

Outcome Document September 2021





























































About the Post-2020 Partnership

The Post-2020 Partnership hosted one of the five big Pavilions at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille. The programme ran from 4 to 9 September 2021. The six-day programme addressed critical issues in the ongoing post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) negotiations and identified the ambition gaps and solutions for redressing them before the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP-15.

The Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion project was developed through an extensive process of consultation with partners and experts in each region. As a result, the programme was inclusive of all stakeholders and balanced in terms of region, gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, non-conservation organisations, and business and finance. Each session was tracked according to these criteria to ensure the full inclusion of all stakeholders. Indeed, over the six days, we had over 120 speakers from 60 countries, with over 61% women, 57% from the Global South, 17% representing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), and 8% youth.

By drawing on the unique expertise of our diverse Partnership and the comprehensive line-up of world renowned experts, the Partnership endeavoured to generate deeper analysis of the underlying problems and solutions that could equip CBD negotiators and political leaders to drive the highest level of ambition in the remaining negotiations.

Each day of the Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion addressed a concrete topic still under negotiation:

- Day 1 focused on the GBF's potential to catalyze transformative change towards an equitable, nature-positive and carbon-neutral future for all.
- Day 2 explored the equity and rights gaps from many different dimensions, including the rights of IPLCs and land defenders, women's land rights, intergenerational equity, procedural equity, the rights of nature, and the human right to a clean, safe, and healthy environment.
- Day 3 addressed the challenge of transforming finance, including the importance of realigning public and private finance and developing new instruments such as nature positive debt instruments.

- Day 4 emphasised the importance of deepening global synergies between the GBF and other key global processes such as the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other key biodiversity agreements.
- Day 5 focused on the need to mobilise a whole-of-society approach to all aspects of GBF implementation.
- The closing plenary on Day 6 addressed the challenges and the opportunities for elevating overall ambition in the GBF negotiations.

The detailed programme is included in the Appendixes.

About this Outcome Document



This *Outcome Document* is the formal record of the six days of virtual and onsite sessions of the Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion. It is not a negotiated consensus document, but instead it summarises the top messages that were generated by the six days of substantive sessions.

Each message is elaborated with substantive input from the sessions and accompanied by direct quotes from our speakers. It will be disseminated widely to the Partnership, Pavilion speakers and participants and posted on our website. The next step will be for the Post-2020 Partnership Core Group to transpose this Outcome Document into a Roadmap that will be shared with the diplomatic community participating in the high-level segment of the first part of CBD COP-15 in Kunming (October 11 to 15, 2021).



This *Outcome Document* has been distilled from the detailed <u>Daily Updates</u> that were prepared by our team of Pavilion rapporteurs and note-takers, as well as reviewers. These included: Kelsey Hartman, Danielle Glass, Lorena Benitez, Amy Zuckerwise, Tamara Léger, Cristina Eghenter, Joost van Montfort, Guido Broekhoven, Martin Lok, David Rubio, Noelle Kumpel, Dilys Roe, Jill Schletweg, Elena Perez, Hugo Rivera-Mendoza, and Hervé Lefeuvre.

The 9 messages from the Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion

Message 1
We are in a "red alert" situation: A decisive decade ahead



The science is now clear that the likely impact on humans of climate disruption and extinction risk are the greatest it has ever been. We have unequivocal evidence that we have entered a decisive decade, where humanity is crossing certain biophysical thresholds that are necessary for our survival. Governments must take urgent action to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

Already, we have passed three important tipping points. The Arctic summer ice, tropical coral reef systems, and parts of the west Antarctic have, as far as the latest science shows, now reached the point of no return. These cascades are a core feature of a potential drift to a hothouse Earth.

If we have any chance to prevent the loss of more than a million species, keep global warming to 1.5C, and preserve a standard of living that maintains human dignity, we must halt biodiversity loss and cut emissions by half over the next nine years. Remaining within planetary boundaries requires conserving ecological inter-relationships and keeping natural carbon sinks intact. Thus, it is critical we act immediately on both the nature and climate agendas, together.

Key transformative change quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- Humanity is on a catastrophic extinction pathway. According to the IPCC-5 report, the planet is now at its lowest-ever point of resilience. Nature provides that resilience but with mass extinctions, we are in danger of destabilizing the whole Earth system and therefore the life support systems for all humans.
 - Johan Rockström, Director, Potsdam Institute for Climate Action Research.
- We are going through the worst time for biodiversity. This has been a lost decade because we failed to meet the Aichi Targets.
 - Hesiquio Benitez, Chair, SBSTTA.
- Indigenous Peoples believe that Mother Nature should have rights. She is born, reproduces, and dies. To modern science, this is unthinkable. However, healthy soils are dying, clean water is dying, healthy forests are dying.
 - Juana Vera Delgado, Gender Coordinator, Global Forest Coalition.
- We are in the last decade to make sure the planet is not on fire 50 years from now. We cannot go back to business as usual. We are under a red alert situation here.
 - Gregorio Mirabal, Coordinator, Congress of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA).
- Solutions for the nature crisis lie at the front lines with the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, who guard, steward and protect nature with their unique knowledge.
 - Lucy Mulenkei, Executive Director of the Indigenous Information Network.
- "We are investing \$500 billion in activities that result in biodiversity loss. We also know now the high economic and human return from investing in biodiversity. If we stop destroying nature, the cost of protecting nature will decrease dramatically".
 - Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, CEO and Chairperson, The Global Environment Facility
- If we don't change the movement of money, we'll continue to finance ourselves into extinction.
 - Andrew Mitchell, Acting Co-Executive Director of The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

