



RECOMMENDATION:

RIGHTS OF NATURE IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

AUG 2021

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Rights of Nature in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

On July 12, 2021, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat released the first official draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a view to realizing the 2050 vision of a world living in harmony with Nature. In doing so, this draft removed the enabling condition to “[c]onsider and recognize, where appropriate, the rights of nature” previously included in the zero draft. The recognition of the Rights of Nature would pave the way to transforming society’s relationship with the environment, allowing the natural world to exist and flourish. This framework would have been the first international treaty to recognize Nature’s rights.¹ Consequently, this removal hinders the framework’s capacity to regress the rampant loss of biodiversity. Our recommendation below details how we suggest re-incorporating the Rights of Nature into the post-2020 framework. The undersigned support the recommendation below:

Recommendation:

Our recommendation below details how we suggest re-incorporating the Rights of Nature into the post-2020 framework; please see also the complete line-edit recommendations at the end of the report to visualize these additions within the framework (**additions in red and deletions in strikethrough.**)

- 1) **We recommend that the theory of change include language promoting a unifying and relation-based framework to restore biodiversity.**

D. Theory of change

7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women’s empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of **Indigenous** indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. ~~The framework will be implemented taking a rights-based approach, and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.~~

8. The framework’s theory of change recognizes that current anthropocentric approaches to conserve Nature have been inadequate in restoring and preventing further decline in biodiversity. It acknowledges the need for a unifying and relation-based framework that will strengthen humankind's responsibility to protect and sustain biodiversity. Further, a just and fair legal system that protects both the rights of humans and of Nature is particularly essential to help solve the

¹ Towards the adoption of a rights-based approach - incorporating the Rights of Nature in the Post 2020 global biodiversity framework of the CBD https://2d350104-a104-42f3-9376-3197e7089409.filesusr.com/ugd/23bc2d_71f3fe57211547a5b4f4c831034320ab.pdf

biodiversity crisis. Therefore, the framework will be implemented taking a rights-based approach², and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

2) We support the presence of “rights-based approaches” in the theory of change and enabling conditions. However, we also urge the post-2020 framework to specifically define rights-based approaches, including by explicitly recognizing the Rights of Nature as one such approach, amongst other changes to promote Earth-centered governance. To accomplish this, we recommend the following footnote be added after ‘rights-based approach’ (RBA) to clarify its meaning:

[1] RBA is an approach to conservation that respects, and seeks to protect and promote, recognized human rights standards, as well as the human right to a healthy environment, Indigenous rights, the rights of Nature, the rights of future generations of all species, biocultural rights, and others. Conservation with justice means that all State and non-State actors planning or engaged in policies, projects, programmes, and activities with potential impact on Nature conservation shall secure to all potentially affected persons (including natural communities, ecosystems and nonhuman beings) the substantive and procedural rights that are guaranteed by national and international law.

- 2) At a minimum, we recommend defining “rights-based approaches” in both the theory of change (para. 7) and enabling conditions (para. 17) to be inclusive of non-human rights, namely, “rights-based approaches, including the rights of Nature.”
- 3) We also recommend a new “Target 22” for implementation to support a robust Earth-centered and rights-based approach to restoring biodiversity.:

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

...

Target 22. Ensure the full realization and integration of the relationships, rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities of key stakeholders with biodiversity, including Nature herself, through intervention points (e.g. procedures for employing rights-based regimes, such as participation and respect for Indigenous peoples and their rights) in which rights regimes are clear, stable, implementable, enforceable and equitable.

Rationale:

First, it is important for the theory of change to identify the assumptions and preconditions to better understand and implement the activities necessary to reach the ultimate goal of living in harmony with Nature. We agree with the IUCN’s position on the first draft of the Framework (Version 28.7.21) recommending the theory of change “integrate a rights-based

² Recommended footnote defining Rights-based approaches.

approach” while specifying “that a rights-based approach is needed to effect change.”³ However, the inclusion of a “rights-based approach” in the theory of change and as an enabling condition is not enough. Left undefined, it could lead to an impactless provision, despite its underlying potential to bring about true ‘transformative change’ and to inspire a shift from ‘business-as-usual’ scenarios. The UN defines rights-based approaches through a human-centered perspective, and its guidelines outlining a “human rights-based approach.”⁴ Key elements of this human-centered definition include recognizing human rights as the ultimate goal to development and guiding the formulation of targets through human rights standards. These guidelines thus exclude consideration of non-human rights and an Earth-centered perspective to conservation.

