

BirdLife International comments and recommendations for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework ahead of the Geneva 2022 sessions of SBI-3, SBSTTA-24 and OEWG-3

The purpose of this document is to provide BirdLife International’s commentary on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, alongside specific text suggestions for the Global Biodiversity Framework and our recommendations for indicators and glossary definitions across BirdLife’s priority areas.

In order of agenda item

Thematic area	BirdLife asks and justifications	Text suggestions/ Indicators and Definitions
Nature-positive Mission and GBF structure	<p>The framework must deliver a mission of being ‘nature-positive’¹ by 2030, driving concrete actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, tracked through improvements in species extinction risk and population abundance and ecosystem extent and integrity. The 2030 Mission must clearly and simply articulate that we must not only halt the loss of biodiversity but start to recover it by 2030, in order to ensure full recovery by 2050. It must ensure a focus on this as the outcome we want to see, with urgent action across society being critical to achieve this. The mission must be clear, concise, and easily communicable.</p> <p>The 2030 milestones must be maintained as fundamental to tracking the rate of progress in implementation against that required to realise the 2050 vision. Removing the 2030 milestones would undermine the opportunity to ratchet delivery and would risk slippage in the delivery of action required to meet the 2050 goals, whilst reducing accountability and transparency.</p>	<p>2030 Mission (For communication purposes). For the benefit of people and planet, take urgent action across society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a nature-positive world by 2030.</p> <p>2030 Mission (Full text). For the benefit of people and planet, take urgent action across society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a nature-positive world by 2030 using biodiversity sustainably and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources.</p> <p>Indicators Progress towards the ‘nature-positive’ mission should be tracked through improvements in species extinction risk (the Red List Index) and population abundance (the Living Planet Index) and ecosystem extent and integrity.</p> <p>Definitions Nature-positive: Add a definition of the concept as follows, ‘Nature-positive means halting and reversing nature loss by 2030, with full recovery by 2050, measured from a reference point of 2020¹ and tracked through improvements in species extinction risk and population abundance and ecosystem extent and integrity’.</p>

¹ Adapted from Locke *et al* (2020) [A Nature-Positive World: The Global Goal for Nature](#)

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<p>Rights-based approach including the right to a healthy environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.bis guidance • Target 20 on information sharing • Target 21 on participation and rights 	<p>We support the addition and uptake of the B.bis ‘guidance’ as proposed by the Co-chairs in their November 2021 reflections, though there are some areas where it could be strengthened. It is imperative that the Global Biodiversity Framework acknowledges that everyone, everywhere, has the right to live in a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (echoing the phrasing of the recent UN Human Rights Council resolution at its 28th meeting) – a right which includes healthy ecosystems and biodiversity. This should be integrated holistically across the framework as fundamental to its success, and should be explicitly mentioned with the adoption of the B.bis ‘guidance’ and in Target 21. In order to incorporate IPLCs as positive actors as well as stakeholders in delivering transformative change through the GBF, a rights-based approach, supporting and strengthening rights and not simply safeguarding them, should be taken throughout the GBF and reflected in B.Bis in particular.</p> <p>The framework should align fully to State obligations under accepted human rights conventions and declarations, including ILO169 and UNDRIP (which uphold Indigenous rights) and integrate the newly recognised right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. A rights-based approach means: respecting, protecting and fulfilling Indigenous rights, lands, and resources; ensuring free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and other mechanisms for full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples; establishing a strong accountability mechanism; and enhancing access to justice and flows of financial and technical resources, with a focus on capacity building and local empowerment (Section B.bis, Targets 20 and 21).</p> <p>We support the inclusion of the B.bis, which takes a holistic approach to integrating a rights-based approach including the right to a healthy environment across the framework. However, key provisions of this approach should also be reflected within the targets themselves (i.e., on equity, inclusion, FPIC, the right to a healthy environment).</p>	<p><i>B.bis (relevant sections)</i></p> <p>3. The framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of rights-based approaches, gender equality, gender-responsive approaches, empowerment of women and girls and youth and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and their full, effective and equal participation in its implementation and review.</p> <p>4. The framework will be implemented respecting and supporting human rights, the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, Indigenous Peoples and local communities’ tenure rights as well as the right to free, prior and informed consent as reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and under ILO169, as well as intergenerational equity, and mindful of the diverse world views, values and knowledge systems, including different conceptualizations of Nature and biodiversity, including those recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth.</p> <p>7. The framework can only be implemented if adequate financial and technical resources, from all sources, are made available and easily accessible, in particular to developing countries and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, reducing the burden on accessing resources.</p> <p>Target 20. Ensure that relevant evidence relating to biodiversity, which includes the traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities (provided with their free, prior, and informed consent), is available and is integrated into decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, and that monitoring, research, education, and information exchange build on that evidence.</p> <p>Target 21. Ensure the recognition and implementation of the right to a healthy environment, and full, equitable and effective participation of women and girls, youth, Indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making and implementation related to biodiversity, and uphold their rights over lands, territories, and resources.</p>