Message 2 We need a transformative shift in our relationship with nature



The GBF's 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature is an important step forward but insufficient to drive transformative change.

A fundamental rethink of humanity's relationship with nature must underpin the pathway towards transformative change. Our fundamental worldview has to change. We must recognise the intrinsic value of nature and the unity and interdependence of humans with nature and the greater Earth community.

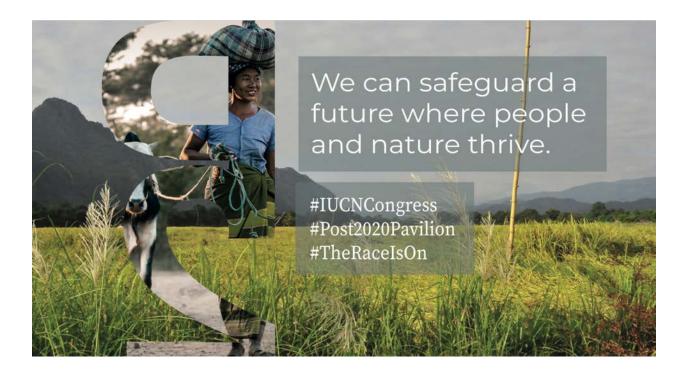
Throughout the Pavilion, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, as well as representatives from the business sector, youth and women expressed the urgency of transforming our relationship with nature and valuing it as a source of life rather than a resource to be extracted. embed it in all spheres of decision-making.

To achieve the goals and targets that underlie the GBF's 2050 vision, a new paradigm for sustainable development is needed: one that focuses on living within planetary boundaries, protecting our global commons, reconnecting our economy to nature by concretely valuing nature in all spheres of political and economic decision-making, and operationalising the universal right to a clean, safe and healthy environment. This paradigm will unite the rights of stakeholders and rights holders together with the duty bearers of governments and business.

Key human/nature relationship quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- As important and tangible as the GBF goals and targets are, we will never solve the nature crisis so long as humanity does not embrace a values system that prioritises respect for the rest of the living world.
 - Thomas Lovejoy, Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation.
- The mountain is alive. The tree is alive. The grass is alive. We are alive, in a network of relationships to those things. We are not outside of nature, we are part of it along with responsibilities and stories. The exchange is an exchange of family.
 - Leroy Little Bear, Indigenous Elder, Kainai Nation, Blackfoot Confederacy.
- "The transition can take a 100 years, but if we transform our bodies, our actions, our minds, we can change everything in this moment."
 - Gregorio Mirabal, Leader, Congress of Indigenous Organisations of the Amazon Basin.
- "To engage the whole of society, we need a larger vision and narrative that can inspire the public to value nature."
 - Mary Evelyn Tucker, Yale University
- "We must recognize that nature is kin and this is the starting point to inspire real connection with nature."
 - Paul Matiku, Director, Nature Kenya
- We must not wait until 2050 to live in harmony with nature. We can and must start today. By 2036, there is nothing left to live in harmony with.
 - Giovanni Reyes, President, Philippines ICCA Consortium
- Our ambition is to change the way our decisions are made. A clear problem in today's world is that decisions are
 not made on complete information. We must bring that in. If we do that, we can start aligning the incentives with
 what we are aiming for. The key thing to do for the GBF is redirect and eliminate perverse incentives."
 - Martin Lok, Executive Director, Capitals Coalition

Message 3
Human rights must be integrated throughout the GBF



Leaving human rights on the periphery is simply not an option, because rights-based conservation is the most effective, efficient, and equitable path forward to safeguarding the planet. Human rights must lie at the heart of conservation efforts in all spheres and at all levels. However the current GBF draft fails to adequately mention human rights, thereby overlooking the fundamental fact that all human rights ultimately depend on a healthy biosphere.

More than a condition of success, human rights are a requirement for every single GBF target and its funding and implementation mechanisms. We need to be specific and move beyond a "rights-based" approach to a "human rights-based" approach. Human rights are held to international standards and assign specific responsibilities to the duty-bearers. This language establishes safeguards that are enforceable and names who is accountable for respecting, protecting, and fulfilling rights.

