Water Needs)

### **Recommended Text:**

**Target 10:** *Ensure benefits from nature related to water quality and water quantity for human use, through the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions.*

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

## TARGET 13 (Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming)

### **Recommended Text:**

**Target 13:** By 2030, ~~integrate~~ *biodiversity values are integrated* into policies, planning, impact assessments, poverty reduction strategies and accounting at all levels ~~ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts,~~ *and Parties use legal and regulatory approaches to ensure that biodiversity safeguards and mainstreaming approaches prevent direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity from public and private activities in the finance, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure and extractives sectors.*

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

### **Comments:**

- This target is one of the most important for achieving the level of transformational change needed to achieve the aims of the post-2020 framework. We encourage Parties to maintain and strengthen target 13 on the integration of biodiversity values into decision making by explicitly referencing the need for policy (legal, regulatory) approaches that support mainstreaming of biodiversity in the public and private sectors.
- We suggest specifying the sectors most responsible for biodiversity loss according to IPBES (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure).
- We also recommend adding language addressing the financial sector and directives to Parties to adopt regulation on the private sector entities operating in their jurisdiction.
- Lastly, we support the inclusion of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) as an indicator for this target.<sup>16</sup> The SEEA Ecosystem Accounting is the UN statistical standard for the development of a system of national environmental-economic accounts. SEEA EA aims to measure five different elements of ecosystems and their contributions to humans: 1) ecosystem extent 2) ecosystem condition; 3) ecosystem services; and 4) monetary assets (i.e., monetary value of all ecosystems within an ecosystem accounting area) and 5) themes such as land, water,

<sup>16</sup> United Nations. (n. d.) The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, Ecosystem Accounting. <https://seea.un.org/ecosystem-accounting>.

carbon, and biodiversity. This standard was adopted as an international statistical standard under the United Nations in March 2021, providing countries with the integrated statistical framework.

## TARGET 14 (Supply Chains)

### Recommended Text:

**Target 14:** By 2030, ~~achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable~~ *100% of supply chains, including those involving international trade have mainstreamed extraction and production practices that halt biodiversity loss.*

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

### Comments:

- This target is critical for achieving the level of transformational change needed to achieve the aims of the post-2020 framework and holding businesses responsible not only for domestic biodiversity, but also for the impacts of their imports and supply chains.
- We suggest some more precise language than “sustainable supply chains”, to clarify that supply chains should not harm biodiversity. Ideally this target would strive to achieve nature-positive supply chains that support the transformation to sustainable development models.
- We suggest adding “extraction” to include raw materials extraction activities and related supply chains.

## TARGET 15 (Sustainable Consumption)

### Recommended Text:

**Target 15:** By 2030, ~~eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns ensuring~~ *that people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity and take urgent action, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, to reduce net consumption of all materials by 40%, reduce the use of primary biomass sources for energy production by 50% and adopt policies to stimulate the circular economy.*

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

## TARGET 17 (Economic Incentives and Subsidies)

### Recommended Text:

**Target 17:** By 2030, ~~redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity~~ *eliminate all economic and regulatory incentives that are harmful for biodiversity, including perverse policies and subsidies, or redirect, repurpose or reform them to achieve positive outcomes for biodiversity.*

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

**Comments:**

- We recommend that this target call for the identification and elimination of all harmful subsidies for activities impacting biodiversity.
- We recommend that an indicator for positive incentives for biodiversity be introduced and tracked.

**TARGET 18 (Financial Resources)**

**Recommended Text:**

**Target 18:** By ~~2025, 2030~~, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for *total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries have increased by at least 100%, and at least maintaining this level until 2030, including to cover the costs for developing countries to develop and implement National Biodiversity Finance Plans, while also increasing relevant* capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, *and innovation*.

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

**Comments:**

- Ambition in this target will be critical to the delivery of all others as sufficient resources, from both private and public sector sources, will be essential to closing the gap on finance and capacity. Therefore, this target will need to include an ambitious monetary element.
- This target would ideally also include action elements here or in the monitoring framework on enacting new country and global fiscal policies (including perhaps the proposal of committing 1% of global Gross Domestic Product), mechanisms and incentives to produce new sources of funding for biodiversity restoration and protection.
- Additionally, it should also include a plan for targeted capacity-building efforts, especially including technical exchanges between staff of developing countries.

