

CBD's post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Comments to Zero Draft to OEWG2

This document outlines **Denmark's Youth Delegates to the United Nations for Climate and Environment key comments and amendment proposals to the Zero Draft of the CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**, in light of the Open-Ended Working Group meeting, which will take place in Rome from the 24th to the 29th of February.

We believe that the Zero Draft includes many positive aspects, however these can and need to be made more ambitious, in order to reflect the current biodiversity crisis we are at, as well as reflect the lessons learned from the implementation failure of the Aichi targets. In line with those points, this document includes proposals, which aim to reflect Denmark's youth ambitions on biodiversity, as well as to build synergies with proposals from other relevant stakeholders, such as civil society.

This document includes therefore 13 amendment proposals, which focus on three key focus areas:

1) A framework that takes the biodiversity crisis seriously

We are currently in a major biodiversity crisis, which can be only solved if countries and all sectors of society across the world cooperate and urgently put ambitious action plans in place. Therefore, we propose a framework with a more ambitious mission, as well as the development of sector-specific action plans to reverse biodiversity loss.

2) An economic and financial system that supports biodiversity

The economic and financial sectors play a big role in the biodiversity agenda, as well as it has a great responsibility towards it. Therefore it is important the role of these are taken into serious consideration when developing this framework. We propose the development of incentives and regulations to the economic and financial sectors to ensure that they implement sustainable practices for the benefit of biodiversity. Furthermore, we propose to put in place mechanisms that ensure that individuals adopt sustainable lifestyles, in line with the goals of the framework.

3) An ambitious implementation and accountability mechanism

It is of the utmost importance to ensure that the post-2020 framework is actually implemented by all Parties. Because the Aichi targets have shown serious implementation problems, it is key to ensure that this framework provides strong monitoring, reporting and strategy-development mechanisms that ensure that the targets are met by 2030. We propose therefore an implementation mechanism, which closes implementation gaps over time, which contains solidarity mechanisms, and which includes youth meaningfully.

The specific amendment proposals and comments to the Zero Draft are written in the following pages.

A framework that takes the biodiversity crisis seriously

Amendment number	Original text	Proposed amendment	Motivation
1	<p>11. The 2030 Mission for this framework is:</p> <p>To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.</p>	<p>11. By 2030, halt and reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and the planet.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>11bis. [APEX GOAL]</p>	<p>We support WWF's proposal of strengthening the mission, as well as developing an apex goal (like the 1,5° goal in the Paris Agreement).</p> <p>We believe that, at the current biodiversity crisis we are at, we need to place global efforts to ensure that the post-2020 framework goal is to reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030. Less than that can have major detrimental effects in the livelihoods of millions of people, as well as on the wellbeing of thousands of species and nature in general. Furthermore, we believe that an apex goal can be extremely positive for making the CBD mission more accessible to the public, as well as making monitoring of development of this more approachable.</p> <p>We are aware that a change in the mission requires equivalent changes in the goals and targets. We are therefore open to supporting proposals on how to strengthen goals and targets to meet this mission.</p> <p>You can read more about WWF's proposal here: https://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/wwf_briefing_on Cbd_mission_february_2020.pdf</p>

2	<p><i>Footnote 12:</i> In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration while also recognizing that completely halting the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is not possible by 2030. [...]</p>	<p>Footnote 12: In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration while also recognizing that completely halting the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is not possible by 2030. [...]</p>	<p>This footnote undermines the required level of ambition of this framework. We believe that halting the loss ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is possible in a 10 year framework, if necessary political will is put in place.</p> <p>However, independently of scientific discussions on this sentence, from a policy-perspective this footnote does not add any value to the framework, but opens up potential justifications for lack of implementation instead. Therefore, we support removing it.</p>
3	<p>12.a.13. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.</p>	<p>12.a.13. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, climate plans, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied. By 2022, all Parties develop, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, sector- specific national, regional and global plans of action to reverse biodiversity loss for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure and energy, extractives and manufacturing, and start to</p>	<p>(i) Too often biodiversity is not taken into account when developing climate plans, therefore it is good to include it in this list.</p> <p>(ii) As we need efforts from all sectors to meet the goals of this framework, it is important that sector-specific action plans are developed. This proposal allows the framework to develop a more clear mainstreaming of paths of action for implementing the targets of it. Furthermore, it promotes global sector-specific cooperation, which is key for ensuring implementation.</p>

implement them.