The rapid expansion of protected and conserved areas to cover 30 percent of Earth's lands and waters is essential to conserving biodiversity, but must not be achieved at the expense of further human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples and other rural people. States must depart from a 'conservation as usual' approach in order to save biodiversity and support the fulfilment of human rights for all. A more inclusive, just and sustainable approach to

safeguarding and restoring biodiversity is the only way forward, especially because Indigenous Peoples, people of African descendant, local communities, peasants, rural women and rural youth are all key partners in protecting and restoring nature, but none of them are adequately prioritized in the GBF despite recent improvements. Their human, land and tenure rights, knowledge, and conservation contributions must be recognized, respected, and supported in protecting and restoring nature.

This is particularly important because "fortress conservation" approaches of the past, which aimed at restoring "pristine wilderness" free from human inhabitants, have produced devastating human rights impacts on communities living in targeted areas, including Indigenous Peoples and other rural dwellers. Directly funding frontline communities is essential to ensuring equity and rights at the local level. There are systemic imbalances in how funding is dispersed, and extremely limited direct support to IPLCs in low income but high biodiversity countries. It is equally important to help demonstrate the value of nature and its ecosystem services to local people so they better understand the non-monetary benefits from its conservation.

It is also imperative that the GBF acknowledges and supports the fact that everyone, everywhere, has the right to live in a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. This right includes healthy ecosystems and biodiversity and is supported by compelling scientific evidence that recognition of the right to a healthy environment leads to better environmental outcomes. The GBF can and should go beyond reference to the right to a healthy environment, to actively helping to implement it through relevant goals, milestones, targets and indicators. This would provide much stronger synergies with the human rights and sustainable development agenda. We cannot forget that nature also has an inherent right to exist and this right should equally be integrated in the GBF.

Key human rights quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- "States must improve the draft Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework by guaranteeing that rights-based approaches are obligatory in all actions to conserve, restore, and share the benefits of biodiversity, including conservation financing. The right to a healthy and sustainable environment should be incorporated in the framework... to protect both human rights and ecosystem health."
 - David Boyd, Special Rapporteur on Environment and Human Rights.
- "The majority of human rights abuses taken against environmental defenders are suffered by women. To ensure equity, we need to emphasize women's rights to use, manage, and conserve biodiversity. We need to ensure there is a gender-responsive accountability mechanism within the framework."
 - Juana Vera Delgado, Forest Coalition

- "When we talk about rights we must also talk about responsibilities to the past, present and future. Responsibility to carry the wisdom of the past to the present."
 - Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, former Special UN Rapporteur for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- "The narrative has changed dramatically. When we talk about the 30 by 30 target, it is not just a question of making space for nature, it is also about ensuring that we manage a just transition."
 Marco Lambertini, Director General, WWF International
- "A stable planet is the most important definition of intergenerational justice".
 - Johan Rockström, Director, Potsdam Institute for Climate Action Research.
- "Equity and rights are matters of governance in the context of conservation. Environmental justice is a question of governance. Not just any governance, but good governance understood as meaning equitable, just, inclusive." -
 - Phil Franks, Principal Researcher, IIED
- "We need to recognise both rights and duties in relation to the environment, including the right to a healthy environment."
 - Lionel Chami, Special Advisor to the Global Pact for the Environment
- "The brunt of human rights abuses are born by women."
 Michael Taylor, Director, International Land Coalition
- "We must address the increasing criminalization of defenders and the lack of access to justice which is a fundamental human right. The specific struggles and suffering of women defenders are often invisible".
 - Pooven Moodley, Executive Director, Natural Justice

Message 4

Many solutions for the nature crisis lie in the unique knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities who guard, steward and protect nature



According to the State of IPLC Lands Report, which was launched at the Congress and discussed in many of the Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion sessions, global biodiversity goals are unattainable without the full inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and more specifically without the appropriate recognition of IPLC resources rights, leadership and governance of their lands, territories and waters. All of these are essential enabling conditions for the success of the GBF.

This message was not only communicated repeatedly by the Indigenous Peoples and local communities who spoke at the Pavilion. Importantly, this message was reiterated and affirmed by just about every other constituency represented in the Pavilion sessions.

Another important finding of the State of IPLC Lands Report, is that the high rate of biodiversity in Indigenous ancestral lands is well established. The problem and indeed the challenge that has not been addressed in the GBF is that the contribution of Indigenous Peoples to conservation has yet to be fully recognised and supported. This must be rectified by ensuring that the GBF promotes the adoption and implementation of rights-based approaches and safeguards that ensure the recognition, respect and enforcement of Indigenous rights related to lands, territories, waters and collective resources.

Participants called for greater understanding - and recognition - that our past actions are tied to painful events and harmful systems, and that we have to learn to do better going forward. It is about doing no harm, but goes further by doing good and increasingly better. This is necessary to build trust and this also means engaging in intercultural dialogue, and for example, valuing contributions from Indigenous science. To this end, we need language in the GBF that guarantees the safeguarding against threats to Indigenous leaders and environmental defenders.

