A photograph of a mangrove forest with dense green foliage and complex root systems. Two people are in a small boat, navigating a narrow waterway. The person in the foreground is wearing a white shirt, grey shorts, and a white cap, and is using a long wooden pole to navigate. Another person in a green shirt is visible further ahead in the boat. The water is calm and reflects the surrounding greenery.

NATURE POSITIVE BY 2030: KUNMING PLAN FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE 2021-2030

DISCUSSION PAPER

JANUARY 2021



BACKGROUND

Science has never been clearer: [IPBES \(2019\)](#) has described the accelerating nature crisis and its dire consequences; WWF's [Living Planet Report \(2020\)](#) revealed that global populations of vertebrates have suffered an average two-thirds decline in less than half a century due in large part to the very same environmental destruction which is contributing to the emergence of zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19. The [Global Biodiversity Outlook 5](#) (2020) has shown that countries have collectively failed to fully meet any of the Aichi targets. The report concludes that insufficient commitment is at the root of this failure.

In response to this planetary emergency, world leaders came together to express their commitments and determinations at the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, with the largest number of political leaders ever gathering to discuss responses to the loss of biodiversity. At the same time, Heads of State and Government from over 65 countries from all regions of the world, and the President of the European Commission, endorsed the [Leaders' Pledge for Nature](#), to unite their effort to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 for sustainable development. This number continues to grow, and leaders send a united signal to step up global ambition and encourage others to match their collective ambition for nature, climate and people with the scale of the crisis at hand. Nature has never been this high up in the political agenda. And in a distinct indication of growing concern and momentum for change across society, hundreds of global organizations representing interests far beyond conservation are calling for [urgent action on nature](#) to protect human and planetary health.

These declarations provide momentum for the urgent and transformative action that is required to halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity, achieving a nature-positive world by 2030, for the benefit of all people and the planet. This means that by 2030 we have more nature than we have now, through improvements in the health, abundance, diversity and resilience of species, populations and ecosystems. Bolder, more ambitious conservation efforts (e.g. increasing the extent and improving the management of protected areas, and increasing restoration and landscape-level conservation planning) are key. However, conservation efforts alone will not reverse the loss of nature. Transformative change is urgently needed in our production and consumption patterns, in particular in how we produce and consume our food, but also in other productive sectors, including forestry, fisheries, infrastructure and energy, extractives and manufacturing and the finance sector. These transformations need to be just - costs and benefits need to be shared fairly and equitably - and they need to take place urgently, to limit risks of more and irreversible damage (e.g. species extinction, new pandemics) and higher restoration costs.

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Key elements of the discussion paper

This discussion paper, the *Kunming Plan for Nature and People*, presents WWF's proposals for a transformative, comprehensive and measurable post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that would be ready for implementation immediately after its adoption. We hope that the document will be helpful and inspire Parties to design and adopt a framework that delivers for Nature and People. We also hope that Parties take on board a key lesson from GBO5, namely that it is imperative the framework is supported by a whole-of-government approach, led by the highest level of government.

The paper presents proposals for goals and targets that will drive the required transformative change, including a fundamental shift of financial streams towards nature-positive impact. It also proposes an implementation mechanism to significantly enhance transparency and accountability.

As a starting point for the Kunming Plan, a 2030 mission statement is proposed:

BY 2030, HALT AND REVERSE THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY TO ACHIEVE A NATURE-POSITIVE WORLD, AND PUT NATURE ON A PATH TO RECOVERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL PEOPLE AND THE PLANET.

The Kunming Plan proposes six measurable outcome **goals**. All goals have 2020 as a baseline unless more ambition is required, in which case an appropriate year with available data should be the baseline.

The six goals

A. Ecosystems

By 2030, the area of healthy and resilient freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems has increased by 5% and their integrity, connectivity and governance have improved, providing nature-based solutions¹ to societal goals.

B. Species

From 2020, no known human induced extinctions occur, and by 2030 the status of at least 30% of known threatened species has improved and the average population abundance of native species has increased by 20%.

C. Sustainable use

By 2030, the footprint of production and consumption has halved.

**CONSERVATION EFFORTS ALONE
WILL NOT REVERSE THE LOSS OF
NATURE. TRANSFORMATIVE
CHANGE IS URGENTLY NEEDED IN
OUR PRODUCTION AND
CONSUMPTION PATTERNS, IN
PARTICULAR IN HOW WE PRODUCE
AND CONSUME OUR FOOD.**



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¹ In accordance with the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#).



D. Nature's benefits to all people

By 2030, nature's benefits to all people, current and future generations, have been secured and sustainably enhanced and are fairly and equitably shared, contributing to the realization of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and stable climate for all, and reducing the risks for human health.

E. Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources

By 2030, access to and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is legal and sustainable, and benefits from this utilization have increased significantly and are shared fairly and equitably.

F. Resources and support toward implementation

By 2030, biodiversity financing from all sources, public and private, as well as capacity building and technological transfer for effectively implementing the Kunming Plan has increased substantially and public and private financial flows are aligned with the three objectives of the Convention, incentivized and supported by appropriate development strategies, fiscal policies, and the efficient and synergistic utilization of financial resources.

The proposal includes **23** measurable **Kunming action targets** that address issues where concrete and measurable actions are required by 2030 to deliver the 6 outcome goals. The targets are summarized as follows (see main text for complete target language):

THE KUNMING PLAN PROPOSES SIX MEASURABLE OUTCOME GOALS AND TWENTY-THREE TARGETS. ALL GOALS HAVE 2020 AS A BASELINE UNLESS MORE AMBITION IS REQUIRED, IN WHICH CASE AN APPROPRIATE YEAR WITH AVAILABLE DATA SHOULD BE THE BASELINE.

a) ECOSYSTEM-FOCUSED ACTIONS

1. Protected and conserved areas

By 2030, conserve at least 30% of the planet through effective and well-connected networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).

2. Sustainable and equitable management

By 2030, manage 100% of all ecosystems sustainably and equitably.

3. Restoration

By 2030, restore at least 50% of the total area of degraded ecosystems.

4. Rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

By 2030, recognize and secure 100% of the lands and waters governed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity and respect their right to Free Prior and Informed Consent.

b) SPECIES-FOCUSED ACTIONS

5. Legal and sustainable use

By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild fauna and flora is legal, sustainable and safe, and take urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.



6. Control of invasive alien species

By 2030, reduce the rate of new introductions of alien invasive species by 50%, while controlling and where possible reversing their impacts.

7. Species recovery

By 2030, ensure management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by at least 50%.

c) PRODUCTIVE SECTORS, MARKETS AND FINANCE-RELATED ACTIONS

8. Nature-positive transformation of economic sectors

By 2030, implement sector-specific action plans for sectors with high impact on biodiversity, including their supply chains, to transform to a circular economy.

9. Reforming incentives and subsidies

By 2030, eliminate all incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity.

10. Food systems transformation

By 2030, transform food systems to ensure they contribute to biodiversity and human health for all people.

11. Sustainable infrastructure

By 2030, infrastructure development is sustainable.

12. Aligning financial flows

By 2030, implement and enforce measures to align financial flows with the goals of the Kunming Plan.

13. Sustainable consumption and circular economy

By 2030, bring resource use to within a level the planet can sustain.

14. Pollution reduction

By 2030, significantly reduce pollution to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem functions, biodiversity and human health, including through the elimination of plastic pollution and halving the use of biocides.



d) OTHER SECTORAL POLICIES AND ACTIONS

15. Mainstreaming biodiversity in the health sector

[WWF proposes that a target should be formulated on the basis of the discussions about the Global Plan of Action on Biodiversity and Health]

16. Biosafety

By 2030, implement precautionary measures to prevent adverse impacts of the use of biodiversity on planetary and human health.



17. Climate change mitigation and adaptation

By 2030, implement measures to ensure that the impacts of climate change on ecosystems is minimized and the use of nature-based solutions is maximized.

18. Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources

By 2030, implement measures to ensure that access to and benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are significantly enhanced and are shared fairly and equitably.

e) ACTIONS TO SUPPORT AND ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION

19. Whole-of-society engagement

By 2022, set up or strengthen multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms on biodiversity and other mechanisms.

20. Rights-based approach

By 2030, establish and implement appropriate legal and policy frameworks that guarantee human rights in the implementation of the Kunming Plan, and integrate the use of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

21. Whole-of-government approach, nature-based solutions and synergies

By 2030, fully integrate the value of biodiversity in all health, poverty reduction, climate mitigation and adaptation, sectoral planning and development processes, and actions at all levels, unlocking the full potential of nature-based solutions and maximizing synergies.

22. Resource mobilization

By 2030, substantially increase resources for the implementation of the Kunming Plan, including an increase of international financial flows towards developing countries [by 100%] as well as of relevant capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation.

23. Implementation mechanism

Establish a comprehensive implementation mechanism with a four-yearly cycle: by 2022, translate the Kunming Plan and its targets in relevant national and regional planning processes; by 2024, review the progress made in implementing the Kunming Plan; and by 2026, ramp up the delivery of plans and actions at the national and regional level.