		<p><i>Indicators</i></p> <p>Target 20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a Complementary indicator: “Number of countries in which comprehensive national Key Biodiversity Areas assessments have been updated using the KBA Global Standard”. We also believe it is important to have an indicator to monitor trends in use of biodiversity information to guide policy.
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<p>Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal A on species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity Target 4 on species conservation actions 	<p>Without SMART goals and targets on species extinction risk and population abundance, together addressing both qualitative and quantitative aspects of species conservation status, the mission to recover nature and bend the curve of biodiversity loss is undermined. A goal of no human-driven extinctions is also achievable, symbolic, simple and captures the public consciousness.</p> <p>For Goal A we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A retention of measurable milestones, or outcomes, for 2030 which are a fundamental component of the framework, as a means to assess whether 2030 action targets are leading us towards the 2050 goals. 2) A more ambitious reduction in extinction risk by 2030, increasing the figure from 10% to 20% in comparison with 2020 levels to bring us in line with the 2050 Vision of a world living in harmony with nature. 3) A renewed commitment to halt human-driven extinctions of known threatened species. Evidence demonstrates this is achievable. Simply reducing the extinction rate is both inadequate and more challenging to measure. 4) An increase in the ambition to increase the population abundance of species by at least 20% by 2030 in comparison with 2020 levels, to ensure abundant and resilient populations of all species by 2050. 	<p><i>Goal A.</i></p> <p>The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting abundant and resilient populations of all species, human-driven extinctions of known threatened species are halted, the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups is eliminated, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Milestone A.2 Human-driven extinctions of known threatened species are halted</i>, extinction risk is reduced by at least 20 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the average population abundance of native species is increased by at least 20 per cent. <p><i>Target 4.</i></p> <p>Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of threatened wild species and their genetic diversity, including through ex situ conservation.</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <p>Goal A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the Red List Index⁺ as a headline indicator (A.0.3) to track overall extinction risk.

	<p>For Target 4 we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A focus on wild species only - the inclusion of domestic species in the target is a distraction from the urgent actions needed to conserve wild species. 2) Focus on action for threatened species - the conservation of which need species-specific recovery actions to recover. Recovery of non-threatened species is enabled by actions under the other targets. 3) Focus on species conservation - human-wildlife conflict is unrelated to species conservation and would be better dealt with in relation to biodiversity benefits to people, either through a standalone target, or under Target 9 or 5. 4) It should be clearly understood that <i>in-situ</i> conservation is critical and should be the principal action in targeted species recovery. <p>The delivery of the species elements should be supported by a dedicated species programme of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-insert the Living Planet Index² as a headline indicator measuring population abundance². • To track extinctions, add indicators: Trends in number of species becoming extinct or qualifying for uplisting to Critically Endangered and Number of extinctions prevented owing to conservation actions. <p>Target 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add Headline indicator: Proportion of species requiring intensive recovery actions to avoid extinction that are under active recovery management • Reword component indicator 4.1.1 to: Number of species for which recovery has been documented using ‘Green Status of Species’ assessments on the IUCN Red List • Add component indicator: Mean % of each Key Biodiversity Area identified for globally threatened species that is covered by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) • Add component indicator: Proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas identified for globally threatened species in ‘favourable condition’ • Add component indicator: Number of threatened species for which global or national action/recovery plans are i) up to date, and ii) being implemented.
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<p>Ecosystems/ Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal A on species, ecosystems and genetic diversity • Target 1 on spatial 	<p>For Goal A we want a focus on natural ecosystems in milestone A.2 to ensure these are prioritised for net gain in area, connectivity, and integrity.</p> <p>For Target 1 we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A retention of a requirement for spatial planning to cover <i>all</i> land and sea areas 2) A retained focus on biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning as well as planning being multi-sectoral 	<p>Goal A.</p> <p>The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, human-driven extinctions of known threatened species are halted, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups is eliminated, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p>

