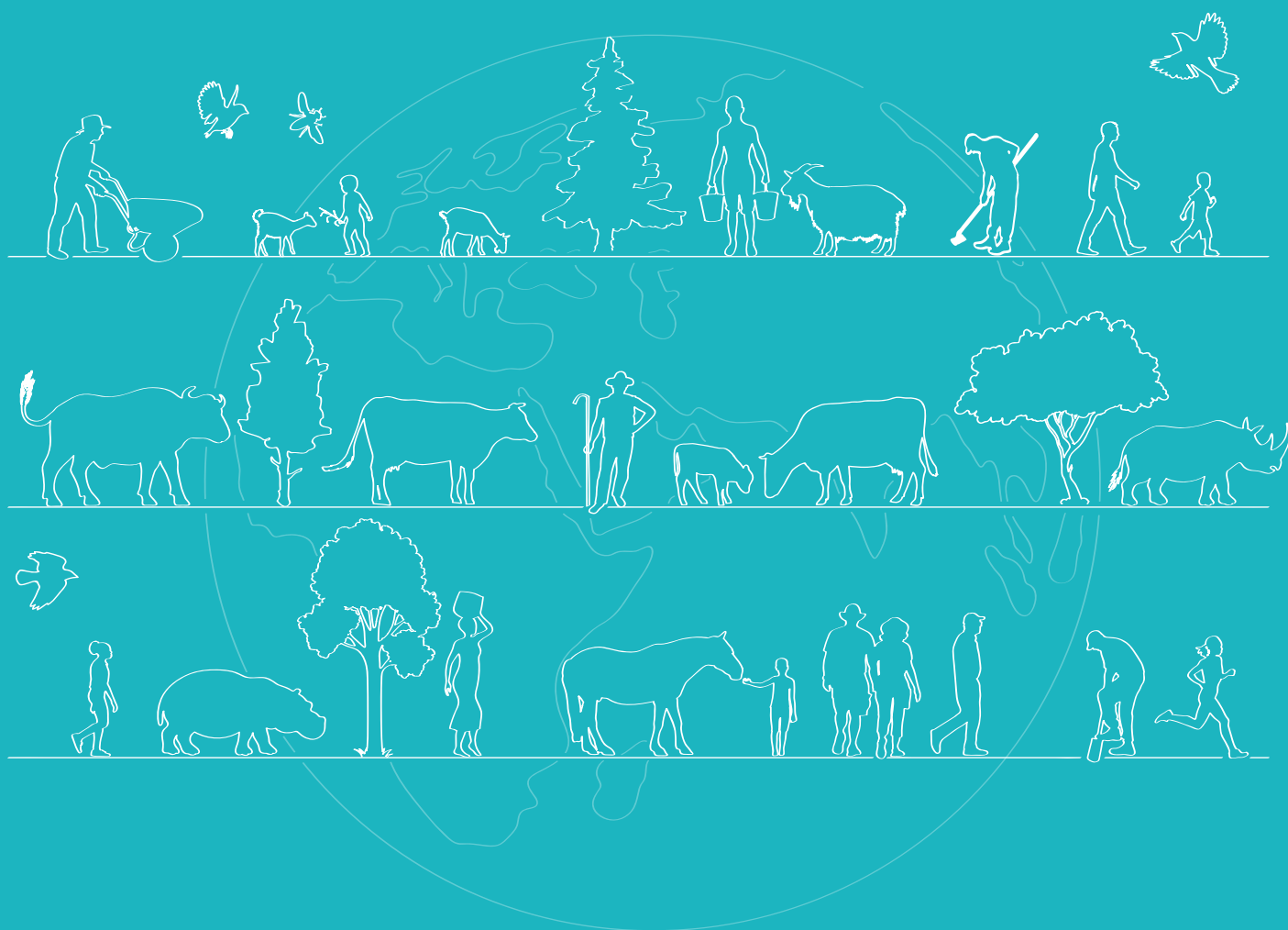


Strengthening the development dimensions in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