One important milestone for the IUCN World Conservation Congress is that this year marked the first time Indigenous Peoples participated for the first time as "Indigenous Peoples' Organisation Members of IUCN. In their High-level Outcomes and Action Plan that was adopted at the World Summit of Indigenous Peoples and Nature, one of the key messages that they conveyed to the conservation community (and this has special relevance for the Post-2020 Partnership) is that the latter should promote more actions that contribute to securing Indigenous land and resource rights, and to be responsible allies by working to help shift the new paradigm for protected and conserved areas from words to action.

Key IPLC quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- To conserve a species, you need to conserve the land that it resides on. And respect the people who customarily manage the land.
 Giovani Reyes, President, Philippines ICCA Consortium
- Indigenous peoples and local communities do the best job of protecting biodiversity, including outside protected areas. The State of IPLC Lands Report clearly shows that indigenous knowledge works to conserve biodiversity 90% of IPLC lands have good ecological integrity. We must now move from securing rights to promoting agency on their own terms.
 - Jennifer Corpuz, Global Policy and Advocacy Lead, Nia Tero.
- One of the main IPBES findings is that nature in Indigenous territories is declining, but at a much slower rate than in other areas including protected areas. Therefore Indigenous rights have to be reflected all over the GBF and not just siloed in one target.
 - Vicky Tauli-Corpuz, former Special UN Rapporteur for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Nobody is listening to the Indigenous and local communities, nobody is talking to them. If you leave people out and do not solve social inequities, we will not go very far. If we don't reach out to Indigenous Peoples, we are not going anywhere. We need the youth, we need the women. We should not leave anyone behind.
 - Lucy Mulenkei, Co-Founder and Co-Chair, Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network
- If we want to stop extinction, the loss of water, land, air, we have to respect and listen to Indigenous voices. They must be part of the action.
 - Gregorio Mirabal, Leader, Congress of Indigenous Organisations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)

- Solutions for the nature crisis lie at the front lines with the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, who guard, steward and protect nature with their unique knowledge. However, Indigenous peoples and local communities are often criminalized, arrested, and evicted in the name of the creation and management of protected areas.
 - Pooven Moodley, Executive Director, Natural Justice
- There's a saying that if it ain't broke, don't fix it. Many indigenous systems aren't broke, they are working very well. It's ensuring that it's not just Indigenous peoples, but the rest of society that ensures that systems are staying intact.
 - Vicky Tauli-Corpuz, former Special UN Rapporteur for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- What is happening at the federal level is another neocolonial play by not properly integrating Indigenous rights nto every target of the GBF.
 - Jennifer Morris, CEO, The Nature Conservancy
- Indigenous peoples and local communities do the best job of protecting biodiversity, even outside protected areas. This has now been recognised in multiple international assessments and reports. However, Indigenous peoples and local communities are often criminalized, arrested, and evicted in the name of protected areas.
 - Pooven Moodley, Director, Natural Justice
- It is essential that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are guaranteed direct access to decision making and funding, capacity building and support: no more trickle-down support.
 - Brian O'Donnell, Director Campaign for Nature
- We cannot achieve our 30x30 conservation targets without partnering with IPLCs and recognising current and past injustices. This is reinforced by recent global and local biodiversity outlook studies.
 - Delfin Ganapin, Governance Practice Lead, WWF-International
- We need to move out of our comfort zone with our scientific data. Not just in science, but IPs wisdom. Their science is more than writing. Their elders have skills in lots of areas, agriculture, biology, by living it through experience. Are we going to just do the same business and set up the same targets? IPs don't want the same system. We must include our [indigenous] way of living to make these documents practical on the ground for the people who are experiencing climate change and biodiversity loss. They are not counting the species being lost, but they are living it.
 - Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, Coordinator, Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad

Message 5
We also have a moral duty to youth and to future generations



Youth have a clear idea of the future in which they want to live and that future is an equitable one. The aspiration of youth is for an equitable GBF and in that respect there remain several important gaps. The principle of intergenerational equity, albeit mentioned in the GBF Enabling Conditions, and Goal B, should be embedded throughout the GBF. It is an important principle of fairness between generations, all of which hold the Earth in common with members of the present generation and with other generations, past and future. This principle also means ensuring meaningful engagement of younger generations in decision making processes and holding those in positions of power to account for their actions.

Another important dimension of our moral duty towards youth is to ensure that transformative education on biological and cultural diversity is integrated into all spheres of education and promotes values that are aligned with the GBF 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.

The current GBF text neither reflects the importance of transformative education nor does it reflect the work that young people have been doing. Education and awareness must be made a priority in the GBF. Aichi Target 1 addressed the importance of biodiversity awareness, but there is currently no target in the GBF about enhancing education and awareness.