The IUCN has already recognized that Rights of Nature is a “rights-based approach.” Similar to the UN, the IUCN characterizes a rights-based approach as “an approach to conservation that respects, and seeks to protect and promote, recognized human rights standards,” defining it from a human-centered perspective. The IUCN has included rights-based approaches’ language in the *IUCN Programme 2017-2020, the Global Programme on Governance and Rights (GPGR)*, and *IUCN’s Rights-Based Approach: A Systemization of the Union’s Policy Instruments, Standards and Guidelines* (e.g., the goal of the GRPR is “to enhance nature conservation and human wellbeing through effective and equitable governance and a more systematic adoption of rights-based approaches, including to support SDG implementation”).⁵ Importantly, the IUCN included the addition of the Rights of Nature as a rights-based approach in its Action Programme: “IUCN aims to secure the rights of nature and the vulnerable parts of society through strengthening governance and the rights-based approach to conservation.”⁶ The interdependence of humanity and Nature is reflected in the acceptance that “[r]ights-based approaches (RBAs) are one of the tools for making human rights and conservation mutually reinforcing. RBAs ensure the effective integration of rights considerations within all the work of the Union; i.e. any conservation policy, project, programme, or initiative.”⁷ The IUCN’s definition of rights-based approaches and acknowledgement of the Rights of Nature support our recommendation for the CBD to do the same, defining rights-based approaches for the most effective implementation. The re-incorporation of the Rights of Nature would clarify its ambiguous meaning and lead to transformative change in society’s relationship with Nature.

Finally, since (1) the Framework is to be implemented taking “rights-based approaches,” and (2) the success of the Framework is itself said to be dependent on “employing rights-based approaches,” we have also proposed the inclusion/creation of “Target 22.” This target will ensure that procedures and processes to incorporate rights-based approaches, including the Rights of Nature, are created and that the approaches are effectively implemented. This recommendation is

³ “IUCN’s Key Messages First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.” IUCN, 2021. https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/iucn_key_messages_and_detailed_views_first_draft_post-2020_gbf.pdf&sa=D&source=editors&ust=1627613846473000&usg=AOvVaw0gcmv-Jth7Ypwl9gKgDz2, pg. 1.

⁴ “The Human Rights-Based Approach.” United Nations Population Fund, June 10, 2021. <https://www.unfpa.org/human-rights-based-approach>.

⁵ IUCN. “Our Work.” IUCN, August 22, 2019. <https://www.iucn.org/ur/node/247>.

⁶ IUCN, World Conservation Congress. “IUCN Programme 2017-2020 : Approved by the IUCN World Conservation Congress, September 2016.” *World Conservation Congress, 6th, Hawaii, US, 1-10 September 2016*, 2016. <https://doi.org/IUCN-WCC-6th-001>, pg. 15.

⁷ *Ibid*, pg. 29.

also in line with the IUCN’s position (Version 28.7.21), recommending the integration of “a rights-based approach (RBA) more consistently and comprehensively across the Framework. This requires integrating rights issues at relevant points within the language of goals, milestones and targets to ensure cross-cutting integration and to guide effective implementation of a RBA.”

Incorporating Rights of Nature into the goals of the post-2020 framework

Incorporating Rights of Nature into decision-making means changing the view from Nature as an object or property, to Nature as a living being and entity subject with rights. Terms that equate Nature to “natural resource,” i.e. property or object, or that in any way suggest Nature as only having benefits to human communities, are inconsistent with Rights of Nature, and our inherent relationship with the Earth. There is growing awareness of “the importance of language” in its role in determining our ethical and moral considerations towards Nature, and how our perceptions and values drive conservation.⁵⁶ In fact, Aldo Leopold called for our societal need of a “land ethic,” that presently, we have only privileges to Nature, but no obligations to her well-being.⁵⁷

It is of great concern that the human-centered language still dominates conservation, and to some extent the post-2020 framework. The objectives of protecting biodiversity must be more than economic benefit or for any service that Nature provides to humans.