A guide for negotiators



About this negotiator's guide

This guide aims to support Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that are concerned about human development implications in the draft post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It looks at ways to build stronger links between efforts to reduce biodiversity loss and efforts to reduce poverty and/or enhance human wellbeing. It also examines how to mitigate any potential trade-offs. The paper does not provide an exhaustive analysis of how and why links between biodiversity and development are important. Rather, it identifies the most direct links between development issues and the GBF including poverty, health, hunger, education, gender inequality, economic growth, IPLC rights and governance.¹ These development dimensions are all reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is why we regularly refer to SDG targets and indicators to help identify the development gaps in the post-2020 GBF.

This guide is part of a series designed to support CBD negotiators in influencing key aspects of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework where it aligns to their national interests. The series has been developed in response to key issues raised by CBD negotiators at CBD meetings, including the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG), the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) as well as other related forums and webinars. It has been developed via literature reviews and interviews with key stakeholders. It has been written by **Johannah Bernstein, Valerie Heinz, Renske Schouwink, Marc Meunier, Ebony Holland** and **Dilys Roe**.

The full series is available at: www.iied.org/supporting-nature-positive-equitable-global-biodiversity-framework

Contact Dilys Roe (dilys.roe@iied.org) or Ebony Holland (ebony.holland@iied.org) if you have any questions.



International Institute for Environment and Development
235 High Holborn, Holborn, London WC1V 7DN, UK

www.iied.org

@iied

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¹ 'Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals.' A background document for the Ninth Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, 2–5 July 2019. https://trondheimconference.org/assets/Files/TC9%20Background%20documents/TC9_Biodiversity-and-the-SDGs_final.pdf

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Glossary

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP16	16th Conference of the Parties (to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and local communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
OEWG	Open Ended Working Group
RBA	Rights-based approach
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDGs	United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals

Section 1: Summary for negotiators

1.1 Human development: *why* does it matter in a biodiversity agreement?

Biodiversity is inextricably linked to human development. Biodiversity and nature provide the food, fibre and water needed to support human livelihoods and well-being. This is true for all of humankind but it is especially pertinent for the rural poor and for Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), who often depend directly on nature to meet their immediate livelihood needs. These people — often the most marginalised in society — are the hardest hit by biodiversity loss, just as they are by climate change. And, ironically but tragically, the poorest and most marginalised can also be the hardest hit by efforts to tackle biodiversity loss and protect threatened species. Too often, interventions are designed and implemented in ways that fail to recognise and protect their rights and their relationships with nature, instead blaming them for biodiversity loss. However, if designed equitably, protected areas and other interventions to conserve or restore biodiversity can deliver benefits for both nature and for people.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has always recognised that development priorities must be addressed, even in an environmental agreement. Its preamble notes that, biodiversity crisis or no biodiversity crisis, “economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries”. The CBD’s successive high-level targets and strategic plans have also highlighted the need to reduce biodiversity loss *as a contribution to reducing poverty*. It is important that this focus on human development continues to be enshrined in the CBD and is adequately represented in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) being negotiated this year.

The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature, agreed at the UN Biodiversity Summit in 2020, emphasises that implementing an ambitious and transformational GBF is essential for fully achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).² It is critical, therefore, that the GBF is successful in halting biodiversity loss and putting nature on a pathway to recovery, but also in safeguarding local livelihoods and contributing to sustainable development.

1.2 Human development: *what* could be strengthened in the GBF?

Development issues are clearly represented in parts of the GBF goals and targets, and in many cases these directly reflect SDG targets. The Theory of Change for the GBF gives equal weight to reducing threats to biodiversity and meeting peoples’ needs. However, development issues are not embedded systematically throughout the Framework. Further, it gives limited attention to the ways that efforts to protect biodiversity may adversely affect human development. Also, it pays no attention to the imperative of strengthening land and resource rights so that IPLCs can continue to steward nature effectively. This is particularly important in light of the IPBES Global Assessment, which clearly recognises that biodiversity is declining less quickly on lands owned and managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, compared with global biodiversity declines.