² The + denotes indicators scoring the maximum score (9) and used in other convention processes as noted in the WCMC analysis (SBSSTA/24/INF/16)

<p>planning and land/ sea use change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 2 on restoration • Target 3 on area-based conservation measures 	<p>3) A focus on key areas for biodiversity alongside intact areas, with planning accounting for threatened species, important areas for biodiversity (i.e. KBAs, AZEs) and the current protected area network, as a minimum.</p> <p>For Target 2 we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An explicit commitment to high quality restoration of at least 20% of natural freshwater, coastal, marine and terrestrial ecosystems globally ensuring connectivity among them, with a focus on priority degraded ecosystems. ‘High-quality’ restoration is that which adheres to international standards for restoration and will need to be clearly defined. 2) Working definitions of ‘priority’, ‘degraded’, and criteria for what constitutes ‘high quality’ ‘restoration’. 3) The target should operate in conjunction with targets 1 and 3. 4) Results-oriented indicators which measure of impact and use international standards for high quality restoration as a measure. <p>For Target 3 we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A retained focus on areas of particular importance for biodiversity, including Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) which are sites of significance for the global persistence of biodiversity, to ensure that the sites of particular importance for biodiversity are conserved. 2) A commitment to conservation of 30% of land and sea areas, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction, of marine, coastal, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems, with guidance on what contributes towards this target’s implementation³ 3) A focus on outcomes rather than just process. The components “effectiveness” and “effectively managed” need a clear and easy way to be measured in a headline indicator. Both components should be independently assessed, with only those adhering to both qualifying to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestone A.1. Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems of at least 5 per cent. <p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated, biodiversity-inclusive, multi-sectoral spatial planning at an ecologically-relevant scale, addressing land- and sea-use change, and retaining existing intact and wilderness areas and key areas for biodiversity</p> <p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of freshwater, coastal, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under high quality restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority degraded ecosystems.</p> <p>Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land and of sea areas, especially Key Biodiversity Areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity, are conserved through ecologically representative and well-connected systems of effectively and equitably managed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>Goal A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain Headline indicator A.0.1 ‘Extent of selected natural and modified ecosystems’ with data available from multiple sources (incl. UN SEEA EA). • Add Headline indicator ‘Integrity of selected natural and modified ecosystems’ with data collated from the UN SEEA and/ or ecosystem intactness index (depending on availability). <p>Target 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reword Headline indicator 1.0.1 to “Percentage of land and seas covered by spatial plans that integrate biodiversity” and ensure that guidance includes the need for comprehensive identification and mapping of KBAs.
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³ CONSERVING AT LEAST 30% OF THE PLANET BY 2030 – What should count? https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/what_counts_en_web_07sep2021.pdf

	<p>count towards the 30% target. We suggest moving “effectively and equitably managed” to refer directly to the PAs and OECMs themselves, rather than referring to the systems of PAs/OECMs.</p> <p>4) A focus on equity, with a more explicit recognition of IPLC rights, ensuring that, by 2030, the rights of IPLCs who traditionally use, govern and conserve lands and waters are appropriately recognised and collectively secured, as stewards and beneficiaries of biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>5) A focus on equity, with a more explicit recognition of IPLC rights, ensuring that, by 2030, the rights of IPLCs who traditionally use, govern and conserve lands and waters are appropriately recognized and collectively secured, as stewards and beneficiaries of biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Target 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain “Percentage of degraded or converted ecosystems that are under restoration” as a Headline indicator, with a focus on measuring impact • Retain Complementary indicator t2.10 “Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least 10% natural land” <p>Target 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Headline Indicator 3.0.1 to “Coverage of Protected Areas and OECMs (by effectiveness and Key Biodiversity Areas)” • Amend Component indicator 3.2.1 to “Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas by type (terrestrial, freshwater, mountain, marine and coastal)” to ensure that the disaggregation is covered at the component level • Amend Complementary indicator 3.2 to “Proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas in favourable condition” <p><i>Definitions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update net gain (A.1) references to include Milner-Gulland et al 2020 which develops the mitigation and conservation hierarchy. • Add a definition ‘areas of importance for biodiversity’⁴ (T1,T2,T3) to support the identification of such sites using quantified biodiversity thresholds and criteria - of which KBA criteria are one example (full proposal) • Amend spatial planning (T1) definition to better align with IUCN motion 096 including an explicit reference to Key Biodiversity Areas (full proposal)
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⁴ The KBA partnership suggest the following definition of Areas of importance for biodiversity ‘Areas of importance for biodiversity are sites identified using quantitative thresholds for biodiversity elements and standardised criteria that are globally recognised. An example is the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) criteria which were developed through extensive consultation within the conservation community and are now recognised by governments, private sector and conservation community as a good measure of sites of global importance for biodiversity.’