Youth quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- Youth are demonstrating courage, commitment and leadership in conservation to act upon securing a sustainable future and a healthy planet for the next generation. However, we want a real seat at the table, we want to be taken seriously, and to take part in decision-making.
 - Melina Sakiyama, co-founder, Global Youth Biodiversity Network

- There is an idea of the youth as young, enthusiastic, powerful: but you'll see that young people are suffering eco-anxiety, at the margins of the system. We have a clear idea of the future we want, and know that we're the generation that will have to do the shift and handle most of the impacts of these crises, but we don't have a voice or the power behind that voice.
 - Melina Sakiyama, co-founder, Global Youth Biodiversity Network
- We are in 2021 with this pandemic, and it's still uncomfortable to talk about human rights how is it still uncomfortable to talk about human rights? Young people are talking about rights, racism, colonialism, and trying to change what happened in the past.
 - Melina Sakiyama, co-founder, Global Youth Biodiversity Network
- For all the IPLCs who have died because of COVID, because they were fighting for their communities, for their lands. We owe their children a better world.
 - Oscar Soria, Campaign Director, AVAAZ
- 90% of the people who protested with me had to quit. They cannot pay their bills. They want to be able to act, but they give up because funding is not available.
 - -Christian Schwarzer Co-Founder, GYBN
- "If human rights are not at the center of this framework we will not get where we need to be- Josefa Tauli, Representative for Indigenous & Local Youth, GYBN
- The decisions being made today should not be compromising the ability of future generations.
 - Josefa Tauli, Representative for Indigenous & Local Youth, GYBN
- People talk about climate crisis, climate change, biodiversity loss and talk about nature-positive, nature-based solutions, but no one talks about equity and this is what the youth are talking about.
 - Andrea Morales, Wildlife Biologist, GYBN
- We always say that we need to leave our children a better planet. I think it's the other way around. We should create better citizens for the planet.
 - Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, CEO and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility

Message 6

We won't be successful in reversing biodiversity loss unless we tackle the key drivers. Transformative change is urgently needed to our agriculture and food systems, built environment, extractives and energy sectors



The GBF must deliver beyond biodiversity goals and targets and address the drivers of nature loss, which continue to be climate change, as well as the overexploitation of species, agriculture and land conversion, all driven by runaway human consumption. According to the IPBES, only a quarter of land on Earth is substantively free of the impacts of human activities.

Although traditional biodiversity conservation interventions such as protected areas and species conservation planning remain crucial, the GBF must take bolder action to address the major drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem change.

To this end, it is critical to more proactively engage industry, finance, agriculture and infrastructure sectors, and all extractive industries. These are the productive sectors that generate the greatest impacts on nature. However, at present, agriculture is the single biggest current threat to biodiversity due to unsustainable land use practices. Our most urgent priority must be transitioning to a sustainable food system, which is essential to maintaining the

functioning and resilience of ecosystems. This means reforming agriculture to enhance carbon stocks while maintaining the functioning and resilience of ecosystems. Funding will be essential to finance the large-scale transition to regenerative agriculture. In addition to a moratorium on agricultural expansion into intact ecosystems, the GBF must elevate the importance of reconnecting our economies to nature by internalizing the external environmental and social costs.

In addition to the Partnership's daily sessions, the Pavilion also hosted several sessions convened by the Infrastructure and Nature Coalition, representing more than 20 organisations including WWF and leading private and public sector actors on financing, planning, and development of sustainable infrastructure. The key messages from their sessions include the viability of new solutions for reducing risks and generating incentives for building nature into future infrastructure business models. Increasingly, infrastructure development and operation companies are endeavouring to integrate biodiversity into the financing, construction, and operations of infrastructure. The GBF goals can provide them with a mechanism to protect their investments in nature.

Drivers of loss quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- We will never make a sustainability leap forward with the same institutional framework that created the problem we now want to solve.
 - Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Chair and CEO, Global Environment Facility
- We have to reform our food systems. How do we do that? It takes working with the private sector. An integrated private supply chain approach.'
 - Jennifer Morris, CEO, The Nature Conservancy
- Without changing the system, the permanence of 30% will not happen. It is critical that we focus on the economic transition to make it happen.
 - Marco Lambertini, Director General, WWF International
- We have so much knowledge of how to make agriculture more regenerative (integrated landscape management, practices that are established and proven). Transition needs to be scaled at a meaningful scale.
 - Johan Rockström, Director, Potsdam Institute for Climate Action Research
- It's more about agriculture than anything else in the end, because the biggest current threat to nature is agriculture. The biggest need is in the agriculture sector. We need to transition to sustainable agriculture that enhances carbon stocks. Much of the biodiversity problem is about the food system and the solution lies in the food system.
 - David Meyers, Executive Director, Conservation Finance Alliance

Message 7
We need to change the movement of money



Source: The Nature Conservancy

Another systemic problem that was addressed throughout the week related to both public and private financial flows. If we don't change the movement of money we will continue to finance ourselves into extinction, especially since over 500 billion USD each year is invested in activities that harm nature. This means that public funds are being used to harm public goods. We need to transform our financing systems to become nature-positive.