**TARGET 19 (Information and Traditional Knowledge)**

**Recommended Text:**

**Target 19:** By 2030, ensure that *decisions on biodiversity use and management effectiveness are guided by accessible, reliable and up to date* quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research *to decision makers and the public*.

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

**Comments:**

- We fully support this target given the importance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to the health and integrity of biodiversity, particularly because of the long-held custodial relationships that develop between indigenous peoples, local communities, and nature. We note that the treatment of traditional knowledge requires care that should adhere to safeguard principles<sup>17</sup> and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- However, we suggest revision of text in this target to be more inclusive so that emphasis is on decisions and access to quality information and traditional knowledge rather than on decision makers.

**TARGET 20 (Stakeholder Engagement)**

**Recommended text:**

**Target 20:** By 2030, *strengthen platforms, policies, and processes, in accordance with national circumstances, to ensure full, effective and equitable participation by all relevant stakeholders in decision-making related to biodiversity, and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances with a focus on securing the rights to relevant resource for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and girls, and youth, and protecting those who advocate for environmental human rights.*

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

**Comments:**

- The role and engagement of IPLCs within the development of the post-2020 framework 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.
- Issues of mainstreaming traditional knowledge, including indicators that reflect this knowledge, the development of a safeguards framework, and adequate funding resources are important aspects of the GBF. We have therefore suggested a rearrangement of the wording so that it is clear the rights are being given to IPLCs, women, girls, and youth and not to their resources.
- 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.

<sup>17</sup> For example, see <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/indigenous-peoples-policy>.



## Implementation Support Mechanisms: Section F

### RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

#### **Recommended Text:**

**Mobilizing sufficient resources:** *A strategic approach to resource mobilization consists of four components:*

- (i) An efficient and effective financial mechanism that is capable of providing adequate resources for the implementation of this framework, including the components listed below;*
- (ii) The development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans that directly support national biodiversity action plans and strategies, and increase the efficiency of resource use;*
- (iii) A global commitment to eliminating or redirecting resources causing harm to biodiversity as part of a broader effort to mainstream biodiversity into decision-making in the public and private sector;*
- (iii) The provision of new and additional financial and non-financial resources from all sources, including from international and domestic sources and the public and private sectors; and a specific commitment to double international finance from developed countries to developing countries.*

#### **Comments:**

- We note that previous comments under goal D and targets 13, 17 and 18 are highly relevant to resource mobilization.
- We have suggested amending paragraph 13(a)(ii) to refer to the “elimination,” rather than just “reduction,” or redirecting of resources causing harm to biodiversity.
- We suggest the addition of a requirement for the financial mechanism to support the development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans, alongside other national strategies, and action plans.
- We have also added a reference to a quantitative global commitment for developed countries to support the implementation of the Convention in developing countries through concessional financial flows, in line with goals, milestones and targets.
- Lastly, we have suggested an amendment to clarify what is meant by an “enhanced financial mechanism” in paragraph 13(a)(i), potentially by specifying changes to the existing financial mechanism *and/or* increases in the amount of resources available. We also note the importance for Indigenous peoples and local communities to have direct access to funding from any financial mechanism.

## Responsibility and Transparency: Section H

### IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

#### **Comments:**

- Add language at the end of paragraph 15 to outline that “timely input” should also inform the ratcheting up of the implementation of national biodiversity strategies, action plans, and commitments.
- Amend paragraph 16 to strengthen language on coordination and coherence at global and national level with targets, indicators, and reporting, against other relevant conventions and policy processes, in particular the biodiversity-related conventions and SDGs.

- Amend paragraph 18(a)(i)(b) to require the translation of all global targets into equally SMART national targets and associated NBSAPs, with accompanying milestones to track national progress.
- Add a paragraph 18(a)(i)(f) that addresses the need for Parties to adopt national strategies and plans as whole-of-government documents and/or enshrine all of their contents in the appropriate national legal frameworks.
- Amend paragraph 18(a)(ii) to define headline indicators as a standardized, core set of independently verifiable indicators that the CBD Secretariat and Parties report against in line with the reporting requirements/schedule.
- Amend paragraph 18(b)(i) to require transparency and develop (some core elements of) consistency across national report formats.
- Amend paragraph 18(b)(ii) and (c)(i) to require regular reviews of implementation, with a periodic stocktake assessing collective progress against goals and targets; and
- Add at the end of paragraph 18, after (c)(iii), language about the establishment of a structured, time-bound process for ratcheting up the implementation of national plans and commitments following each global stocktake.