The discussion paper also presents:

- *Essential prerequisites*, which are critical for the achievement of the goals and targets. These include:
 - Adequate *political will* and recognition at the highest levels of Government or State
 - Effective implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
 - The application of the *telecoupling* concept
 - Application of the *Conservation Hierarchy* of sequentially preferred actions
- *Roles, responsibilities and transparency*, including:
 - A strong and effective *implementation mechanism* (including a 'present - review - ratchet' process)
 - A description of the *whole-of-society approach and related roles and responsibilities*
- Requirements related to *communication, outreach, awareness and uptake*



ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This discussion paper, *the Kunming Plan for Nature and People*, presents WWF's proposals for a transformative, comprehensive and measurable post-2020 global biodiversity framework that would be ready for implementation immediately after its adoption. The discussion paper aims to identify the critical elements necessary to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030 and, in doing so, to avoid an overly complex plan.

The document does not intend to put completely new elements on the table. It builds on the structure of the updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework². It is furthermore based on what science tells us is needed, lessons learned from the implementation of the Aichi targets, the outcomes of various relevant meetings to date (in particular OEWG 2) and WWF's earlier papers about the framework (See e.g. [here](#) and [here](#)).

We hope that the document will be helpful and inspire Parties to design and adopt a framework that delivers for nature and people.

The framework and global health issues

The world has become a different place since OEWG2 in February. And while WWF, like many others, is still grappling with the implications of the current pandemic, three things already stand out:

1. This pandemic very strongly highlights the importance of biodiversity for human health and well-being;
2. We need to make sure that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework adequately incorporates the value of biodiversity for health and more specifically contributes to the reduction of the risk of pandemic outbreaks;
3. The effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be able to provide nature-based solutions to many societal challenges, including health related ones³.

However, like so many stakeholders, WWF is currently discussing how best to reflect these issues in the framework. Therefore, for now, the discussion paper includes a placeholder where health could be addressed in the framework.



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² CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1, see: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/post2020-prep-01/documents>

³ In accordance with the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#).



WWF DISCUSSION PAPER

KUNMING PLAN FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE 2021-2030

INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, are fundamental to achieving and sustaining human health, well-being and a healthy planet. It provides needed nature-based solutions to many societal challenges that we are facing. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios.

Science has never been clearer: [IPBES](#) (2019) has described the accelerating nature crisis and its dire consequences. WWF's [Living Planet Report](#) 2020 revealed that global populations of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish have suffered an average two-thirds decline in less than half a century due in large part to the very same environmental destruction which is contributing to the emergence of zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19. The [Global Biodiversity Outlook 5](#) (2020) has shown that countries have collectively failed to fully meet any of the Aichi targets. The report concludes that insufficient commitment is at the root of this failure.

In response to this planetary emergency, world leaders came together to express their commitments and determinations at the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity which took place in September 2020, with the largest number of political leaders ever gathering to discuss responses to the loss of biodiversity. At the same time, Heads of State and Government from over 65 countries from all regions of the world, and the President of the European Commission, endorsed the [Leaders' Pledge for Nature](#), to unite their effort to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 for sustainable development – with more following suit throughout the year. This was supported by [Calls to Action](#) from many corners of global society. Both the science and leaders speak out that we need, and it is possible to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and become nature-positive by 2030.

Responding to this crisis and building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, this proposed Kunming Plan sets out an ambitious agenda for the world, with the mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030. The Kunming Plan aims to galvanize urgent and focused action by Governments and society, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, civil society, women, youth, academia, and private sector to bring about a transformational change in society's relationship with nature by applying a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. In this way, the Kunming Plan aims to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled, as well as contributing substantially to achieving the aims of other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments, including the UNFCCC, UNCCD and the SDGs.

This global Kunming Plan will be implemented primarily at the national level, with supporting actions at the subnational, regional and global levels. Strong regional and international cooperation will be critical: Many large significant ecosystems, which may cross national boundaries, are rapidly disappearing. Despite providing global



benefits, some of these places are currently hotspots of destruction. The negative effects of global telecoupling also means that the international community has a responsibility for their survival.

The paper aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant processes. It provides a global, outcome-oriented plan for the development of national, and where appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level.

Achieving the mission, goals and targets is essential to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (and vice versa), and to the realization of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all.

THE THEORY OF CHANGE

The discussion paper is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally, nationally and locally is required to transform economic, social and financial models, so that the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss will be addressed and biodiversity loss will be halted and start to be reversed in the next 10 years (by 2030).

Implementation of this transformation is essential to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This transformation is achievable without compromising other societal goals.