For negotiators seeking to strengthen human development considerations in the GBF, five key principles are summarised below, elaborated upon in Section 2, and then supported by suggestions of potential text changes in Section 3.

- 1. Include safeguards to guarantee no harm to people:** some of the targets within the GBF could cause or exacerbate poverty and deprivation, depending on how they are implemented. Negotiators may want to ensure that targets that have this risk include appropriate safeguards. This applies in particular to Targets 1–7 in the ‘Reducing threats to biodiversity’ section of the GBF.
- 2. Recognise and strengthen biodiversity’s contribution to development and poverty reduction:** many of the targets focus on biodiversity’s role in meeting peoples’ needs. But the real potential is underestimated. More could be made of, for example, the role of sustainable use of wild species in supporting poor peoples’ livelihoods (Target 4); and biodiversity’s role in reducing disease risk (Target 8), supporting food security (Target 9) and reducing climate vulnerability (Targets 7 and 10).

² www.leaderspledgefornature.org/Leaders_Pledge_for_Nature_27.09.20.pdf

3. **Invest in poor or marginalised people to support biodiversity protection:** it is well documented that strengthening IPLCs' and women's rights can produce better outcomes for biodiversity. Poor and marginalised people depend on biodiversity. When biodiversity is lost, poor people carry the highest cost. Equally, they can play important conservation and management roles. There are opportunities to strengthen their specific roles in supporting biodiversity conservation across the GBF, including in Target 2 and in the Enabling Conditions.
 4. **Align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** the SDGs provide a ready-made set of goals and targets that reflect key development challenges. Some SDG targets are already embedded in the GBF while others are not directly relevant, but the GBF targets should not undermine the SDGs in any cases.
 5. **Advocate for an equitable, rights-based approach:** human rights can only be achieved when biodiversity is safeguarded and vice versa. Taking a rights-based approach can help achieve the goals and targets in the GBF. As outlined in the CBD negotiators' guide on equity,³ the rights-based approach (RBA) is already reflected in international environmental law and could be better reflected across the GBF, from the Goals to the underpinning Enabling Conditions and Means of Implementation.
3. **Negotiate for text changes that strengthen human development considerations in the draft GBF.** Changes can be proposed through formal negotiation meetings including meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), and at the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) meeting. Section 3 provides some suggestions of text changes that would strengthen development aspects of the GBF.
 4. **Uphold equity throughout the GBF negotiating process.** Virtual negotiations are not accessible to everyone, which creates inequity. Without ensuring equity during the GBF negotiations, it will be difficult to progress substantive issues including on human development. This is especially true because the poorest countries are often the most challenged by virtual negotiations. Negotiators can help by being aware of how virtual negotiations limit inclusion, and by pushing to ensure all parties and stakeholders can fully engage in negotiation meetings, whether in person, virtually or through a hybrid approach.

1.3. Human development: *how can negotiators strengthen provisions in the GBF?*

Four complementary strategies can help negotiators strengthen development considerations:

1. **Embed human development considerations at the core of national negotiating processes and positions.** For example, consider how your national position on the GBF also contributes to human development.
2. **Show leadership.** Encourage other countries in your negotiating blocs, alliances and coalitions to embed human development considerations within their negotiating mandate. Show them what you are doing.

³ Bernstein, J, Heinz, V, Schouwink, R, Meunier, M, Holland, E and Roe, D (2021) Strengthening equity in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. IIED, London. pubs.iied.org/20156iied

Section 2: Evidence base for negotiators

These notes will help negotiators to build arguments in support of the five principles set out in Section 1. They provide insight into supporting evidence.

1: Include safeguards to guarantee no harm to people

Despite good intentions, efforts to protect or conserve biodiversity can undermine livelihoods and well-being and set back progress towards the SDGs. In its efforts to reverse biodiversity loss, the GBF should ensure that it does not further exacerbate the poverty and deprivation many local communities and people experience.

