# [***Global plan unveiled to reverse biodiversity loss worldwide***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:673T-6SV1-JCG7-852W-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Body**

Faced with the alarming ***loss*** of ***biodiversity*** that continues to increase and the urgent need to find a new direction to combat the climate emergency, reduce our vulnerability to future pandemics and achieve the sustainable development goals, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) unveiled a new global plan to save the planet's ecosystems by 2030.

As part of the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (COP15), being held in Montreal from December 7 to 19, WWF presented "A Positive World for Nature by 2030: A Global Plan to Save our Life Support Systems", an important document that proposes expectations and recommendations for countries to adopt a commitment to seek immediate action to halt ***biodiversity*** ***loss***.

WWF identified a number of areas where the post-2020 Global ***Biodiversity*** Framework (GBF) must drive transformative action.

"Governments must set ambitious targets for 2030 and clearly define the mechanisms to meet them. After COP15 and the GBF agreement, countries must immediately update their National ***Biodiversity*** Strategies and Action Plans," said Miguel Pacheco, Policy Director of WWF Peru.

He explained that after failing to achieve any of the "Aichi ***Biodiversity*** Targets (Japan), an agreement signed by more than 190 countries, including Peru, in 2010 to protect biological diversity by 2020, now the GBF must make a radical change with respect to the previous 10-year strategic plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)".

WWF Peru's policy director remarked that all countries must increase their ambition and actions to achieve a comprehensive and scientific framework that can halt and reverse ***biodiversity*** ***loss*** by 2030, and achieve a positive future for nature, so that at the end of the decade there is more nature than at the beginning.

EXPECTATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In its proposed Global Plan, WWF considers that, in order to achieve an effective Global ***Biodiversity*** Framework for 2030, it is necessary to outline the following expectations and recommendations:

1.- A MISSION FOR A POSITIVE WORLD FOR NATURE.

To achieve this mission, the representatives of the countries and governments gathered at COP15 must ensure that the GBF focuses on an ambitious mission that commits governments to reverse ***biodiversity*** ***loss*** by 2030 in a positive world for nature; that is, that there is more nature at the end of this decade (2030) than at the beginning.

At this point, WWF recommends that the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) should promote a declaration that includes a mission for a nature-positive world in the GBF.

2.- REDOUBLING CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

WWF warns that one million species of plants and animals are threatened with extinction; half of the world's coral reefs and forest areas the size of 27 soccer fields are already lost every minute.

To prevent the relentless ***loss*** of ***biodiversity***, it recommends that the GBF should lead to a significant increase in conservation efforts by countries by including as a global target the conservation of at least 30% of the Earth, including terrestrial, inland waters, marine and coastal areas by 2030, focusing on Key ***Biodiversity*** Areas and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas.

3.- ERASING OUR FOOTPRINT

The amount of nature we use for the production and consumption of materials and products (for our food and other goods, buildings, infrastructure) is known as our "footprint" on the planet. To leave behind this unsustainable production and consumption that drives ***biodiversity*** ***loss***, WWF recommends including:

- A commitment to halve the footprint of production and consumption by 2030.

- Transformation targets in key sectors such as agriculture, food systems, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, infrastructure, mining and other extractive activities to work with nature, not against it.

4.- SCALING UP ACTION

WWF proposes a strong implementation mechanism, under the Paris Agreement, to hold countries accountable and ensure more action over time. The mechanism must be effective and transparent, and must allow for an assessment of all national actions to achieve the goals and targets of the framework.

This implementation mechanism should address existing national ***biodiversity*** strategies and their improvements; and countries should submit plans in line with the GBF that translate global goals and targets to the national level.

5.- SUFFICIENT FUNDING AND INVESTMENT

More money is needed to protect nature. In this case, the least developed countries should be the main beneficiaries of increased funding according to the ***biodiversity*** emergency.

To this end, it is recommended to significantly increase resources from all sources in proportion to the size of the ***biodiversity*** financing gap. And ensure that all companies and financial institutions avoid negative impacts on ***biodiversity*** and increase their positive impacts.

6.- AN INCLUSIVE, RIGHTS-BASED PLAN

It is critical that human rights principles, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, are addressed in the goals and targets of the GBF.

This approach must recognize the leadership, rights and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the participation of women, girls and youth.

7.- STRENGTHENING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Living in harmony with nature requires recognizing the contributions it provides to people. Nature holds the answers to the world's most pressing challenges, such as achieving health, poverty reduction, climate and economic goals, and it also provides benefits for ***biodiversity***.

WWF therefore recommends that the GBF should include equitable nature-based solutions alongside ecosystem approaches to generate benefits for people and nature. In this way, the CBD can help ensure that ***biodiversity*** and ecosystems are enhanced through nature-based solutions interventions and strengthen its role as the global authority for nature.

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