Detailing this theory of change, the Kunming Plan contains a comprehensive and transformational set of elements that articulate both (I) *where we need to be* (mission, goals and targets) by 2030 and (II) *how to ensure that we get there* (prerequisites, roles and responsibilities, including the implementation mechanism, and communication and outreach):

Where we need to be

The proposal describes:

Title of the plan: A title that clearly communicates the overall objective of the plan: achieving a nature-positive world by 2030.

Section A. *The mission for 2030*, which provides guidance for what the goals and targets should collectively achieve by 2030

Section B. *Goals for 2030* that focus on the key outcomes. The goals are (1) measurable; (2) for 2030; (3) designed to collectively achieve the transformative change needed to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030; (4) aligned with the three CBD objectives. The urgency of the current situation and the limited time of negotiation requires that we focus on goals for 2030. Goals need to be measurable through a set of headline indicators to track progress and promote accountability by all actors.

**80 COUNTRIES AND COUNTING,
FROM ALL REGIONS OF THE
WORLD, PLUS THE PRESIDENT OF
THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,
HAVE COMMITTED TO THE
LEADERS' PLEDGE FOR NATURE,
TO UNITE THEIR EFFORT TO
REVERSE BIODIVERSITY LOSS BY
2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT.**



**NATURE
POSITIVE
BY 2030**
FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

© WWF-US / Keith Arnold

WWF DISCUSSION PAPER

**NATURE POSITIVE BY 2030:
KUNMING PLAN FOR NATURE AND
PEOPLE 2021-2030**

Section C. *Kunming action targets* for 2030 that enable the transformation of the sectors that drive biodiversity loss, including food and agriculture; forestry; fisheries; infrastructure; mining and extractives; resource use and the financial sector. The number of targets is limited to ensure focused and ambitious action and only includes targets that are essential to deliver the 2030 goals. Target descriptions are intended to make sure that all actors and sectors, including those outside the conservation community, will understand them and take action. Where possible, we formulated targets in a way that aims to resonate with the relevant specific sector. Each target is SMART, which includes that they are measurable (qualitative or quantitative), to enable accountability and the tracking of progress.

Indicators for the goals and targets provide additional details on critical elements on which progress needs to be secured. It is important that indicators for all goals and targets are identified; that their total number is manageable and that they focus on what really matters to achieve the 2050 Vision. Each of the goals and targets that are presented in the discussion paper can be measured with solid indicators, most of which already exist.

The global goals and targets ‘add up’ to achieve the mission and are therefore universal and indivisible at the global level.

How to get there

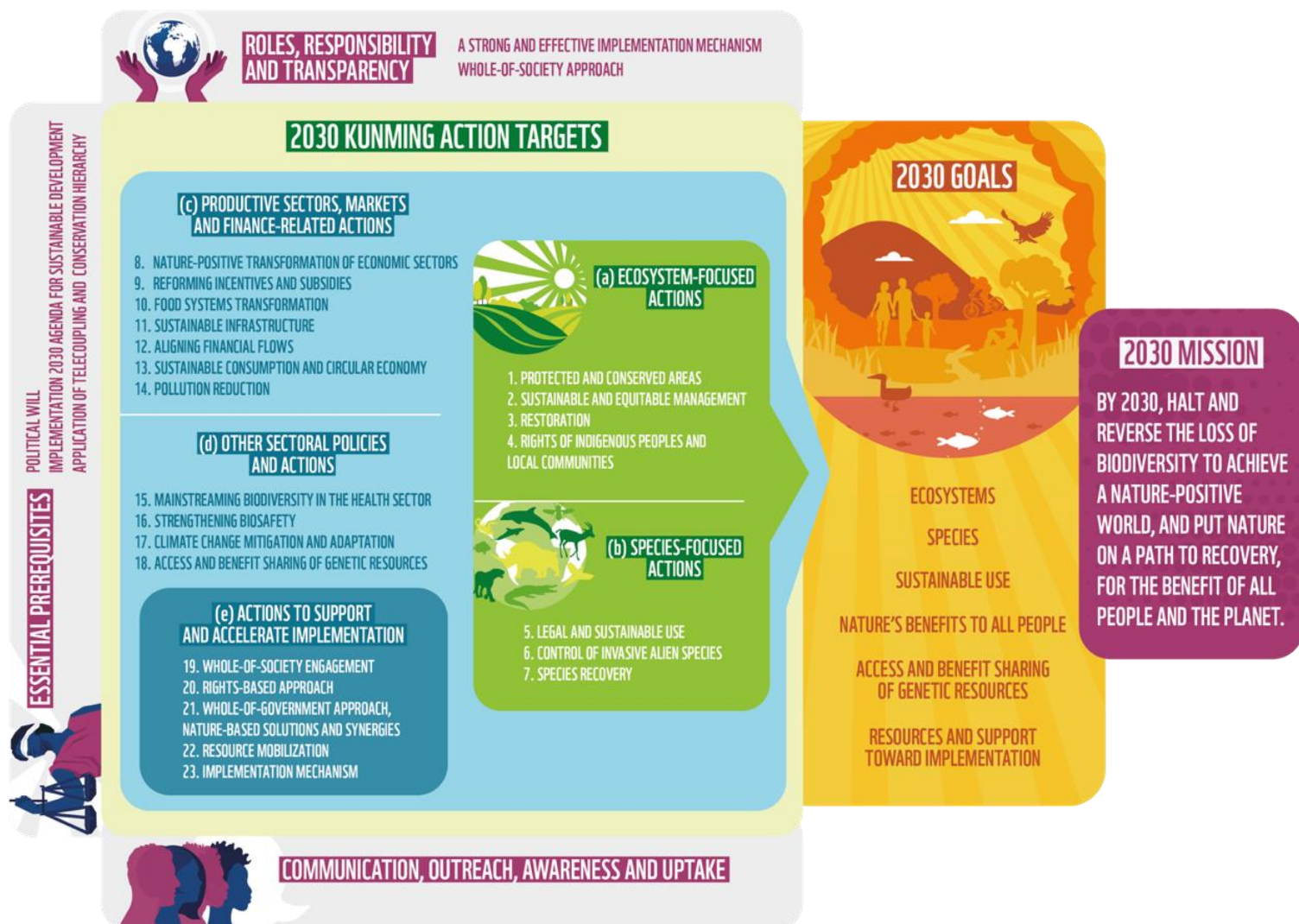
The proposal describes:

Section D. *Essential prerequisites*, which are critical for the achievement of the goals and targets.

Section E. *Roles, responsibilities and transparency*

- A strong and effective *implementation mechanism* that promotes responsibility, accountability and transparency.
- *Whole-of-society: roles and responsibilities*

Section F. *Communication, outreach, awareness and uptake*



(A) 2030 Mission

BY 2030, HALT AND REVERSE THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY TO ACHIEVE A NATURE-POSITIVE WORLD⁴, AND PUT NATURE ON A PATH TO RECOVERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL PEOPLE AND THE PLANET.

⁴ This means that, by 2030, there is more nature than there is now.



(B) 2030 Measurable Outcome Goals

All goals have 2020 as a baseline unless more ambition is required, in which case an appropriate year with available data should be selected. All goals should be accompanied by indicators⁵.

A. Ecosystems

By 2030, the area of healthy and resilient freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems has increased by 5% and their integrity, connectivity and governance have improved, providing nature-based solutions⁶ to societal goals.

B. Species

From 2020, no known human induced extinctions occur, and by 2030 the status of at least 30% of known threatened species has improved and the average population abundance of native species has increased by 20%.

C. Sustainable use

By 2030, the footprint of production and consumption has halved.

D. Nature's benefits to all people

By 2030, nature's benefits to all people, current and future generations, have been secured and sustainably enhanced and are fairly and equitably shared, contributing to the realization of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and stable climate for all, and reducing the risks for human health.

E. Access to and benefit sharing from utilization of genetic resources

By 2030, access to and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is legal and sustainable, and benefits from the utilization of genetic resources have increased significantly and are shared fairly and equitably.

F. Resources and support toward implementation

By 2030, biodiversity financing from all sources, public and private, as well as capacity building and technological transfer for effectively implementing the Kunming Plan has increased substantially and public and private financial flows are aligned with the three objectives of the Convention, incentivized and supported by appropriate development strategies, fiscal policies, and the efficient and synergetic utilization of financial resources.

⁵ A strong set of indicators is critical to ensure progress in achieving the Kunming Plan's goals and targets is captured and Parties and other stakeholders are able to understand what is working and what is not working and, if needed, make the necessary adjustments on policies and actions. It is important that there are a few headline indicators that all Parties track and that will enable all of us to understand whether we are moving in the right direction at the right pace. In addition, each target should be measured by specific indicators.

⁶ In accordance with the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#).



(C) 2030 Transformative and Measurable Kunming Action Targets

Each Kunming action target may contribute to several outcome goals and should be accompanied by appropriate indicators.

All targets that require a baseline have 2020 as a baseline unless more ambition is required, in which case an appropriate year with available data should be selected.