As such, we present the following recommendations to reflect the fundamentals of Rights of Nature and other Earth-centered legal and ethical paradigms within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and fully realize its vision:

THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

A. Background

1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to the well-being of all living species' ~~human well-being~~ and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

B. The purpose

2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including Indigenous ~~indigenous~~ peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

⁵⁶ Campagna, Claudio, Daniel Guevara, and Bernard Le Boeuf. “Sustainable Development as Deus Ex Machina.” *Biological Conservation* 209 (2017): 54–61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.01.016>.

⁵⁷ Leopold, A. (1949). The Land Ethic. In *A Sand County Almanac*. Essay.

3. The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.

C. Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4. The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework.

D. Theory of change

5. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with ~~Nature~~ nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of- ~~Earth~~, government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of ~~Nature~~ nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

6. The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) ~~eliminate~~ reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is cared for and protected in order to maintain a healthy planet ~~used sustainably in order to meet people's needs~~ and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner

7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of ~~Indigenous~~ indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. ~~It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.~~

8. The framework's theory of change recognizes the current anthropocentric approach to conserve Nature has been inadequate in restoring and preventing further decline in biodiversity.

It acknowledges the need for a unifying and relation-based framework that will strengthen humankind’s responsibility to protect and sustain biodiversity. Further, a legal system that protects both the rights of humans and of Nature is particularly essential to help solve the biodiversity crisis. Therefore, the framework will be implemented taking a rights-based approach⁵⁸, including the rights of Nature, and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

8. The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission

9. The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with Nature nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued intrinsically, protected, conserved, restored and wisely cared for, ~~used maintaining ecosystem services~~, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all living species people.”

10. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent action across society to conserve and restore ~~and sustainably use~~ biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits flowing from Nature’s wellbeing ~~the use of genetics resources~~, and to support ~~put~~ biodiversity to exist and flourish for the well-being of the entire Earth community ~~on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”.~~

F. 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones

11. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each 2050 goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals.

Goal A

Nature is honored, protected and valued. ~~The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced~~, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

Milestone A.1

⁵⁸ RBA is an approach to conservation that respects, and seeks to protect and promote, recognized human rights standards, as well as the human right to a healthy environment, Indigenous rights, the rights of Nature, the rights of future generations, and others. Conservation with justice means that all State and non-State actors planning or engaged in policies, projects, programmes, and activities with potential impact on Nature conservation shall secure to all potentially affected persons (including natural communities, ecosystems and non-human beings) the substantive and procedural rights that are guaranteed by national and international law.

Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

Milestone A.2

The increase in the extinction rate is ~~halted or~~ reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced ~~or at least maintained~~.

Milestone A.3

Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

Goal B

Nature's contributions to ~~the climate that makes life on Earth possible~~ ~~people~~ are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and ~~care~~ ~~sustainable use~~ supporting the global development agenda for the ~~benefit of all living species~~ ~~benefit of all~~;

Milestone B.1

Nature and ~~her~~ ~~its~~ contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

Milestone B.2

The long-term sustainability of all categories of ~~Nature's~~ ~~nature's~~ contributions to ~~all living species~~ ~~people~~ is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

Goal C

~~Nature's genetic diversity is to be valued, protected and shared fairly and equitably~~ ~~The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably~~, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and ~~restoration of~~ ~~sustainable use of~~ biodiversity.

Milestone C.1

The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.

Milestone C.2

Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

Goal D

The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

Milestone D.1

Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.

Milestone D.2

Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

Milestone D.3

Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

G. 2030 action targets

The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-~~care~~ ~~use change~~, ~~retaining~~ **multiplying** existing intact and wilderness areas.

Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on ~~priority~~ **vulnerable** ecosystems.

