



IUCN's Position Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Convention on Biological Diversity

Fourth meeting of the Open -Ended Working Group on the Post- 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG4)

21-26 June 2022, Nairobi, Kenya

For more

Preparation of the post -2020 global biodiversity framework ([CBD/WG2020/REC/3/1](#))
&
First Draft of the Post- 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
([CBD/WG2020/3/3](#))

This position paper presents IUCN's further comments and recommendations on elements of Draft 1 of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It presents revisions to IUCN's [position](#) on the resumed session of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG3.2) in March 2022. It includes views on some elements of the Framework where

Target 4

Undertake urgent management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of threatened species and the genetic diversity of wild native species populations, including through in situ and ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife conflict and coexistence.

- 9 The underpinning rationale for Target 4 is that while comprehensive delivery of the other targets for threat abatement (Targets 1-3, Targets 5-8) is essential for achieving the goals, it is not sufficient to prevent species extinctions, given some species require targeted species-specific actions to recover. This target should focus on threatened species, given that the recovery of non-threatened species is enabled by actions under the other targets.
- 9 Target 4 must include three elements: a) implementation of species-specific actions; b) enabling the recovery of threatened wild species and their genetic diversity; and c) inclusion of both in situ and ex situ conservation.
- 9 Reflecting on several Parties' suggestions in OEWG-3 to clarify the wording of "human-wildlife interactions" by

we are aware of the need to clarify the wording of "human-wildlife interactions" by

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation, adaptation and resilience including through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

- 9 The recent adoption of the definition of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) by UNEA-5¹⁴, based on the [IUCN definition](#), provides an internationally agreed understanding of this concept and should be accepted in the context of the GBF.
- 9 Including the term Nature-based Solutions in this target alongside ecosystem-based approaches provides a strong framework of actions that address all dimensions of climate change – mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction.
- 9 NbS can be designed for reducing carbon emissions and protecting and restoring ecosystems. Nevertheless, NbS should be combined with phasing out fossil fuels and decarbonizing actions to reach climate goals rather than implemented stand alone. The potential of NbS should not imply any position or guidance regarding carbon markets driven by carbon offsets purposes. NbS for climate adaptation and mitigation can also contribute to improving the status of biodiversity and supporting rights-based approaches. For example, protected areas and OECMs can constitute effective NbS for climate change and biodiversity loss.
- 9 The [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#) provides an internationally recognized framework to i) standardize NbS approaches, ii) ensure and respond to stakeholders rights, particularly upholding the right of Indigenous Peoples to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), iii) increase the scale and impact of NbS, iv) prevent unanticipated negative outcomes or misuse, and v) help funding agencies, policy makers, and other stakeholders assess the effectiveness of NbS implementation.

Target 10

Manage for sustainability all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry and other productive uses, ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem services and the resilience of these production systems.

- 9 The language needs to be clearer as to the action and what it is trying to achieve, IUCN suggests putting the emphasis on the action – manage for sustainability¹⁵.
- 9 In the context of productive systems, sustainable management does not always result in positive outcomes for biodiversity. However, according to the IPCC, agroecological principles and practices, ecosystem-based management in fisheries and aquaculture, and other approaches that work with natural processes support food security, nutrition, health and well-being, livelihoods and biodiversity, sustainability and ecosystem services¹⁶. IUCN recommends express reference to these approaches in the language of the target to guide its implementation and achieve sustainable use of biodiversity and the enhancement of ecosystem services.
- 9 In the absence of an explicit list of specific approaches that give meaning to the term ‘sustainable management’, the target should focus on the outcomes to be achieved by it, at the very least ensuring sustainable use of biodiversity and the enhancement of ecosystem services.
- 9 IUCN supports including “other productive uses” which would avoid having to make a comprehensive list and would encompass ecosystems such as rangelands that cover vast territories.
- 9 IUCN suggests the elimination of the word efficiency which does not seem to have a direct connection with biodiversity.
- 9 IUCN calls for recognition of the contribution of sustainable production systems, including agriculture, to biodiversity conservation and connectivity in the production landscape, and promotes standards and tools that can help guide, achieve and recognize these contributions

