The trends of biodiversity loss today remain deeply alarming. By 2020, when the CBD Aichi Targets are to be met, the world could have witnessed a two-thirds decline in global wildlife populations in only half a century. We currently need the equivalent of 1.6 Earths to produce the goods and services we use each year, threatening the natural resources base and ecosystem services that humanity depends upon. This pressure significantly undermines sustainable development and increases risks of humanitarian crisis involving decreased access to food and clean water.[[1]](#footnote-1)

CBD’s Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Targets are key global instruments to reverse these trends and help achieve sustainable development. **WWF strongly supports the CBD’s Aichi Targets, but remains** **deeply concerned on the pace of delivery. CBD Parties must urgently step up efforts to meet the scale of the challenge and implement the CBD commitments.**

Last year, the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development showed that world’s Leaders are ready for a bolder and more ambitious vision for the next decades and to take more concrete and necessary actions for sustainable development. The CBD and its Parties must take urgent action to leverage and integrate their work with this new global political agenda.

**WWF calls on CBD Parties to live up to their commitments and take urgent action to achieve the Aichi Targets in the remaining four years. This will require bold steps to ensure that all States:**

* **Fully integrate biodiversity conservation across all sectors and ministerial portfolios** as well as in economic, financial and social policies, development programmes and spatial planning, accounting and reporting processes;
* **Increase the political relevance of the CBD** for example with national progress reports on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems that can feed intothe High Level Political Forums (HLPF), carrying out the in-depth review of SDG 14 and SDG 15 on marine and terrestrial ecosystems, the UN Conference to Support the Implementation of SDG 14 as well as the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR);
* **Build on and align the Aichi Targets indicators to the 2030 Agenda indicators** to strengthen the environmental dimension of the SDGs;
* **Fulfil and report on the pledge of doubling international financial commitments to biodiversity conservation by 2015,** mobilize additional adequate financial resources in all countries,encourage innovative sources of finance, as well as the redirection of subsidies harmful to biodiversity;
* **Improve the governance of biodiversity conservation measures** to ensure the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources, with the participation of all relevant actors, including concerned Ministries, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, vulnerable groups, youth, and the private sector toward an inclusive, rights-based and holistic approach to development.

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1. WWF, Living Planet Report 2016, <http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/all_publications/lpr_2016/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)