

# COP15 Scorecard

The Global Biodiversity Framework will be a success if it is and includes...



## Nature-positive

The mission statement should include a goal of nature-positive by 2030, meaning halting and reversing nature loss measured from a baseline of 2020, through increasing the health, abundance, and resilience of species, populations and ecosystems and sustaining the diversity of species and ecosystems so that by 2030 nature is visibly and measurably on the path of recovery.



## Transformational

The agreement must be transformational by addressing the main drivers of biodiversity loss; the action targets need to explicitly address risks from infrastructure, agriculture and other production sectors that are driving conversion, degradation and loss. Targets related to spatial planning and mainstreaming should explicitly address driver sectors as being subject to these plans.



## Inland waters-inclusive

Targets and indicators should explicitly include freshwater ecosystems, freshwater biodiversity and their unique needs.



## Conserves 30x30

The GBF must include a target to conserve a representative 30% of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine protected or conserved areas, that are effectively managed and inclusively governed, by 2030.



## Supports Indigenous Peoples and local communities

The framework should embed clear principles of respect for the rights and tenure rights of IPLCs and reinforce the principles of *Free Prior and Informed Consent* (FPIC) to support the contributions of IPLCs in delivering on all the post-2020 targets.



## Addresses links to climate

Given the interdependency between climate change and biodiversity, these interactions should be explicitly addressed in the GBF. Including the nature-based solutions in the GBF will improve the integration of a broader range of solutions and co-benefits across the multilateral environmental conventions, especially the UNFCCC. Nature-based solutions must emphasize robust safeguards for nature and people.



## Closes the finance gap

It must include a comprehensive Resource Mobilization approach in the targets and the Resource Mobilization Strategy to close the biodiversity finance gap.



## Calls for aligning all public and private financial flows with the GBF

The agreement must take a holistic approach to public and private finance, that includes robust requirements for major economic actors to disclose biodiversity risks, impacts and dependencies, and to act to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts over time.



## Supports implementation and review

Mechanisms must be in place for systematically and transparently reviewing progress and reinvigorating implementation to ensure targets and goals are achieved.



## Includes monitoring and indicators

The monitoring framework, even though incomplete, should be adopted as an integral part of the GBF, with a strong commitment to complete technical work on indicators and finalize the monitoring framework by COP16.



Nature United (Canada) is an affiliate of The Nature Conservancy (Global).