The Post-2020 GBF can avoid negative outcomes for people by embedding a range of social safeguards. There is a clear precedent for this in other UN agreements. For example, in response to concerns about land and resource rights, COP16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed a set of safeguards for REDD+ interventions. These include respect for IPLCs' knowledge and rights, and full and effective participation for stakeholders.⁴ Of particular concern is Target 2 of the GBF which advocates for 30% of the world's land surface to be protected by 2030, and Targets 7 and 10 which advocate for the use of nature-based solutions (NbS). In both cases, interventions could potentially take place on land that is owned, managed or used by IPLCs. Safeguards are essential to ensure that such interventions not only deliver robust biodiversity outcomes but also cause no harm to communities. Rather, they should contribute to resolving multiple societal challenges. This would also ensure consistency with multiple IUCN World Parks Congress resolutions as well as with the IUCN Global Standard on Nature-based Solutions. The Global Standard was developed because many pilot applications of NbS failed to consider social and economic factors. A briefing by Forest People's Programme provides more insights on the need for safeguards.⁵

Importantly, the GBF should build on components of the Aichi Targets. It should strengthen, rather than retreat from,

the social dimensions of measures to tackle biodiversity loss. Specifically, the Aichi Targets highlighted the need for protected areas to be equitably, as well as effectively, managed, but the GBF has dropped this language.

2: Recognise and strengthen biodiversity's role in supporting development and reducing poverty

Substantial gains for human development are possible with effective and equitable biodiversity conservation. A new study from IIED that reviewed hundreds of nature-based interventions recorded wide-ranging development benefits including jobs, income, food security, health, climate change adaptation and empowerment.

The GBF recognises biodiversity's contribution to human development and poverty reduction in the targets grouped under section (b) "Meeting peoples' needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing." However, the targets are quite vague and refer to ensuring benefits such as nutrition, food security and livelihoods by 2030. The GBF could go further in detailing the various ways in which biodiversity can support people, and build on the language in the current draft. For example, in Target 8, the draft highlights the need to manage wild species sustainably in order to ensure benefits such as nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being. Yet these benefits require far more than sustainable wildlife management. Well-functioning ecosystems are critical for providing clean air, freshwater, food security, medicine and health. The GBF needs to tackle factors driving ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss to secure these. For example, habitat loss is driving biodiversity loss and is also a key factor in the emergence of infectious diseases such as COVID-19.

In Target 9, on food security, simply focusing on reducing productivity gaps is not enough. Crop varieties and animal breeds depend on genetic diversity and basic ecosystem functions such as pollination, soil fertility and pest control.⁶ The linkage between biodiversity and sustainable food

⁴ redd.unfccc.int/fact-sheets/safeguards.html

⁵ Forest Peoples Programme (2018) The central roles of IPLCs in achieving global commitments on biodiversity. Technical policy brief for the HPLF on Sustainable Development Goal 15 www.forestpeoples.org/en/node/50279

⁶ Schultz, M, Tyrrell, TD and Ebenhard, T (2016) The 2030 Agenda and ecosystems. A discussion paper on the links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. Stockholm Resilience Centre swed.bio/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/The-2030-Agenda-and-Ecosystems_spread.pdf

systems has been conclusively established in the FAO's State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture.⁷ It provides mounting evidence that the “biodiversity that underpins our food systems is disappearing — putting the future of our food, livelihoods, health and environment under severe threat”.⁸ The report asserts that biodiversity “is critical for safeguarding global food security, underpinning healthy and nutritious diets, improving rural livelihoods, and enhancing the resilience of people and communities”. This language of urgency should also be strengthened in the post-2020 GBF.

Furthermore, looking beyond *what* development outcomes are delivered, it is crucial to consider *how* they are distributed. The GBF targets could be strengthened further to prioritise meeting the needs of the poorest and/or more marginalised groups, while benefiting wider society at the same time.