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to ~~people~~ **all living species**, are conserved through effectively and equitably ~~managed~~ **cared for**, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ

conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites. Plan and allow for re-wilderness areas.

Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and Nature's and all her living species' wellbeing ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste. Apply the Rights of Nature to avoid ecocides as a preventative measure.

Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through Earth-centered ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

2. Meeting Nature's ~~people's~~ needs to restore and regenerate her natural functions through sustainable care to benefit all life on Earth ~~use and benefit sharing~~

Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for all living species, ~~people~~ especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable care management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous ~~indigenous~~ peoples and local communities.

Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are cared for ~~managed~~ sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the flourishing productivity and resilience of the natural environment ~~these production systems~~ .

Target 11. Maintain and enhance Nature's ~~nature's~~ contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all living species ~~people~~.

Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human and non-human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values and protection programs into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, and include Nature in the legal systems as a rights' bearing entity, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, ~~manage or control~~ potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and all living species' human health, eliminating ~~reducing~~ the risk of these impacts.

Target 18. ~~Redirect, repurpose, reform or e~~Eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are ~~either positive or neutral~~ for biodiversity.

Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, cultural and spiritual values, innovations and practices of Indigenous ~~indigenous~~ peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective care for management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by Indigenous ~~indigenous~~ peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

Target 22. Ensure the full realization and integration of the relationships, rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities of key stakeholders with biodiversity, including Nature herself, through intervention points (e.g. procedures for employing rights-based regimes, such as participation and respect for Indigenous peoples and their rights) in which rights regimes are clear, stable, implementable, enforceable and equitable.

H. Implementation support mechanisms

13. Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanism under other conventions and international processes.

I. Enabling conditions

14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-Earth government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government. Thus, the protection of Nature should be made the highest priority by encouraging the UN General Assembly to adopt a Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth to complement the Human Rights Declaration, and that the crime of Ecocide is included as one of the crimes against peace at the International Criminal Court.

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration), intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, including the rights of Nature, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

J. Responsibility and transparency

18. The successful implementation of the framework is dependent on shifting from our anthropocentric worldview to an Earth-centered approach, where all human actions must benefit the good living of the entire Earth community. It also requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:

- (a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;
- (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;
- (c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.

19. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by national reporting under the Protocols and integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and the UN Harmony with Nature program.

20. The development of additional and complementary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the framework and report on commitments and actions.

K. Outreach, awareness and uptake

21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:

- (a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by Indigenous ~~indigenous~~ peoples and local communities;
- (b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;
- (c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.

Our Coalition:



earth
LAW CENTER



Rights of Nature Sweden



Rights of
MOTHER: EARTH



EARTH
ADVOCACY
YOUTH

Earth Law Center, International
Rights of Nature Sweden, Sweden
Rights of Mother Earth, International
Earth Advocacy Youth, International

Our Support:

International:

GARN Youth Hub, Global
Mari Margil, Center for Democratic and Environmental Rights, Global
Juana Rosa Vera Delgado, Water Justice and Gender, Global
Patricia Hackbarth, Scene Changes, Global
Crista Valentino, CoalitionWILD, Global
Sviatoslav Zabelin, Socio-ecological union international, Global
Severine B. Carrez, INNÉ, Global
Josie, Polluters Out, Global
Eugene Simonov, Rivers without Boundaries International Coalition, Global
Fiona Wilton, The Gaia Foundation, Global

Dr Sulemana Abudulai, African Biodiversity Network, Africa-wide
Nkenglefac Tacha Foretia Divine, Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network, Africa-wide
Genti Kromidha, Institut for Nature Conservation, Albania
Horacio Cangelosi, Fundación INVESCIENCIAS, Argentina
Verónica Gómez Tomas, Xumek - Asociación para la promoción y protección de Derechos Humanos
Dr Michelle Maloney, Australian Earth Laws Alliance, Australia
Christina Meyers, Australian Earth Laws Alliance, Australia
José Mora Osorio, Toltekeyotl, Austria
Chiara Velasco Kittlaus, Paris Lodron Universität Salzburg, Austria
Sharif Jamil, Waterkeepers, Bangladesh
Sharmeen Murshid, Brotee Samaj Kallyan Sangstha, Bangladesh
Fataï AINA, Amis de l'Afrique Francophone- Bénin (AMAF-BENIN), Benin