This means eliminating biodiversity harmful policies and redirecting them towards contributing to becoming nature-positive. The gap however is a political one, not a financial one. Our governance systems are not equipped with the right information to make investments aligned with nature. To this end, transformation of decision-making is key and the GBF needs strong messages to include the value of nature into all decisions by government, finance and business.

Several speakers also discussed the need for a transition in the underlying economic structure. More than simply eliminating perverse subsidies and investing in nature-positive business ventures, they believe that a fundamental restructuring of the global economy will be required to stop biodiversity loss.

It is important to highlight that some businesses are now stepping up to the mark. More than 900 businesses have called for governments to reverse nature loss. In the finance sector, the new Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) will help direct investments towards a nature-positive future. Business is recognizing that like climate change, nature loss presents real, urgent business challenges and risks that have real financial impact.

The GBF needs to be inclusive of all stakeholders and provide them with the support mechanisms they need to collect & use data & develop and implement nature-positive financial instruments. The financial sector must be engaged in the process as a real stakeholder and participant. They need to understand how the environmental crisis will negatively impact their investments. The GBF should make it clear to the finance sector that the economy's direction is changing, & they need to redirect their investments towards nature-positive outcomes.

Biodiversity financing quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- Setting goals in the GBF without funding is not enough. Funding local and grassroots conservation is the clear next step for transformative change.
 - Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Chair and CEO, Global Environment Facility.
- The same scale of capital deployed to create the problem needs to be the same scale of capital to solve it.
 - Marcelo Carvalho de Andrade, Partner and co-founder Earth Capital
- We should use COVID economic recovery packages to build back with nature. Only 18% of COVID recovery money was green in 2020.
 - Inger Andersen, Executive Director, UNEP
- We finally have a concrete number (i.e. 700 billion USD) for what we need to invest in order to conserve nature. We also know that with every dollar spent on biodiversity, we get a 50% return.
 - Jennifer Morris, CEO The Nature Conservancy

- We must change the model from doing things for communities to financing communities to do things for themselves.
 Lesle Jansen, Director, Resources Africa
- The most impactful work is being done by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and those who are on the front lines. These are the important people to fund right now.
 - Brian O'Donnell, Director, Campaign for Nature
- What is the point of a pension fund if when it pays out you're living in a wasteland?
 - Andrew Mitchell, Acting Co-Executive Director of The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- Nature is not an impediment to investment, it is an opportunity.
 - André Hoffman, President, MAVA Foundation
- We are coming out of a failure with regard to the Alchi resource mobilisation target. Biodiversity cannot exist under a system where the financial system is working at cross purposes with conservation goals. We are spending more on destroying biodiversity than on conserving it.
 - Mark Halle, Founder, Better Earth
- Banks must of course assess how they allocate capital and that is indeed the important starting point. However, none of this will happen without private capital moving in the right direction, and this means ensuring that financial gains and losses better reflect the impact and economic dependencies on nature.
 - Mark Halle, Founder, Better Earth
- As humans, we're not good at long term. We just look at what we do next. We need to create a pool of smaller projects that can be scalable and which can form a viable pipeline.
 - Gwendolyn Yu, Head of Transformative Change, BNP Paribas
- The key for the successful implementation of the GBF is to eliminate incentives and redirect them to support nature positive outcomes. At the moment at least \$5-7 trillion is invested each year in perverse incentives.
 - Martin Lok, Executive Director, Capitals Coalition
- One-Health approaches, and nature based solutions and making that case that nature loss severely threatens human development will also be key with this political challenge of finance.
 - Inger Andersen, Executive Director, UNEP
- Instead of adding more debt to the world, we should be tying debt forgiveness and/or restructuring to biodiversity and nature-related indicators.
 - Simon Zadek, Chair, Finance for Biodiversity
- The financing to address the biodiversity crisis is woefully inadequate. With a new global biodiversity plan now in the works, the world has an opportunity, and a duty-- to start making up for lost time.
 - Andrew Deutz, Policy Director, The Nature Conservancy

Message 8
The mobilisation of the whole of society is essential for the successful implementation of the GBF



A whole-of-society approach means actively acknowledging and engaging with all key stakeholders, including the private sector (business and finance), and civil society, including marginalized groups like Indigeneous Peoples, local communities, women and youth. It means involving all these key stakeholders in the process, acknowledging our diversity and using our unique skills to come together to achieve the goal of reversing nature loss. New voices are being loudly raised, and asking more fundamental questions. For example the youth aspire to an equitable framework, and they are disappointed that the current framework does not address inequities in all aspects, including intergenerational. A focus on gender equity is belatedly growing too.

One thing that has become very clear in the whole of society discussions is that we cannot solve the nature crisis if we are not simultaneously solving social inequities. Peoples' priorities and needs must be met, particularly the most vulnerable and low-income communities. All communities play a critical role in safeguarding ecosystems, which is also why inclusion is critical. This can help to overcome the growing loss of trust in governments and institutions, which is needed to get everyone on board and moving in the right direction.