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Climate change & nature-based solutions (NbS) Target 8 on climate change mitigation and adaptation	For Target 8 we need: To contribute towards meeting global goals on climate change and sustainable development via: 5) Recognition of the need to adapt biodiversity conservation in the context of climate change, with reference to enhancing the resilience of biodiversity including species and vulnerable ecosystems to climate change. 6) Promote the principles of high-quality nature-based solutions, ensuring if the term is integrated into the target text this is accompanied by these principles and the appropriate safeguards. High-quality NbS must integrate and support biodiversity and the rights of IPLCs, and adhere to the standards set out in the NBS Guidelines . 7) A retained commitment to ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and people, with the addition of ‘and people’ to ensure negative impacts on climate vulnerable societies are avoided. 8) Clearly measurable elements recognising the minimum annual contribution of nature to global mitigation and adaptation efforts. 9) Clarity on the hierarchy of actions needed to both minimise the impact of climate change and secure climate benefits from nature, prioritising action as follows: 1. protect, 2. manage and, 3. restore.	Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity through [its] enhanced resilience, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through biodiversity-inclusive and equitable nature-based solutions, contributing at least 10 GtCO2e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and people. Indicators Target 8 Retain the Headline Indicator 8.0.1 “ National greenhouse gas inventories from land use and land use change ”. Definitions Nature-based solutions: re-insert ⁵ and amend the glossary definition to include reference to NbS as an umbrella term ⁶ inclusive of EbA, Eco-DRR, and EBM, and align to the NBS Guidelines to ensure that their design promotes synergies and includes safeguard language to ensure these are high-quality, and benefit (or at the very least do no harm to) biodiversity and people (particularly IPLCs and vulnerable groups).

⁵There are two definitions of nature-based solutions with wide support in circulation developed by the IUCN and through UNEA. The IUCN definition is ‘The actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits’. The [UNEA 5.2 resolution \(in prep\)](#) definition ‘actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits.’ To note both could be strengthened further with the addition of language on equity to capture the need for a rights-based approach.

⁶ As recognised by in the IPCC AR6 (2022) [Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability full report](#), which states that EbA could be considered as a subset of NbS. It further states that there is *high confidence* that NbS “provide adaptation and mitigation benefits for climate change [...]” with “robust evidence that these solutions for people and climate can also benefit wild species and habitats, and often contribute to other SDGs”, and that for NbS to succeed it is “critical {that they support local livelihoods}”. Also, that “[I]ndigenous, local communities and millions of private landowners [should benefit and be actively engaged in decision-making around NbS].

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<p>Finance: Resource mobilisation & safeguards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal D on implementation • Target 14 on mainstreaming and economic refort • Target 15 on supply chains • Target 18 on economic incentives and subsidies • Target 19 on resource mobilisation 	<p>For Goal D we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An explicit reference to closing the biodiversity financing gap, with a definition for this which includes the reduction or redirection of incentives and expenditures harmful to biodiversity alongside the significant increase of finances from all sources. 2) An explicit reference to aligning all public and private financial flows to a nature-positive world, as encapsulated by Goal A, to ensure this is measurable and links to the mission. <p>For Target 14 on mainstreaming and economic reform we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inclusion of an explicit reference to biodiversity safeguards to avoid negative or perverse impacts for biodiversity. 2) A reference to ensuring that all activities and financial flows are nature-positive, as this can be much more clearly tracked than much vaguer 'biodiversity values'. 3) Include in the guidance a reference to comprehensively applied, spatially-explicit Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and the need to ensure that these are applied at ecologically-relevant scale. <p>For Target 15 on supply chains we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To be explicit on the role of government i.e., in setting regulations and due diligence legislation. 2) To drive transparency and accountability on biodiversity risk and impacts. 3) A similar reference to T14 on aligning all activities to be nature-positive. 4) To take into consideration the work of the TFND which is developing standards for Nature-related financial disclosures. <p>For Target 18 on economic incentives and subsidies we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Numerical values to drive and track implementation – the current values are conservative estimates of what is required (this also applies to Target 19) 	<p>Goal D. The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, <u>and all public and private financial flows are aligned to a nature-positive world.</u></p> <p>Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values and safeguards into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are nature-positive.</p> <p>Target 15. Target 15. Ensure that all financial institutions and businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) regularly assess and publicly report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their full supply chains and practices from local to global, and accordingly avoid negative impacts and reduce biodiversity-related risks and align all activities to a nature-positive economy.</p> <p>Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 19. Contribute to closing the biodiversity financing gap by increasing new, additional and effective financial resources for biodiversity from all sources by at least US\$ 200 billion per year, increasing by at least US\$ 60 billion per year international public finance for biodiversity (primarily grants) to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, ensuring national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for</p>