WASSI Moucharaf, Crice for Life, Benin
 OUSSOU LIO Appolinaire, GRABE-BENIN, Benin
 Antonio Philomena, Valora, Brasil
 Declan Owens, Ecojustice Legal Action Centre, Britain and Ireland
 Karen Ho, Parvati Foundation, Canada
 Margaret Machum, Climate Workshops, Canada
 Andrew, Big River Rights, Canada
 Ana Simeon, RAVEN (Respecting Aboriginal Values and Environmental Needs), Canada
 Waldo Garcia, Fundacion Ciape, Chile
 ONG Defensa Ambiental, Chile
 Antonio Elizalde, Chile Sustentable, Chile
 Sara Larrain, Fundacion Chile Sustentable, Chile
 Juan Carlos Troncoso S., Parques Nacionales de Colombia, Parque Tatamá, Colombia
 Sigifredo Niño Rocha, Despertar solar, Colombia
 Jimena Jaramillo Muñoz, Staff Internacional de Abogados Derechos Madre Tierra, Colombia
 Liliana Guerrero Ramirez, Guardaguas de Ecosistemas Marinos y Costeros Bocas de Ceniza, Colombia
 Akpatou, Action pour la Conservation de la Biodiversité, Côte D'ivoire
 ZAUSA Diorne, Action pour la Conservation de la Biodiversité, Côte d'Ivoire
 Kelvin Passfield, Te Ipukarea Society Inc, Cook Islands
 Jacqueline Evans, Moana Foundation, Cook Islands
 Juan E. Suarez, Global Alliance for the Rights of Nature, Ecuador Office
 Sonia Karina Zambrano Intriago, Fundación INMAZA AMBIENTAL, Ecuador
 Julio Prieto, UDAPT, Ecuador
 Maite Beraza Novoa, El Poblet SCCL, España
 Mumta Ito, Nature's Rights, EU
 Marine Calmet, Wild Legal, France
 Diane de Galbert, Law and Environmental Policies Commission of the IUCN French Committee member, France
 Gouey Kevin, The Green Global Project, France
 Florence Clap, IUCN French Committee, France
 Victor David, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France
 Borderon, Weareallresponsible, France
 Valérie Cabanes, GARN, France
 Michaela O'Driscoll, Crystal Sound Medicine, France
 Cécilia Rinaudo, Notre Affaire à Tous, France
 Marie Toussaint, Notre Affaire à Tous, France
 De Noni, DHF Conseil, France
 Hans Leo Bader, Rechte der Natur - Das Volksbegehren, Germany
 Joseph Senyo Kwashie, Community and Family Aid Foundation, Ghana

