



NATURE POSITIVE BY 2030

FOR US AND FOR NATURE

WORLD LEADERS MUST AGREE
A GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
TO REVERSE NATURE LOSS AND SAFEGUARD
THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY



We are causing a catastrophic loss of species and exacerbating already dangerous levels of climate change. In the next year Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) can deliver the change needed by securing an ambitious new global biodiversity framework that will transform our world to become nature-positive by 2030, for people and the planet. With high level commitment and action on biodiversity we can achieve all Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and transition to a more prosperous, safe and healthy world now and in the future.

ACTION IS URGENTLY NEEDED

NATURE IS IN CRISIS. THE RAMPANT DESTRUCTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND NATURE IS CAUSING SIGNIFICANT, AND IN SOME CASES IRREVERSIBLE, HARM TO OUR LIFE-SUPPORT SYSTEMS; THE AIR WE BREATHE, THE WATER WE DRINK AND EVEN OUR OWN HEALTH, AS IS CLEAR FROM THE PANDEMIC LEAVING THE WORLD IN SHOCK.

A WAKE UP CALL

As we move into recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative to address the underlying causes of the outbreak, to ensure we reduce the risk of future pandemics. This is part of a much larger systemic crisis, one in which the relationship between human activities and the natural environment has become toxic.

To reduce the risk of zoonotic infectious diseases threatening our health and economic prosperity, we must address our unbalanced relationship with nature. We must change our economic model, and with it address the deep inequality in our society.

We rely on nature

Half of the world's GDP depends on nature, and yet we are destroying and degrading natural systems at a rate much faster than they can replenish themselves. Human activities are

driving global warming, loss of forests, wetlands and grasslands, increasing water scarcity and the depletion of our ocean resources, pushing Earth's natural systems to the brink of collapse.

The main drivers threatening biodiversity and our life support systems are: (1) changes in land and sea use including through the expansion of agriculture; (2) direct exploitation of living creatures, such as overfishing; (3) climate change; (4) pollution and (5) invasive alien species. These are underpinned by more indirect drivers, such as increasing consumption and, critically, issues of governance and accountability.



THE ECONOMICS OF BIODIVERSITY

Changing the way we farm and produce food could release an additional \$4.5 trillion/year in new business opportunities by 2030. A recent study by the World Economic Forum found that a nature-positive economy could create 395 million jobs in the next decade. A healthy ocean supports billions of livelihoods through fishing and aquaculture, shipping, tourism, and other activities.

Investing in nature-based solutions, which harness the power of ecosystems and prioritize equitable green and blue economies, can help tackle challenges such as climate change, disaster risk reduction

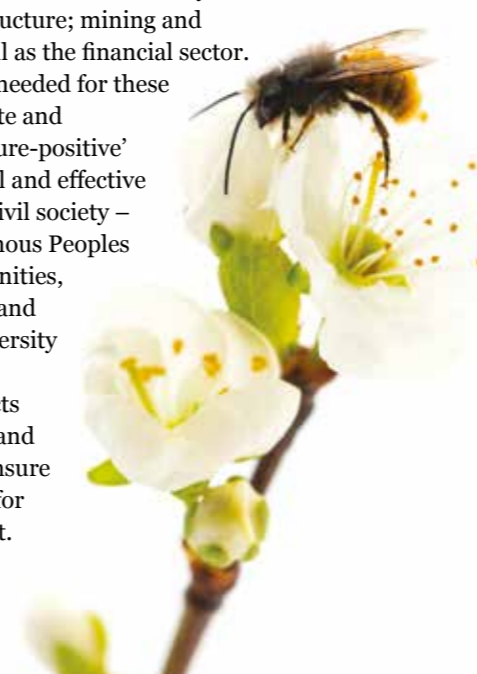
and food and water security while also creating jobs and healthier societies, supporting long-term resilience and prosperity for all.

A whole-of-society approach with sector-specific action

A whole-of-society approach is needed, with engagement by sectors driving biodiversity loss. These include the agriculture and food sectors; forestry; fisheries; infrastructure; mining and extractives as well as the financial sector. Action plans are needed for these sectors to innovate and transition to 'nature-positive' practices. The full and effective participation of civil society – including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and girls and youth – in biodiversity related decision making that affects their livelihoods and territories, can ensure better outcomes for people and planet.

