



Pillars of a Deal for Nature and People in 2020

The continuing loss and degradation of nature threatens the wellbeing and ultimately survival of humanity.

We are therefore calling for a deal for nature and people in 2020, which will halt the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery by 2030.


It must prevent extinctions, recover the abundance and diversity of life, and retain and restore ecosystem integrity, so that all people and nature can thrive.

We know that nature-based solutions can provide over 30 percent of the action needed by 2030 to avert dangerous climate change. Nature is at the same time essential for providing food, water, health and livelihoods to people everywhere. The deal must transform how we value nature and unlock its full potential in underpinning the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate. It must ensure the fair and inclusive sharing of the benefits of nature, the respect of human rights, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the protection of other vulnerable groups.

The deal must include the following core elements as milestones towards a thriving planet where we are living in harmony with nature by 2050.

New targets to protect, conserve, and restore nature

We must effectively protect and conserve at least 30 percent of both land and sea by 2030, including through protected areas and indigenous and community-led approaches. These cannot be just any places on the planet. In order to halt species loss, our conservation efforts must prioritize key biodiversity areas and other critical sites for biodiversity, those which are ecologically intact, and those that deliver ecosystem services essential to meet global goals on climate and sustainable development. Using these areas as a starting point, we also need to restore habitats that have been degraded.





New targets on sustainability

Protection, conservation, and restoration are critical but need to be accompanied by action to tackle the root causes of biodiversity loss. This includes halting the conversion of natural habitats and significantly reducing the negative ecological footprint of our production and consumption in agriculture, fishing, forestry, extractive industries, and infrastructure sectors by 2030.

New targets on biodiversity finance

Sufficient public and private financing must be redirected and mobilized for the conservation and recovery of biodiversity, including for the effective long-term management and local governance of protected and conserved areas. This needs to be supported by economic decision-making that incorporates biodiversity, the transformation of key production sectors and activities that are detrimental to nature into sources of biodiversity finance, and a withdrawal of funding for activities that negatively impact nature.

Commitment and accountability to ensure results

Commitment at the highest political level - and by all of society - is essential to deliver the transformative change that is required by 2030. This needs to be supported by a transparent implementation and accountability process which tracks actions, monitors outcomes, and ensures progress towards the global targets. This process must allow for increasing of ambition and action over time and the integration of nature into national development strategies and key economic sectors.

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