Cletus Zume, Coalition for Development of Northern Ghana (NORTHCODE GHANA), Ghana
 Jorge Varela Márquez, Ambiente, Desarrollo y Capacitacion (ADC), Honduras
 Mange Ram Adhana, Association For Promotion Sustainable Development, India
 Shrshtee Bajpai, Kalpavriksh, India
 Pushkar Kulkarni, Save Pune Hills, India
 Punarbharan Foundation, India
 Abigail Ramsay, Sankofie Jamaica, Jamaica
 Somabha Bandopadhyay, The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata, India
 Vasundhara Rejuvenation of Aqua and Terra (VRAT), India
 Prafulla Samantara, Lok Shakti Abhiyan, India
 Lynda Morrissey, Leadership Institute For Interview Coaching, Ireland
 Simon Mitambo, Society for Alternative Learning and Transformation, Kenya
 Karangathi Njoroge, Maendeleo Endelevu Action Program (MEAP), Kenya
 Esther Bett, Resources Oriented Development Initiatives (RODI), Kenya
 Mwanaah Agostine, SALT, Kenya
 Ferdinand Wafula, Bio Gardening Innovations [BIOGI], Kenya
 Gathuru Mburu, Ngaatho Community Foundation, Kenya
 Paul Cisneros, IAEN, Latin America
 Glasbel del Carmen Belandria Pernia, Angel del Sol, México
 Israel Angeles Martinez, UAM Cuajimalpa, México
 Angela Memije Alarcon, Al Rescate de Omiltemi Río Azul A. C, México
 Miguel S. Urbina, Federación Aire, México
 Nallely Cortes, Amigos, México
 Rosa Iris Balbuena Hernández, Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, México
 Claudia Brindis, Operative Director for Mexico Earth Law Center, México
 Eugenia suarez, Hs construcciones sa, México
 Aranzazú, Terra Integra Consultoría, México
 Juan Carlos Chávez Fernández, Table 227, México
 Georgeann Johnson, Mujeres en cambio, México
 Elizabeth Oseguera, UdeG, México
 Beatriz Esesarte P., Rescate de la Cuenca del Río San Felipe AC, México
 Tamara Quiroz Guzmán, Campus de Pensadores Urbanas Delicias Región Centro Sur, México
 Coyote Alberto Ruz, DMT Internacional y Alianza Internacional DMT y Experto Harmony with Nature ONU, México
 Rosa Citlali Martinez Cervantes, Colectivo Michoacano de Derechos Humanos, México
 David Martínez Téllez, Editor de Revista a, México
 Úrsula Fernanda Tovilla Sánchez, Red Global de Jóvenes por la Biodiversidad, México
 Ricardo Murguia, Siim, México
 Jesús Toscano, NOMMO, México

Jaime Salazar Adame, Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, México
 Melquiades Rosas Blanco, Asamblea comunitaria Mazateca, México
 Liliana López Miguel, Juntos Rescatando al río Atoyac Oaxaca, México
 Iván Daniel Martínez Pichardo, Legado Gaia, México
 Ilya Trombitsky, Eco-TIRAS Intl Assn of River Keepers, Moldova
 Sukhgerel Dugersuren, Oyu Tolgoi Watch, Mongolia
 Rivers without Boundaries Coalition, Mongolia
 Chiranjibi Bhattarai, Nepal Water Conservation Foundation (NWCF), Nepal
 Paul Martin, ChangeThatMind, New Zealand
 Irikefe V. Dafe, Foundation for Conservation of Nigerian Rivers, Nigeria
 River Ethiopie Trust Foundation, Nigeria
 Joseph H., TERRAM PACIS, Norway
 Juan Carlos Ruiz Molleda, Instituto de Defensa Legal, Perú
 Yolanda R. Esguerra, PMPI - Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc., Philippines
 Mario E. Maderazo, PMPI - Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc., Philippines
 Yolanda R. Esguerra, PMPI - Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc., Philippines
 Anatoly Lebedev, NGO BROCC, Russia
 Askhat Kayumov, Ecological center "Dront", Russia
 Olga Senova, Friends of the Baltic, Russia
 Aleksander Esipenok, Russian Social-Ecological Union, Russia
 Sergey Mukhachev, Head of the Section of Reintroduction of Rare Widows of Flora of the
 Tatarstan Organization of the All-Russian Society for Nature Protection, Russia
 Howard Wood OBE, COAST: Community of Arran Seabed Trust, Scotland
 Katherine Skorpen, Pangaea: Once upon our times, Sweden
 Pella Thiel, End Ecocide Sweden, Sweden
 Frédéric Pitaval, Association id·eau, Switzerland
 Angela van der Berg, University of Western Cape, South Africa
 Shrishtee Bajpai, Rights of Rivers South Asia Alliance, South Asia
 Fatima Kurbanova, Tajik Social and Ecological Union, Tajikistan
 Frank Tumusiime, Advocates for Natural Resources and Development, Conservation of Nature
 in Uganda
 Ivano Alogna, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, United Kingdom
 Alasdair Firth, Morvern Community Woodlands, United Kingdom
 Claire Armstrong, Planet earth, United Kingdom
 Will Glenn, Earth Hart Images, United Kingdom
 Jan Cafearo, Feelgood Forest Bathing, United Kingdom
 Doris Acevedo, Pachamama Alliance, Puerto Rico, United States
 Osprey Orielle Lake, United States
 Prajna Horn, Coherence Lab, United States
 Madhvi Chittoor, Madhvi4EcoEthics, United States