Perhaps one key way to ensure that the GBF targets also deliver on development goals is to ensure that they uphold and build upon the benchmarks set by the SDGs. Cross-referencing to the SDG targets and indicators would help negotiators to ensure that the GBF delivers on reversing nature decline. It would also ensure the GBF supports human well-being and meets the needs of the poorest and most marginalised. Principle 4 below provides more details.

3. Invest in poor or marginalised people to support biodiversity protection

Strengthening the rights of IPLCs, as well as those of women and youth, can benefit biodiversity. Poor and marginalised communities can be particularly susceptible to impacts from degraded ecosystems and biodiversity loss, but they also hold high capacity to support biodiversity conservation. This should be more explicitly acknowledged in the GBF. Strengthening rights for specific groups within marginalised communities may bring multiple benefits. For example, recognising land rights for women is essential, not just for women's wellbeing, but also because it

strengthens their role in land use and management, which is often key for biodiversity conservation. In turn, better-managed biodiversity supports agricultural productivity, and so household welfare.⁹

There are other ways the GBF can help empower poor and marginalised communities. First, it could highlight how important it is for governments to create national biodiversity policy frameworks based on development strategies that are pro-poor, gender- and Indigenous-sensitive, and that support accelerated investment in poverty eradication.¹⁰ Target 13 on biodiversity mainstreaming could call for this. Second, the GBF could send a strong message about the importance of equitable participation in decision making and about ensuring Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, girls and youth have rights over relevant resources. Target 20 in the GBF currently addresses these issues and it is important to ensure that there is no backsliding on this language.

According to a recent IUCN report, IPLCs conserve nearly two billion hectares of land and much of their contributory effort goes unrecognised and disrespected.¹¹ Protected area boundaries often overlap with IPLCs' lands, with protected area policies separating them from their land and livelihoods. This has sometimes led to killings and evictions, and a loss of livelihood and identity.¹² Successfully implementing the GBF will require IPLCs' full and effective participation. Aside from issues of rights and justice, IPLCs possess detailed knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystems, generated over millennia.¹¹ They are proven custodians of these resources and they stand to suffer substantial consequences from biodiversity loss.

4. Align with the Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs provide a ready-made set of targets and indicators for addressing biodiversity loss but also supporting social and economic development. They provide a solid point of reference for the GBF as it strives to achieve

7 FAO (2019) The state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture. www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf

8 Bélanger, J and Pilling, D (eds) (2019) The state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture. FAO.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf

9 Conceição, P (2020) The next frontier: human development and the Anthropocene. UNDP Human Development Report 2020. hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf

10 Executive Secretary, CBD Secretariat (2021) Linkages between the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post-2020-sdg-linkages-en.pdf

11 iucn.org/news/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/202003/adopting-rights-based-approaches-enable-cost-effective-conservation-and-climate-action

12 IPBES (2019) The global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Summary for policymakers. <https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>

its dual ambitions of reducing threats to biodiversity and meeting people's needs. As a starting point, several GBF targets could better reflect the SDGs:¹⁰

- GBF Target 8 (ensure benefits for people, especially through sustainable management) could qualify 'ensure benefits', to acknowledge the importance of equitably distributing benefits.
- GBF Target 9 (productivity of managed ecosystems) could draw on SDG Target 2.3, which calls for doubling agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, especially women, Indigenous Peoples, family farmers and pastoralists.
- GBF Target 13 (mainstreaming) could be strengthened with language from SDG Target 1(b), which calls for national policy frameworks that are based on pro-poor and gender-development strategies.
- GBF Target 18 (increasing resources) could draw on SDG 16, which emphasises the need for resource mobilisation for women, youth, local and marginalised groups. The explicit focus on these groups will be important to create indicators that measure access to resources.

5. Advocate for an equitable, rights-based approach

Taking a rights-based approach to biodiversity conservation can strengthen progress towards the GBF's goals and targets (see the CBD negotiators' guide on equity). The RBA is already reflected in international environmental law and could be better reflected across the GBF.