## Indicators

Indicators are important for tracking progress made on goals and targets in the Post 2020 Framework. Ensuring that the indicators selected for this process are SMART,<sup>18</sup> relevant, and maintained over the course of the next three decades will be critical to reaching the 2050 Vision.

Conservation International highlights the utility of the following key indicators for use in the Post 2020 Framework. **We offer these indicators as suggestions that can be monitored alongside the existing set of indicators or in some cases could replace what is already in the framework.** The indicators in the table below largely focus on Goal B and targets 7-10 to align with the suggested revisions for these targets and to account for extent, condition, and flow of benefits from the places providing services.

Also, we note the need for consistent and repeated national and international reporting and therefore recommend the adoption of the System of Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA) Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (EEA) as the mechanism and approach used to track and monitor proposed indicators (e.g., ecosystem extent account (area), diversity (biodiversity accounting), integrity (condition account), ecosystem services (ecosystem services accounts) and thematic accounts (e.g., biodiversity). As it relates to goal B and those associated targets, many of the indicators needed to monitor the condition and extent of areas important for NCP are already included in the SEEA. Some 100 countries have expressed interest in SEEA implementation and there are efforts underway to support them in data development to do so. Therefore, if the GBF indicators are aligned with the SEEA indicators, then these countries will already be gathering necessary data to monitor many elements of the GBF related to NCP and will be doing so using standards that allow for replication and comparison as official statistics.

These review does not cover the entire monitoring framework as detailed in the Annex to CBD/SBSTTA/24/3Add.1.

Goal/Target	Headline Indicator	Components of Goal/Target	Suggested Component/Complimentary Indicators and Rationale
<b>2050 Goal B:</b> Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, supporting a global sustainable development agenda for the benefit of all people.  <b>Revised 2030 Milestone B.1:</b> Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people <i>is providing regulating, provisioning, and non-material contributions that humans need, both now and in the future,</i>	Trends in extent and condition of places most important for delivering regulating, provisioning, and nonmaterial ecosystem services, and trends in flows	Nature's regulating contributions related to climate and disaster prevention.	Component Indicator: Extent and condition of places most important for delivering ecosystem services related to climate and disaster prevention, and trends in flows of benefits. (Covered in SEEA's Ecosystem Accounts).
		Nature's material contributions related to food and water.	Component Indicator: Extent and condition of places most important for delivering ecosystem services related to food and water and trends in flows of benefits. (Covered in SEEA's Ecosystem Accounts).

<sup>18</sup> SMART= Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound.

Goal/Target	Headline Indicator	Components of Goal/Target	Suggested Component/Complimentary Indicators and Rationale
<i>and places most important for providing these contributions are conserved, sustainably managed, and restored.</i>	of benefits from those places.		
<p><b>Revised Target 2:</b> By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected, <i>ecologically representative, climate-resilient and effectively and equitably managed and governed</i> systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent <i>each of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine areas</i> of the planet with the focus on areas of <i>particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the long term, including the prohibition of harmful industrial and non-industrial activities.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, ensure that, by 2030, the rights of IPLCs who traditionally govern and conserve lands and waters are appropriately recognized and collectively secured for (in accordance with their self-determined plans) conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity based on Free Prior and Informed Consent.</i></p>	n/a	Change in extent of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures	Component Indicator: An indicator(s) that measures the extent of IPLCs lands and waters that have some form of recognition, documentation and/or titling, along with information on associated tenure rights based on the bundle of rights framework. Given the large proportion of intact lands under IPLC tenure or management, this governance type of protected and conserved areas needs concerted efforts for assessment.
		Change in extent of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures, Long term measures, Prohibition of harmful industrial and non-industrial activities	Complimentary Indicator: Continued inclusion of the protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement (PADDD) <sup>19</sup> indicator to assess legal changes that temper restrictions, reduce the extent of, and eliminate protected areas. A similar system can be used to track changes in OECMs.
		Effective management	Component Indicator: Recommend moving the Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (PAME), currently a headline indicator for target 3, to target 2 as a component indicator.
<b>Revised and Combined Target 7/10:</b> <i>Ensure benefits from nature important for climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction through the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of</i>	State and trends in extent and condition of places providing globally important	Nature's contributions to climate mitigation.	<p>Component Indicators:</p> <p>State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition (% change) of places important for climate mitigation, particularly high carbon ecosystems, especially those containing global Irrecoverable Carbon. (Covered in SEEA Carbon accounts and Ecosystem services accounts)</p>

<sup>19</sup> Conservation International. (n.d.) PADDD Tracker. <https://www.padddtracker.org/>.