Lalitha Chittoor, Madhvi4EcoEthics, United States
 Vicki Nichols Goldstein, Inland Ocean Coalition, United States
 Jairo Garcia, Urban Climate Nexus, United States
 Debra Rowe, US Partnership for Education, United States
 Projects That Matter, United States
 Katherine A O'Dea, Save Our Shores, United States
 Timothy Cross, Center for Earth Ethics, United States
 Alexis C Naficy, Bioneers, United States
 Tom BK Goldtooth, Indigenous Environmental Network, United States
 Lindsey Schromen-Wawrin, Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund, United States
 Samuel Rubin, Young Entertainment Activists, United States
 Rev. Beth Love, Eat for the Earth, United States
 Shannon Biggs, Movement Rights, United States
 Howard Garrett, Orca Network, United States
 Cheryl Barnds & Marie Venner, RapidShift Network, United States
 Stefanie Klass, CatholicNetwork US,
 Businesses for a Livable Climate, United States
 Jim Smith, Colorado Businesses for a Livable Climate, United States
 Call to Action Colorado, United States
 Fran Aguirre, Unite North Metro Denver, United States
 Paddy McClelland, Wall of Women, United States
 Kristi Douglas, North Range Concerned Citizens, United States
 Renée M. Chacon, Spirit of the Sun, United States
 Chris Calwell & California Businesses for a Livable Climate, United States
 Harmony Cummings, The Green House Connection Center, United States
 Emmett Hobley, Montbello Neighborhood Improvement Association, United States
 Monti Aguirre, International Rivers, United States
 Laura Madden, Phoenix Consults, United States

Individuals:

Tim Read, Friends of the Earth - Melbourne, Australia
 Carmel Sutcliffe, University of South Australia, Australia
 Bernadette, Australia
 M. I. SALAZAR, Colombia
 Perret Daniel, GARN, independent researcher, EU
 Amina Soussi, France
 Barbara Lausche, Global
 Dr Amrisha Pandey, Assistant Professor Gujarat Maritime University, India
 Janet Taabu Mwikya, African Biodiversity Network, Kenya

Ana Rebeca Martínez Martínez, México
Salomon Bazbaz Lapidus, México
Estefania Gavito, México
José Román, México
Luz Olivia Badillo, México
Julio César Pérez Pimentel, México
Ricardo Infante Padilla, México
José Gilberto Garza Grimaldo, México
Ricarda Ramírez Julián, México
Saúl Barrios Sagal, México,
Jose Enrique Gonzalez Ruiz, México
Raúl Gutiérrez Patiño, México
Daniel Messer, México
Elizabeth Lopez Oseguera, Universidad de Guadalajara, México
Juan Carlos Chávez Fernández, México
Natsag, Mongolia
Gabriela, SEP
Jennifer Smith, United Kingdom
Chris Jeffords, PhD, Associate Teaching Professor, Villanova University, United States
Michael Harrington, United States
Angela L Hamilton, United States
Dr. Craig Kauffman, Associate Professor of Political Science and Environmental Studies,
University of Oregon, United States
Mercedes Quesada-Embid, Ph.D., United States
Rachael Lehman, I-70/Vasquez Blvd. Superfund CAG, United States
Jonathan Raney, United States
Michael Lavery, Berkshires Democratic Socialists of America, United States
Al Blake, 350ma-berkshires, United States
Anne Whirledge-Karp, Community Rights San Juan Islands, Advocating for recognition of the
Rights of the Salish Sea, Washington State USA
Alder Keleman Saxena, Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, United
States
Miriam Faugno, Vice Chair, AMG -Sierra Club, Angeles Chapter, United States
Andrea Chisari, United States
Warren Hastings Mwenda, ZaWGF, Zambia
María Isabel Ancheita Salazar
Georgeann Johnson