Professor David Boyd, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights obligations related to enjoying a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, wants to see human rights put at the centre of the post-2020 GBF. In an Open Letter to all States in January 2021, he stated "Taking a

rights-based approach to climate change and biodiversity conservation will produce effective and equitable outcomes that prioritize vulnerable and marginalized populations."¹³

Embedding the rights-based approach in the GBF is important for development because accessing the rights to life, food, water and culture all depend on having healthy biodiversity and ecosystem services. At the same time, respect for procedural and substantive human rights helps protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable use.¹⁴ The human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and stable climate for all rests on fairly and equitably sharing nature's benefits with present and future generations.¹⁵

Specific rights-related recommendations for the post-2020 GBF include the following:¹⁶

- Embed the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment into the GBF.
- Ensure that there is provision for protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures to be equitably as well as effectively governed with the full participation of IPLCs, women, youth and other rights-holders and stakeholders.
- Prioritise the rights and roles of IPLCs and guarantee appropriate recognition and support for their collective lands, waters, and territories.
- Ensure that social safeguards, especially land tenure security and tenure rights, are embedded into all of the relevant goals and targets.
- Prioritise actions that achieve multiple benefits for human rights, nature protection, food security and climate change.
- Require a rights-based approach to designing and implementing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, or other priority-setting and/or monitoring mechanisms.

¹³ Boyd, D (21 January 2021) Letter from the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment: adopting a rights-based approach to the global climate and biodiversity crises. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Environment/SREnvironment/Geneva-Climate-Nature-en.pdf

¹⁴ International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (2020) Submission of the IIFB's views on the review of the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. [cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/7FCB4269-11C5-EDFB-39F1-B60EEF1C9CE3/attachments/IIFB%20\(2\).pdf](http://cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/7FCB4269-11C5-EDFB-39F1-B60EEF1C9CE3/attachments/IIFB%20(2).pdf)

¹⁵ WWF (2020) Nature Positive by 2030: Kunming Plan for Nature and People 2021–2030. wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/kunming_2030_discussion_paper_final_english.pdf

¹⁶ UN General Assembly (15 July 2019) Human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3814570?ln=en>

- Ensure environmental human rights defenders are themselves protected, giving particular attention to IPLCs and women, to ensure that they can operate free from threats, harassment, intimidation and violence.

Many of these issues are tackled in the previous principles and further details are provided in the CBD negotiators' guide on equity.¹⁷

¹⁷ Bernstein, J, Heinz, V, Schouwink, R, Meunier, M, Holland, E and Roe, D (2021) Strengthening equity in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. IIED, London. pubs.iied.org/20156iied

Section 3: Negotiation text suggestions

The suggested changes in the specific Goals, Targets and the Enabling Conditions sections, set out in the table below, demonstrate practical opportunities to strengthen human development in the draft GBF, according to the five principles highlighted in Section 1. The table compares

the current draft with proposed changes. These changes are not necessarily to be used verbatim. Rather, they give negotiators some ideas on what could be introduced to strengthen current provisions.

TARGETS	
Original text from updated draft post-2020 GBF	Proposed text changes with strengthened development provisions
<p>Target 2</p> <p>By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.</p>	<p>Target 2</p> <p>By 2030, protect and conserve through well-connected, equitable and effective systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30% of the planet, with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity, while at the same time, recognise Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' collective rights and responsibilities, governance systems, knowledge, innovations, and practices.</p>
<p>Principles: (1) Include safeguards to guarantee no harm to people; (3) Invest in poor or marginalised people to support biodiversity protection; (5) Advocate for an equitable, rights-based approach.</p>	
Original text from updated draft post-2020 GBF	Proposed text changes with strengthened development provisions
<p>Target 7</p> <p>By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaptation and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimising any negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Target 7</p> <p>By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaptation and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, ensuring resilience, minimising and mitigating any negative impacts on biodiversity and people and prioritising full participation and engagement by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth while ensuring their protection from threats, harassment, intimidation and violence.</p>
<p>Principles: (1) Include safeguards to guarantee no harm to people; (2) Recognise and strengthen biodiversity's role in supporting development and reducing poverty (3) Invest in poor or marginalised people to support biodiversity protection; (5) Advocate for an equitable, rights-based approach.</p>	

