

IUCN welcomes the decision to hold the subsidiary body meetings in a virtual format, but stresses that it is critical that sufficient time is given to hear the views of civil society during the negotiations. This will facilitate progress on all agenda items towards the adoption of a robust post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at COP15.

IUCN is extremely concerned that, despite good progress, none of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets has been fully achieved. The current trajectory of biodiversity decline will result in the precipitous eroding life and livelihoods worldwide. However, it is not too late to reverse this trend if action at scale is taken now.

The Post-2020 framework must aim to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030, and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050. IUCN's more detailed views are available in its [position on the updated](#)

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IUCN welcomes the progress achieved during the Expert Workshop for modifying and describing new Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) in February 2020, as reflected in Document CBD/EBSA/WS/2020/1/2, and the various annexes that accompany the draft recommendation. IUCN supports efforts carried out so far in clarifying concepts and modalities, and encourages Parties to ensure the EBSA process continues based on the most up-to-date science, with the full participation of relevant experts and knowledge holders. In this regard, IUCN is ready to contribute knowledge for the identification of marine

wellness. Recent IUCN publications⁸ and briefs⁹, highlight how gender-based violence is linked to natural resource governance and exacerbated in times of scarcity and threat, significantly impacting the resilience of diverse people across communities, and provide indigenous solutions and proposals for integrated environmental and health measures in response to the pandemic.

IUCN fully support the findings of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Invasive Alien

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remotely-sensed data, and knowledge from local scientists, communities and Indigenous Peoples. In particular, greatly increased knowledge of the geographical production of certain key agricultural products is necessary and should be driven by demand from financial institutions looking to make accurate assessments of financial risk.

Finally, to enable these conditions to be fulfilled, actionable targets at all levels of the GBF are necessary. All potential contributors to these targets should be able to identify and deliver their specific contribution, meaning that

development set out in the Draft Long-term Strategic Framework, and it embraces all outlined in the Strategic Framework.

Current themes within PANORAMA include ecosystem-based adaptation, agriculture and biodiversity, business engagement, nature-culture interfaces, sustainable urban development and resilience, protected areas, marine and coastal conservation; and others are being added as the partnership grows.

IUCN proposes that specific reference is made to welcome PANORAMA as a desirable example of

IUCN welcomes the efforts undertaken to consult broadly on the development of the Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity Development as a crucial element of the GBF that has resulted in a coherent and clear strategy.

that enables the collective involvement of committed organisations and partnerships, and ensures capacity-development efforts are accessed in an equitable and inclusive way, ensuring diverse representation. There should be milestones and targets to guide the capacity development efforts in relation to the post-2020 Framework. It will be also be important to coordinate capacity development across biodiversity-related conventions.

The long-term strategic framework envisages commitments by organisations and partnerships to fulfil its purpose. IUCN through its expert networks is well-placed to contribute towards the necessary partnerships. One such partnership involves IUCN with GIZ, UNDP, UNEP, Rare, GRID Arendal, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IFOAM - Organics International, and the World Bank also known as

The approach adopted by PANORAMA is fully consistent with the meaning and scope of capacity

¹¹ A document highlighting ways in which the PANORAMA partnership could contribute to the Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity Development and the Knowledge Management Component of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity

- 1) Defined, regular intervals (for example every 4 years), allowing timely and updated information from all Parties, in accordance with agreed headline, component and complementary indicators;
- 2) A standard template to ease national processes and to increase comparability;
- 3) Application of “science-based targets”, to reflect potential – and in due course, actual – contributions from each country towards global goals.

The review of national biodiversity planning and implementation of the post-2020 GBF can enhance the visibility of Parties’ performance thus increasing transparency and accountability. It also provides an opportunity to gather experiences and lessons learned as well as facilitating better implementation by identifying, among others, the need for capacity development, the value of shared approaches. The review should be carried out by independent technical experts against agreed standards.

Finally, with regular intervals,

. Further clarification will be needed, however, as to the value added of a Global Stocktake in relation to the Global Biodiversity Outlook, which would seemingly consider the same sources of information and would both provide a report on implementation and serve as the basis for any follow-up. Regardless of the mechanism, the purpose should be to raise ambition, inform the next revision of NBSAPs by Parties, and duplication of efforts should be avoided.

Each of the elements for strengthening planning, reporting, and review of implementation is important in itself for enhancing Parties’ capacity to effectively implement the post 2020 GBF. Synchronization of those elements and processes, and procedural predictability present the real benefit for effective implementation as the various elements feed into each other and stimulate concerted action.

IUCN welcomes the efforts undertaken to develop the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation as an important element of the GBF. Action area 5, under Strateg (vg)15 (b)5 (i)2 (or3.04 Tm(n Tw 0.n 44(e

¹² Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam

delivering NbS on the ground and assessing the broader societal impact of the interventions. Recent reviews of NbS-type programmes have demonstrated significant impact in terms of increased jobs and incomes, thus providing the rationale for considering NbS as an entry point for business to be considered as part of the solution and contribute to address societal challenges (not only climate change) whilst ensuring biodiversity

and ecosystem services are enhanced. It also enables business to secure their supply chains and build in more resilience in their investments.

Finally, IUCN suggests SBI to recommend the Conference of the Parties to adopt, implement and promote the LTAM and the associated action plan, and specifically the five goals and associated targets.