(a) ECOSYSTEM FOCUSED ACTIONS

1. Protected and conserved areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

By 2030, conserve at least 30% of land, inland waters, coastal and marine areas respectively, through ecological networks of effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), integrated into wider land- and seascapes, ensuring especially the value of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) is documented and conserved.

2. Sustainable and equitable management

By 2030, manage 100% of inland waters, land, coastal and marine ecosystems sustainably, effectively and equitably, including by applying comprehensive ecosystem-based approaches and integrated spatial planning that respects the ecological integrity of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services⁷.

3. Restoration

By 2030, restore at least 50% of the total area of degraded ecosystems, with special attention to increasing connectivity and restoring areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services⁸.

4. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities rights

By 2030, appropriately recognize and secure 100% of the rights to the lands and waters traditionally and collectively governed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity and respect their right to Free Prior and Informed Consent.

**THIS PROPOSED KUNMING PLAN
SETS OUT AN AMBITIOUS AGENDA
FOR THE WORLD, WITH THE
MISSION TO HALT AND REVERSE
BIODIVERSITY LOSS TO SECURE A
NATURE-POSITIVE WORLD BY
2030.**

**This plan includes a set of 23
transformative and measurable
action targets under the following
sections:**

- Ecosystem focussed actions
- Species focussed actions
- Productive sectors, markets and finance-related actions
- Other sectoral policies and actions
- Actions to support and accelerate implementation

⁷ Such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs).

⁸ As above



(b) SPECIES-FOCUSED ACTIONS

5. Legal and sustainable use

By 2030, put in place and implement measures to ensure that all direct and indirect harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, is legal, sustainable and safe, including by applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries, and urgently address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

6. Control of invasive alien species

By 2030, achieve a minimum reduction of 50% in the rate of new introductions of invasive alien species, while managing and controlling existing introductions to prevent further impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, reverse existing impacts, with particular reference to more vulnerable ecosystems, including small islands.

7. Species recovery actions

By 2030, implement effective and intensive recovery actions, in situ and ex situ where required, for species whose survival depends on such actions or whose recovery cannot otherwise be enabled or sustained, including by strengthening human-wildlife coexistence by reducing human-wildlife conflict by at least 50%.

(c) PRODUCTIVE SECTORS, MARKETS AND FINANCE-RELATED ACTIONS

8. Nature-positive transition of economic sectors

By 2030, develop and implement sector-specific and inclusive national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, health and other relevant sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains to transition to a sustainable, just and nature-positive circular economy that incorporates the value of biodiversity.

9. Reform of incentives and subsidies

By 2025 eliminate or repurpose 50%, and by 2030 100%, of incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, including subsidies, to be nature-positive through the development and implementation of national action plans⁹.



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10. Food systems transformation

By 2030, transform food systems to ensure they contribute to biodiversity, human and planetary health and provide enough nutritious and culturally appropriate food for all people today and in the future, and, in particular:

⁹ Compare UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/3, Annex, Target 3: [XI/3. Monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#).



- a) *Ensure agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture production are fully sustainable and contribute to biodiversity by applying agroecological approaches to agriculture and the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture;*
- b) *Protect and support the recovery of agrobiodiversity, pollinators and organisms critical for soil fertility and soil health, and invest in large scale soil restoration and rehabilitation;*
- c) *Reduce by 50% food waste and post-harvest loss;*
- d) *Reduce by 50% the global footprint of diets and align human and planetary health.*

11. Sustainable infrastructure

By 2030 ensure infrastructure and urban development minimizes impact on areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and maximizes climate resilience, by:

- a) *Prioritizing the use and improvement of existing infrastructure and nature-based solutions, and*
- b) *Applying strategic environmental impact assessment and land and seascape planning.*

12. Aligning financial flows

By 2025, strengthen or develop, and by 2030, implement regulatory measures for public and private financial institutions and businesses to align financial flows with the goals of the Kunming Plan, including by:

- a) *Integrating biodiversity into financial decision-making and strategies,*
- b) *Adopting disclosure requirements on biodiversity risks, impacts and opportunities and*
- c) *Developing appropriate taxonomies.*

13. Sustainable consumption and circular economy

By 2030, bring resource use to within a level the planet can sustain, and in particular:

- a) *Reduce net consumption of all materials (minerals, metals & non-metals) by 40%, and make global material consumption patterns more equitable,*
- b) *Reduce the use of primary biomass sources (wood and crops) for energy production by 50%, bringing the overall biomass demand down by 15.5%, and*
- c) *Adopt policies and measures to encourage demand for green products and services and stimulate the large-scale adoption of circular economy and business models.*

14. Pollution reduction

By 2030, prevent, control and significantly reduce all types of pollution to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem functions, biodiversity and human health, including through the elimination of plastic pollution and halving the use and risk of biocides.