Main image: Illegal deforestation found in the indigenous Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau territory, in the Amazon

Inset bottom left: Jakarta, open green space acts as the city's lungs and is a favourite place for locals to work out and enjoy nature



ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Monteria, in the Colombian Caribbean, mixes biodiversity with sustainable development in the municipality

The framework must be a comprehensive and transformational package that clearly articulates both (1) where we need to be (mission, goals, targets) to halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and (2) how to ensure that we get there (implementation).

- Mission:** the plan must aspire to halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity, putting nature on the path to recovery by 2030, transitioning to a nature-positive world. This is ambitious, but necessary and doable if we want to stand a chance of achieving the CBD vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.
- Goals:** that focus on the key outcomes that need to be achieved by 2030, including goals to: halt habitat loss and restore natural habitats and ecosystems – protecting at least 30% and sustainably managing the rest, stop human-induced species extinctions, halve the footprint of our production and consumption, and ensure that nature's benefits to people are secured and shared fairly and equitably – applying a human rights-based approach and respecting the special role and relationship to nature held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Targets:** 2030 action targets that transform the sectors that drive biodiversity loss towards sustainable practices: Agriculture and food systems; forestry; fisheries; infrastructure; mining and extractives; other sectors with significant use of natural resources; the financial sector. For example, in order to avoid further negative impacts to biodiversity, public and private financial flows must be aligned with a mission to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
- Implementation mechanism:** Ambitious global goals and targets need to be backed up by ambition to implement. Therefore there must be a regular cycle of transparent check-backs and reviews – requiring countries to ratchet up action if the implementation of global goals and targets is not on track. This can only be achieved if goals and targets are measurable.
- Resource mobilisation:** Financial resources from all sources will have to increase substantially from current levels to enable implementation of the framework, alongside the alignment of investments and subsidies so that these benefit nature rather than harming it. An increase in capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer towards developing countries is also needed.

HIGH LEVEL LEADERSHIP AND A WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

BIODIVERSITY LOSS IS NOT ONLY AN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE, BUT A DEVELOPMENTAL, ECONOMIC, HEALTH, SOCIAL AND MORAL ISSUE.

To create a global biodiversity framework that is a tool for transformative change, we need leadership at the highest level of state or government in both its development and implementation, through a whole-of-government approach. All government ministries, not just the Ministry of Environment, need to unite behind an ambitious mission, goals and targets that remove the sectoral drivers of biodiversity loss and decrease our ecological footprint. For example:

- **Heads of State and government:** provide leadership, commitment and oversight at the highest level for a whole-of-government approach to work.
- **Ministers of Environment:** play a key role in ensuring National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) contain the level of ambition and actions that are needed to reverse nature loss, ensuring their country is contributing to the global effort and ratcheting up plans as required.
- **Ministers of Planning and Development:** ensure that NBSAPs are integrated into national development plans. Ensure infrastructure and urban development prioritizes the use and improvement of existing infrastructure and nature-based solutions, apply strategic environmental assessment and upstream spatial planning.
- **Ministers of Finance and Economy:** reform the financial sector to align financial flows with the goals of the global biodiversity framework, including measures to increase transparency and accountability through disclosure requirements for financial institutions and businesses. Adopt green and just recovery plans, which respond to economic and environmental challenges by speeding up the transition to a green and nature-positive economy. Eliminate incentives, including subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity.
- **Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry; Ministers of Industry and Trade; Ministers of Climate and Energy:** develop and implement sector-specific nature-positive national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure and energy, extractives and manufacturing sectors to transition to sustainable consumption and production and a circular economy that operates within planetary boundaries.
- **Ministers of Health:** link the health of humans, animals and our shared environment through interventions which address nature exploitation and destruction, in order to reduce the risk of zoonotic infectious diseases and their negative impacts on human health and livelihoods. Promote sustainable diets with foods that contribute to human and planetary health.
- **Ministers of Foreign Affairs; Ministers of Security:** engage in regional and international collaboration (including trade) to address biodiversity loss as a transboundary and international issue. Meet commitments for official development assistance, which forms a crucial component of the funding needed by developing countries to implement NBSAPs. Address loss of natural resources as a security issue, since this can lead to conflict and displacement of people.



Working to sustain the natural world for people and wildlife

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