



Post -2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- " Nature is declining at rates unprecedented in human history.
- " IUCN advocates for the adoption of a Post -2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) that catalyses decisive action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050.
- " [IUCN's Strategic Initiative](#) focuses on four components of the GBF, critical to success:
 - ¾ Protected and conserved areas in the right places, effectively managed and equitably governed – supported by the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas
 - ¾ Concerted global action and support for species

Why is this important?

Land degradation is negatively affecting the well-being of at least 3.2 billion people. Global forest cover is declining and desertification impacts are severe for 38% of the world's population; wetlands have suffered a reduction of 70% over the last century.

Intact natural ecosystems are fundamental to the sustainability and prosperity of all people. They play a vital role in providing ecosystem services, which in turn depend on their species composition remaining intact. Millions of species on land, in freshwater, and in the ocean form the web of life on this planet and actions to conserve them are integral to securing our life support system.

Protected and conserved areas, halting and reversing ecosystem degradation and restoration, are part of the solution to stabilising the world's climate, securing livelihoods and avoiding risks to human health and well-being.

Achieving these outcomes require systemic changes in the economic system combined with support for vulnerable people impacted by degradation, as well as tools to measure progress, and validate success:

- x The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration supports the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. From local and neighbourhood-level action, business transformations to fundamental national reforms to restore ecosystems, signals of action can energize and replicate action elsewhere
- x The IUCN Green List Standard provides countries with a consistent, standardized set of criteria that can help measure progress, and identify what investment and capacity is needed to enhance effectiveness and equity in protected and conserved areas.
- x The Global Species Action Plan offers implementation support to all stakeholders undertaking action.
- x The Nature+ Accelerator, the Sub-National Climate Fund, the Blue Natural Capital Finance Facility, and the Ecosystem-based Adaptation Fund provide financial opportunities to use public finance to attract commercial investors.

The right global tools

The [IUCN Green List Standard](#) has been designed to take account of protected and conserved areas under all forms of governance, including OECMs.

The [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™](#) is the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species.

The [STAR Metric](#) enables governments, companies and NGOs to assess and plan their interventions to reduce species extinction risk, and show how this contributes to the GBF.

The [Bonn Challenge](#) is a global restoration movement to bring 350 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes under restoration by 2030.