To that end, we need to increase the sense of belonging of all stakeholders and to share responsibilities to meet the goals of the GBF, especially for IPLCs, women, and youth as well as local and sub-national governments. We need to listen to and incorporate input from these groups. Similarly with rights-holders who have internationally acknowledged rights. Small-scale

farmers, Indigenous Peoples and landowners also need to be recognized as important rights-holders when we are discussing conservation. Women face severe limitations in regards to financial resources, landownership and other rights. Granting women land rights increases their power to participate and engage as managers and leaders.

Additionally, religions and faith communities bring important insights about the interdependence of humans and the greater Earth community, together with the ethics of stewardship and guardianship, all of which are essential to the ultimate goal of living in harmony with nature. While religious institutions have had historical problems, spirituality has promise for elevating the value of nature and all living beings. Religions around the world share six common values with regard to nature: respect, reciprocity, reverence, restraint, responsibility, and restoration. To succeed in changing people's relationship with nature to value nature and achieve conservation goals, people need to value nature and faith communities can assist with this task and youth leaders have issued manifestos calling for this decade to be a turning point towards living in harmony with nature.

Achieving a whole of society approach may involve greater devolution of power to local communities, necessitating a greater share of resources to those actors working at the local level. We need to meet our communities where they are. This means making sure that biodiversity conservation can be understood by everyone, so that we can work together and succeed. For action to be achieved, we need to make certain resources and funds are available to people who can effect change on-the-ground. There should be a full consultative process with IPLCs and grassroots organizations that goes beyond the initial design, but also creates meaningful opportunities for diverse stakeholders to take part in decision making and publicly recognize their contributions to the implementation, monitoring, and formal reporting systems. This will give these actors a true sense of ownership over their conservation efforts.

Whole-of-society mobilisation quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

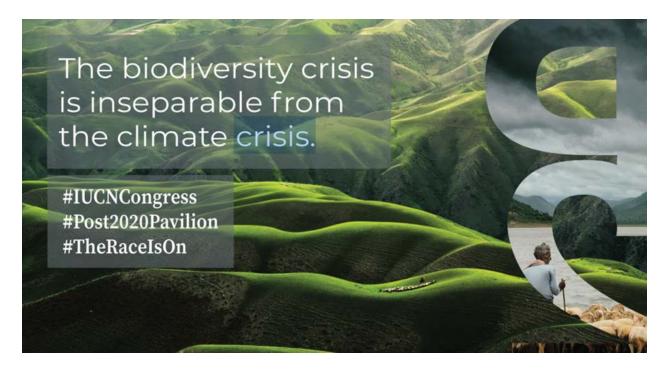
- We are betting only on the decision makers, on the financial sector, industry, and government. We are not placing our bets on the importance of having a very active civil society. I think this isn't happening because we are not translating the substance in a way that common citizens can play an active part.
 - Yolanda Kakabadse, former Minister of Environment, Ecuador
- All actors must be at the table, be respected. We don't all share the responsibility but we will all live with the consequences of these crises.
 - Amelia Arreguin, Gender Coordinator, GYBN
- We need to increase investments in women as change agents and not as beneficiaries. Gender equality is relegated as an afterthought in the GBF targets
 - Mrinalini Rai, Director, Women 4 Biodiversity

- The GBF does not acknowledge the capacity of communities to respect and restore. We must celebrate their immense human agency.
 - Sofia Sprechman Sineiro, Director General, CARE International
- If Covid taught us anything: it is about the importance of relationships, not just among people and bringing equity in, but the relationship between people and nature. Governments are important duty bearers, but we should start thinking of ourselves, all of us, having a duty to protect nature.
 - Ingrid Coetzee, Director, Biodiversity Initiative, ICLEI Africa
- It is important that we are striving to elevate the ambition levels of the GBF goals and targets. But we also need to look outside these walls. How do we make the GBF relevant for other people outside this Congress? How do we communicate what we are doing better? As young people, we know how to communicate and get the word out there. We need the people outside these walls.
 - Jimena Ojeda, Environmental youth activist.
- We will not make progress if large segments of society are left out of decision making, especially implementation and monitoring of the GBF. We need to see ourselves within the GBF
 - Lucy Mulenkei, Co-Founder and Co-Chair, Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network



Message 9

We also need a whole-of-planet, whole-of-government approach to ensure successful implementation of the GBF



We urgently need an integrated approach between agendas and sectors, bringing together climate change, biodiversity, SDGs, agriculture, public health, AND economics. People, climate and nature are the three critical dimensions that must be embraced, with solutions needed to align progress on all three fronts. Currently, these issues are considered separately by policymakers, scientists, the finance sector, and beyond. However, they are fundamentally linked. We cannot solve one without the other, and ultimately nature underpins them all.