**STRENGTHEN OR PUT IN PLACE
AND IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO
ENSURE THAT THE IMPACTS OF
CLIMATE CHANGE ON
ECOSYSTEMS ARE MINIMIZED AND
THE USE OF NATURE-BASED
SOLUTIONS IS MAXIMIZED FOR
THE DELIVERY OF CLIMATE
ADAPTATION, MITIGATION AND
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION.**



(d) OTHER SECTORAL POLICIES AND ACTIONS

15. Mainstreaming biodiversity in the health sector¹⁰

16. Strengthening biosafety

By 2030, strengthen or establish and implement precautionary measures to prevent potential adverse impacts of the use of biodiversity, including living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology, on planetary and human health, biodiversity and ecosystem services¹¹.

17. Climate change impacts and nature-based solutions

By 2030, strengthen or put in place and implement measures to ensure that the impacts of climate change on ecosystems are minimized and the use of nature-based solutions is maximized for the delivery of climate adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction outcomes and co-benefits for biodiversity and human development.

18. Access and benefit sharing from utilization of genetic resources

By 2030, access to and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is legal and sustainable, and benefits from this utilization have increased significantly and are shared fairly and equitably.

(e) ACTIONS TO SUPPORT AND ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION

19. Whole-of-society engagement

By 2022, set up or strengthen representative multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms on biodiversity, and other such mechanisms that bring together the public and private sectors and civil society at all levels to ensure:

- a) Coordination, transparency and effectiveness for the implementation of the Kunming Plan, and*
- b) The full and effective participation of Indigenous People and local communities, women and girls and youth in biodiversity-related decision-making and implementation that affects their livelihoods and resources.*

20. Rights-based approach

By 2030, promote enabling conditions and the establishment, implementation and monitoring of appropriate legal and policy frameworks and other measures that:

- a) Guarantee human rights in the implementation of the Kunming Plan, including the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and access to justice,*

¹⁰ An action target to strengthen biodiversity mainstreaming into the health sector should be included in the framework. Its content should be based on the elements and discussions around the Global Plan of Action on Biodiversity and Health.

¹¹ This target may focus on biotechnology and living modified organisms. However, the formulation proposed here represents WWF's suggestion that it may be useful to explore a broader approach to biosafety that also addresses the need to reduce the risk of emergence of new zoonoses and future pandemics.



- b) *Respect, recognize and integrate the use of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, girls and youth, and*
- c) *Support and protect environmental human rights defenders.*

21. Whole-of-government approach, nature-based solutions and synergies

By 2030, fully integrate the value of biodiversity in all health, poverty reduction, climate and economic recovery planning and development processes and actions at all levels, taking a whole-of-government approach to:

- a) *Avoid negative, and contribute to positive biodiversity impacts,*
- b) *Unlock the full potential of nature-based solutions, and*
- c) *Maximize synergies and policy coherence between different national and global policies and processes.*

22. Resource mobilization

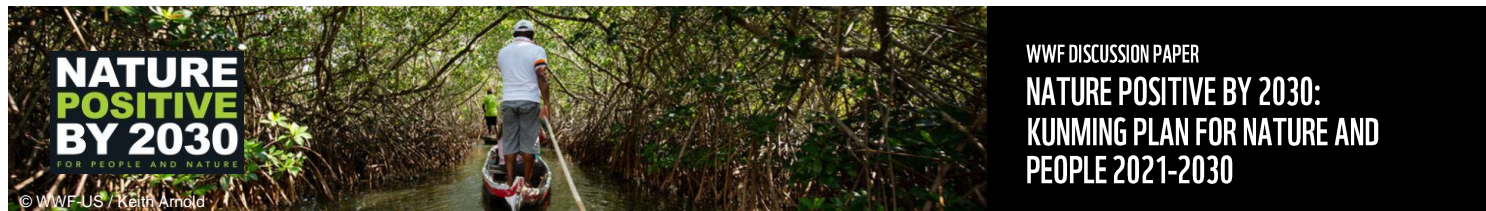
Substantially and consistently increase resources from all sources for the implementation of the Kunming Plan, including an increase of international financial flows towards developing countries [by 100%], as well as of relevant capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation, ensuring that:

- a) *By 2025, national finance plans are developed and, by 2030, implemented, to assess country-specific biodiversity financial expenditure, needs, gaps and solutions according to standardized methodologies¹².*
- b) *By 2025, total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries have increased by at least [100%], and at least maintaining this level until 2030, using the average annual biodiversity spending for the years 2016–2018 as a baseline.*
- c) *By 2030, nationally determined capacity needs are met through the full implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity development, including technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation, to support implementation of the Kunming Plan¹³.*



¹² Such as the BIOFIN methodology.