Goal/Target	Headline Indicator	Components of Goal/Target	Suggested Component/Complimentary Indicators and Rationale
<i>100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions.</i>	services for climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster resilience, and trends in flows of benefits from those places.		Flows from places providing climate mitigation services as measured by amount of carbon dioxide retained/sequestered in tonnes. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem and Carbon Accounts)
		Nature's contributions to climate adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Resilience	Component Indicators: State and trends in extent and condition of places providing Disaster Risk Reduction or Disaster Resilience as measured by number of properties or area of coast protected (coastal protection services). (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts) Flow of benefits as measured by lives protected.
<b>Revised and Combined Target 8/9:</b> <i>Ensure benefits from nature important for food security and nutrition through the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions.</i>	State and trends in extent, condition of places providing globally important services for food security and nutrition, and trends in flows of benefits from those places.	Nature's contributions to freshwater and marine fisheries.	Component Indicators: State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition (physical structure, species composition) of places providing habitat for pollinators (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts) Condition (diversity, abundance, and distribution) of pollinator species as measured by Red List Index. (Covered in SEEA Biodiversity accounts) Flow of pollination services as measured by the pollination yield gap. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem accounts)
		Nature's contributions to freshwater and marine fisheries.	Component Indicators: State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition (physical structure, species composition) of important freshwater and marine fish habitat, especially spawning locations. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts) Flow of fish as measured by quantity and age structure of fishery stocks. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts)
		Nature's contributions to moisture recycling for non-irrigated crops.	Component Indicator: State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition (physical structure, species composition) of places most important for moisture recycling that benefits rain-fed crop production as identified by atmospheric flow modelling.

Goal/Target	Headline Indicator	Components of Goal/Target	Suggested Component/Complimentary Indicators and Rationale
		Nature's contributions to fodder and grazing for range livestock.	<p>Component Indicators:</p> <p>State and trends in extent (hectares) and condition (physical structure, species composition) of places providing grazing space and fodder for non-feedlot livestock. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts)</p> <p>Flows originating from places under sustainable and regenerative agriculture as measured by gross tonnes of crop biomass harvested. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts)</p>
<b>Revised Target 10:</b> <i>Ensure benefits from nature related to water quality and water quantity for human use, through the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions.</i>	State and trends in extent and condition of places providing globally important services for the regulation of water quantity, quality, location, and timing, and trends in flows of benefits from those places.	Nature's contribution to water purification (quality).	<p>Component Indicators:</p> <p>State and trends of extent (hectares) and condition (physical structure or species composition) of ecosystems that remove pollutants from water and/or yield clean water for dilution. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts)</p> <p>Water purification flows providing water quality amelioration as measured by nitrogen retention. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts)</p>
		Nature's contribution to regulating water flows (quantity and timing).	<p>Component Indicators:</p> <p>State and trends of extent (hectares) and condition (physical structure or species composition) of ecosystems that regulate water flow through storage and delayed release. (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts)</p> <p>Trends of quantity and timing of water flow by volume (m<sup>3</sup>) to track changes in baseline flow maintenance and flood dynamics (Covered in SEEA Ecosystem Accounts)</p>
<b>Revised Target 13:</b> By 2030, integrate <i>biodiversity values are integrated into</i> policies, planning, impact assessments, poverty reduction strategies and accounting at all levels <del>ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and</del>	13.0.2 Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting	n/a	<p>Note on headline indicator for Target 13: We reiterate our support for the inclusion of The System of Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA) into the monitoring framework. SEEA is the internationally accepted framework for incorporating nature into national accounting systems. We recommend tracking the number of countries applying SEEA,</p>

Goal/Target	Headline Indicator	Components of Goal/Target	Suggested Component/Complimentary Indicators and Rationale
integrated into assessments of environmental impacts, and Parties use legal and regulatory approaches to ensure that biodiversity safeguards and mainstreaming approaches prevent direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity from public and private activities in the finance, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure and extractives sectors.	systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.		which is an integrated systems approach to existing indicator processes and measurement frameworks.

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