For example, the Paris Agreement recognises the importance of ecosystem-based approaches in both mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such nature-based solutions can provide 30% of the climate mitigation by 2030 needed to keep us under 1.5°C temperature increase.

Equally, the urgency of action on both climate and nature agendas is now abundantly clear. We need to capitalize on this potential to enhance synergies between the GBF and the climate change agenda, both in terms of ensuring complementarity and coordination related to mandates, strategic plans, programmes of work, targets and indicators and also ensuring that the biodiversity, climate and other related conventions work together to address climate change and nature loss.

The GBF needs to be a simple, clear and focused "framework for all", which applies and is actively used across conventions, sectors and governments. In implementing the GBF, National

Biodiversity Action Plans and Strategies (NBSAPS) need to become all-government plans, bringing in the biodiversity-related conventions, which act as focused implementation mechanisms, whilst reaching out to the wider global and policy processes that impact but currently poorly integrate nature (including planning, finance and perversely, other nature-dependent resource sectors that sit outside of and often undermine ministries of environment, such as agriculture, fisheries and forestry).

We also need to break down silos and work with other conventions and processes that are not necessarily as focused on biodiversity, e.g. pollution conventions, as well as plans to massively scale-up global infrastructure, all of which have significant impacts on our GBF goals and targets.

Spatial planning at the national level is a key tool for prioritising action to safeguard, restore and sustainably use nature to meet biodiversity, climate, human rights and wider sustainable development goals. Both NBSAPs and NDCs must therefore be spatially-explicit and integrated into wider sustainable development planning, and undertaken with the full engagement and participation of local stakeholders at all stages.

Finally, as the world endeavours to move out of the COVID-19 pandemic, we need to think about how countries will handle post-pandemic economic recovery, at the same time as addressing its root causes, and ensuring that economic recovery plans are at least nature-neutral in the short term and nature-positive in the medium and long term, incentivising the halting and restoring nature through green jobs and investment.

A common approach to social justice, a stronger linkage between climate NDCs and nature NBSAPs, national spatial planning, and recognition of the right to a healthy environment as a fundamental human right, are essential elements of a joined-up approach to accelerate progress on climate, nature and poverty.

Whole-of-planet quotes from Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion speakers

- We are focusing too much on protecting the 30% of the planet when in fact 50% of GDP is coming from the 70% that lies outside protected areas. IF we want to reach our targets, we have to focus on productive landscapes agriculture, cities and their needs for water, transport, energy.
 - Didier Babin, Team Leader, EU Post-2020 Support Project
- We need to move away from a bifurcated approach with protected areas on one side, and then with 70% we do whatever we want. Too much flow back and forth with water, soil and climate goals. We need a whole of planet approach.
 - Marie Eve Marchand, IUCN WCPA Beyond Aichi Targets Task Force

- The GBF must be promoted as a catalytic element that connects with climate change and human rights. We need to move away from looking at biodiversity in isolation. This is a triangle that we have to work on together.

 Patricia Zurita, Executive Director, Birdlife International
- We keep talking about more ambition without analyzing why we failed. We failed because of vested interests, corruption, and people who like the status quo.
 - Sir Robert Watson, Former Chair, IPCC and IPBES
- We need to weave ambition through the different instruments we have for biodiversity, climate, sustainable development, and food security. If we keep them in boxes, we will never achieved success. How do we weave them so that users of frameworks understand that they are contributing to the goals of the other issues.
 - Yolanda Kakabadse, former Minister of Environment, Ecuador
- We must recognize that poverty and environmental degradation are related. This is not coming out as clearly as it should. The GBF must spell out the complementaries with SDGs. We can only build an inclusive society in healthy ecosystems.
 - Sofia Sprechmann Sineiro, Director General, CARE International
- Biodiversity needs to be mainstreamed into other sectors because most drivers of loss are outside the scope of CBD, such as agriculture and mining.
 - Guido Schmidt-Traub, Partner, Systemiq
- We need major surgery in our government agencies to ensure better synergies at the national level. What's the difference between a Ministry of Environment and Minister of Agriculture? One works on conservation and one on production? Wrong. They both work on production, but the market doesn't reflect the work of conservation, so the market always thinks extraction is the best economic decision.
 - Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, CEO and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility
- The environmental movement and the human rights movement do not talk to each other. Yet, the right to a healthy environment is a fundamental human right. The environmental movement needs to start speaking to the human rights movement to help incorporate environmental thinking into each country's laws and practice.
 - Helen Tugendhat Governance advisory, Forest Peoples Programme
- We are walking with a false narrative-- that humans are separate from nature. If we saw ourselves as part of nature, we would be working in a very different way.
 - Marie-Eve Marchand, IUCN WCPA Beyond Aichi Targets Task Force





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Appendix 1

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Appendix 2

Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion Week-at-a Glance and Daily Programmes

Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion Programme Week-at-a Glance



The Post-2020 Partnership Daily Programmes

(Saturday September 4 to Thursday September 9)