¹³ Adoption anticipated at COP15



23. Effective implementation

Establish an effective and comprehensive, cyclical implementation mechanism including the three following components: by 2022, translate the Kunming Plan and its targets in relevant national and regional planning processes, including strengthened NBSAPs; by 2024, review the progress made in implementing the Kunming Plan; by 2026, ramp up the delivery of plans and actions at the national and regional level. This four-year cycle will repeat itself, with another review of progress by 2028 and another ramping up of plans and actions by 2030.

(D) Essential prerequisites

Parties commit to enabling the following essential prerequisites for the implementation of the Kunming Plan and the achievement of its goals and targets. In addition, effective action on these prerequisites will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. They are:

1. Adequate *political will* and recognition at the highest levels of Government or State of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss and to achieve the goals and targets of the Kunming Plan. As such, a whole-of-government approach is needed, under the leadership of Heads of State or Government, to ensure that the Ministries of Finance and Economy as well as Planning and all relevant sectoral ministries and agencies mainstream biodiversity in their plans. Therefore, all are fully committed and engaged, and collaborate with all relevant stakeholders and rights holders to jointly (i) determine and implement priorities, strategies, plans and actions and allocate financial and other resources, ensuring alignment of financial flows with biodiversity conservation, (ii) internalize the values of nature and the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and (iii) recognize the cost of inaction.
2. *Effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption.
3. Application of the *telecoupling*¹⁴ concept by establishing or strengthening mechanisms to address the loss and degradation of nature caused by socioeconomic and environmental processes and activities beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (e.g. negative impact on the environment in areas beyond national jurisdiction or in other countries caused by the outsourcing of local economic activities or through domestic consumption of imports)¹⁵.
4. Application of the ‘*Conservation Hierarchy*’ of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimize, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions), including for the management of unintended impacts, to all projects and programs by all relevant sectors.

¹⁴ [Telecoupling](#) means that human-induced processes in one part of the globe impact in a certain way on a distant part (or parts) of the world.

¹⁵ Cf. article 4 of the Convention.



(E) Roles, responsibilities and transparency

(a) IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

The implementation mechanism of the Kunming Plan is based on a comprehensive and cyclical present, review and ratchet process:

Present

Reflecting the Kunming Plan and its targets in relevant planning processes, including strengthened and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Review

Periodic reviews of implementation to aggregate actions globally, followed by global stock takes to assess progress at the global level. The review is based on updated national reports, which provide greater transparency and consistency, enable an aggregation of progress from the national to the global level, improve comparability by including common and standardized indicators, and are aligned with reporting obligations on the (other) Rio Conventions, biodiversity-related conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ratchet

After Parties have collectively assessed in the global stocktake, how much progress has been made towards achieving the global goals and targets of the Kunming Plan, they will use the information obtained on what remains to be done to ramp up the delivery of their biodiversity plans and actions.

Detailed guidance for the implementation mechanism should be provided in a dedicated COP15 decision.



(b) WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The primary responsibility for the full implementation of the Kunming Plan and the achievement of its mission, goals and targets lies with the Parties to the Convention at the highest level of Government or State. Implementing the Kunming Plan represents a necessary step to fulfill the obligations of Parties under the Convention. This responsibility includes taking appropriate measures that are within the competence of each party, including the adoption of laws and regulations, administrative actions and enforcement measures as well as legally binding and enforceable national and regional targets.



2. UN agencies, regional organizations and financial institutions should provide coordinated, easily accessible, timely and predictable support to Parties and other stakeholders to scale up their capacity and delivery to achieve the goals and targets of the Kunming Plan.
3. Private sector organizations and companies should take action to avoid harming biodiversity and contribute to the realization of relevant post-2020 goals and targets in order to reverse biodiversity loss, including the disclosure of their financial risks and impacts relating to nature loss.
4. NGOs, CSOs, Indigenous People and local communities, youth and women should increase their efforts to communicate, educate and promote action by the public as well as innovate and strive to scale up nature-positive impacts.

(F) Communication, outreach, awareness and uptake

Adequate awareness and mobilization, supported by all actors, is needed. Both in the urgency to act, the Kunming Plan as the global agreement for action, and the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes specific awareness raising and mobilization actions, facilitated by the SCBD to mobilize billions of people in support of the Kunming Plan.

Appendices

The Global Biodiversity Framework should include a monitoring framework (not included with this discussion paper) comprising indicators for goals and targets.