An economic and financial system that supports biodiversity

Amendment number	Original text	Proposed amendment	Motivation
4	12.c.12. Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 2025 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	We should not only eliminate subsidies that are most harmful to biodiversity, but aim towards eliminating all of them. Because this goal is really concrete, it can be achieved by 2025, instead of 2030. Furthermore, because subsidies have environmental impacts years after these are given, it is important that by 2030 the negative impacts of these are fully stopped.
5	12.c.14. Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.	12.c.14. Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity. This is done by: (a) Putting policies in place to halt environmentally damaging economic activities. (b) Reforming national, regional and international related regulatory frameworks, including trade policies and regimes, towards sustainable practices. (c) Reforming financial sectors towards sustainable investment, in line with a low carbon economy that protects and restores biodiversity. (d) Developing nature-related financial disclosures to enable monitoring of nature-related impacts and risks.	It is important that the economic and financial sectors are seriously taken in consideration in this framework. Therefore it is important that the 2030 targets mandate the development of policy that regulates economic and financial activities, which have negative effects for the implementation of this framework. Furthermore, we support the creation of mechanisms for the disclosure of financial activities' impacts in biodiversity (negative and positive). These disclosure mechanisms should allow us to conduct better monitoring, as well as developing policy according to such impacts.

		(e) Developing fiscal measures targeting negative externalities on biodiversity.	
6	12.c.17 People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.	12.c.17 Appropriate measures, including, where necessary, a combination of appropriate subsidies and fiscal and legal measures, are put in place to guide and facilitate individuals' adoption of People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.	It is fundamental that individuals' lifestyles become more sustainable. However this will only be achieved if mechanisms for structural change of behavior are put in place. We need to make it easier and more attractive to live in a sustainable way, as well as harder to live in a non-sustainable one.

An ambitious implementation and accountability mechanism

Amendment number	Original text	Proposed amendment	Motivation
7	12.c.15 Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.	12.c.15 Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 2025 resources have increased by [X%] and by 2030 by [Y%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.	If we are to implement this framework, it is necessary to see an increase in economic resources being invested into it. Such resources need to be put in place as soon as possible and not by the end of the framework's mandate. Therefore we support an increase of resources already by 2025, as well as a further increase by 2030.
8	12.c.19. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030,	[NO AMENDMENT]	We welcome the proposal of including youth as a group of people to be included in decision-making related to biodiversity. This is fundamental to ensure intergenerational equity. However, there is no target or

	equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.		<p>indicator related to youth mentioned in the "Preliminary draft monitoring framework for the targets" attached to the zero draft.</p> <p>We understand that this draft will be modified after the next SBI meeting; it is therefore important that targets and indicators related to youth are included there.</p>
9	(a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources;	(a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources. It also requires that mechanisms for resource mobilisation towards Parties with disadvantaged socio-economic conditions and national capacities are put in place or strengthened;	If we want to meet the goals of this framework, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions and capacities, it is important that support mechanisms are strengthened or put in place for Parties with less national resources. This is especially relevant because a big amount of Parties with substantial amounts of KBAs are relatively disadvantaged when it comes to national resources and capacities.
10	16. The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:	16. The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. It also contains a mechanism to close the implementation gap over time. These are essential elements of the framework and include:	<p>It is important that the 2020-2030 CBD strategy for implementation includes mechanisms for closing implementation gaps. This means in practice that NBSAPs need to be periodically reviewed, updated and made more ambitious to target the challenges and implementation gaps encountered.</p> <p>We strongly support WWF's proposal of a "present, review, ratchet" model, where NBSAPs are developed, reviewed and updated in periods of 4 years.</p> <p>WWF's proposal can be found at: https://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/2FEDE021-95CF-0769-3E68-895954B8E606/attach</p>

			hments/WWF-4.pdf
11	16.b Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;	16.b Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth , civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;	If intergenerational equity is to be recognized (as mentioned in 14.b), it is important that youth is included in the reporting process
12	16.b Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;	16.b Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered. Reporting mechanisms should include mandatory disclosure requirements on positive and negative biodiversity impacts by private and public-owned companies and financial institutions;	It is important that the impact of companies and financial institutions on biodiversity is taken seriously and monitored. This would allow Parties to develop strategies of implementation, which are more accountable for such impacts, making them in this way more effective.
13	16.d	[mechanism to close implementation gap over time]	As mentioned in the footnote, this article is currently a placeholder left for SBI to add content. In that extra content, it is important that the mechanism to close implementation gap over time, mentioned above, is added