TARGETS	
Original text from updated draft post-2020 GBF	Proposed text changes with strengthened development provisions
<p>Target 8</p> <p>By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.</p>	<p>Target 8</p> <p>By 2030, ensure equitable benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, for all people, especially for the most vulnerable, through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora, the realisation of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and the creation of just and equitable societies.</p>
<p>Principles: (2) Recognise and strengthen biodiversity's role in supporting development and reducing poverty; (4) Align with the SDGs; (5) Advocate for an equitable, rights-based approach.</p>	
Original text from updated draft post-2020 GBF	Proposed text changes with strengthened development provisions
<p>Target 9</p> <p>By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].</p>	<p>Target 9</p> <p>By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through their conservation and sustainable use, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%] whilst at the same time enhancing productivity by providing small-scale farmers with access to productive resources and recognizing the importance of transforming food systems to ensure that they contribute to biodiversity, human and planetary health and provide enough nutritious and culturally appropriate food for present and future generations.</p>
<p>Principles: (2) Recognise and strengthen biodiversity's role in supporting development and reducing poverty; (4) Align with the SDGs.</p>	
Original text from updated draft post-2020 GBF	Proposed text changes with strengthened development provisions
<p>Target 10</p> <p>By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.</p>	<p>Target 10</p> <p>By 2030, ensure that nature-based solutions and ecosystem approaches contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people, while safeguarding against negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>
<p>Principles: (2) Recognise and strengthen biodiversity's role in supporting development and reducing poverty; (3) Invest in poor or marginalised people to support biodiversity protection; (5) Advocate for an equitable, rights-based approach.</p>	

TARGETS	
Original text from updated draft post-2020 GBF	Proposed text changes with strengthened development provisions
<p>Target 13</p> <p>By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Target 13</p> <p>By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts, and that national biodiversity policy frameworks reflect pro-poor and gender-development strategies.</p>
<p>Principles: (2) Recognise and strengthen biodiversity’s role in supporting development and reducing poverty; (4) Align with the SDGs; (5) Advocate for an equitable, rights-based approach.</p>	
Original text from updated draft post-2020 GBF	Proposed text changes with strengthened development provisions
<p>Target 18</p> <p>By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>	<p>Target 18</p> <p>By 2030, bridge the global biodiversity financing gap by increasing the mobilization of financial resources by X%, through new, additional and effective financial resources, which are equitably distributed and reach the local level — including allocations to women, youth and marginalized groups — where action is needed.</p>
<p>Principles: (3) Invest in poor or marginalised people to support biodiversity protection; (4) Align with the SDGs.</p>	



The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) will be a major milestone in global agreements on biodiversity conservation, setting international ambition for the next decade. This guide seeks to support Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) who wish to see strengthened provisions for human development in the draft post-2020 GBF. It will help negotiators to develop arguments for enhancing the contributions of biodiversity to human development. The final section offers ideas for the language that could be used to strengthen current provisions for human development.

This is the second in a series of guides published by IIED that will support CBD negotiators to influence key aspects of the post-2020 GBF where it aligns to their national interests.

About the International Institute for Environment and Development

IIED is a policy and action research organisation. We promote sustainable development to improve livelihoods and protect the environments on which these livelihoods are built. We specialise in linking local priorities to global challenges. IIED is based in London and works in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific, with some of the world's most vulnerable people. We work with them to strengthen their voice in the decision-making arenas that affect them — from village councils to international conventions.



International Institute for Environment and Development
235 High Holborn, Holborn, London WC1V 7DN, UK

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