	<p>2) To cover all incentives harmful to biodiversity, which is greater than \$500 billion.</p> <p>For Target 19 on resource mobilisation⁷ we need:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Clarification that the \$200 billion per year increase should be new and additional financial resources, above the current levels of biodiversity financing. 2) A target figure of increasing international finance for biodiversity by at least US\$60 billion annually, primarily in the form of grants, to developing countries would appropriately reflect the responsibility of developed countries. 3) Equitable access to this funding by developing countries and to Indigenous Peoples and local communities on the ground will be critical. 4) A mandate for countries to produce national biodiversity finance plans which would detail the funding needed to reach the targets fully, with guidance for national biodiversity finance plans developed and integrated in the standardised template for NBSAPs. 	<p>implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <p>Target 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Target 14 Headline indicators to require that integration of biodiversity includes spatial elements, including through the tracking of integration of SEA. <p>Target 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Headline indicator 15.0.1 “Dependencies and impacts of businesses on biodiversity” to clarify what is being measured; this should consider the work of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TFND). <p>Target 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure headline indicators associated with this target measure ‘new additional and effective financing’ to effectively track progress towards closing the biodiversity finance gap. <p><i>Definitions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the financing gap definition as Deutz et al (2020) referenced in (CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.2/Rev.1) . • Add a definition of biodiversity safeguards following the CBD voluntary guidelines for safeguards: implementation pathways (CBD/COP/14/INF/22).
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⁷ Joint NGO Position on International Finance for Biodiversity (February 2022) *Developed Countries Need to Increase Financial Support for Biodiversity in Developing Countries to at Least \$60 Billion Annually*

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<p>Implementation mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section J on aspects of implementation 	<p>The draft text on responsibility and transparency needs in the GBF needs to be significantly strengthened, to ensure that the implementation mechanism is anchored as a critical and inseparable component of the framework and agreed at COP15. Section J must provide more details on the components of a strengthened implementation mechanism, including planning, reporting, monitoring, reviewing and ratcheting.</p> <p>For robust implementation the GBF and associated COP15 decisions must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the framework is complemented by a robust monitoring framework and implementation mechanism with key elements adopted in parallel at COP15. These elements include: a set of clear headline indicators, complemented by component and complementary indicators to allow robust and comparable monitoring; a process for elucidating national ambition in the first-year post-agreement; a clear process for standardised updating of NBSAPs and national reporting; and a timeline for tracking and ratcheting ambition and implementation. Retain the 2030 end point for implementation of the framework to allow stepwise progression towards the 2050 vision and to preserve alignment with other global goals and processes (e.g., the 2030 Agenda). Maximise opportunities to monitor collective progress towards the global goals by ensuring comparability of national commitments and progress through aligned common formats for NBSAPs and reporting procedures, and frequent (annual/biannual) independent reporting of global progress via a subset of headline indicators (e.g., coverage of KBAs by PAs/OECMs and the Red List Index, which are SDG indicators already reported annually). Fully align NBSAPs and NDCs to amplify positive outcomes for nature, climate and people. 	<p>Global Biodiversity Framework text in Section J on Responsibility and transparency</p> <p>18.The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:</p> <p>(a) <u>Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans commensurate and aligned with global targets.</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Reporting on the implementation of national targets to review progress towards them in relation to all global action targets.</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Enabling the review of collective progress towards the implementation of the global targets and the ratcheting up of implementation.</u></p> <p>On the implementation mechanisms</p> <p>The implementation mechanisms are discussed in detail through the document CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5 Options to enhance planning, reporting, and review mechanisms with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention - Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair.</p> <p>Our full commentaries on the draft templates for NBSAPs and national reporting are available on the CBD submissions page.</p>