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OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP
ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

First meeting
Nairobi, 27-30 August 2019

**REPORT OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK ON ITS FIRST MEETING**

The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework held its first meeting in Nairobi from 27 to 30 August 2019. Parties and observers held discussions on the possible elements of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and adopted some conclusions concerning the future steps for its preparation. Among its conclusions, the Working Group requested the Co-Chairs to prepare a zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to facilitate the work of the second meeting of the Working Group, drawing upon the discussions at this first meeting as well as the outcomes of other subsidiary bodies, relevant meetings, consultations and workshops, and further submissions from Parties and observers. The Working Group took note of a preliminary list of meetings, consultations and workshops for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and requested that this be further developed and updated.

The account of the proceedings of the meeting appears in section II of the report.

I. CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AT ITS FIRST MEETING

The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,

Welcoming progress made in the implementation of decision [14/34](#) on the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of other relevant decisions, and future work on various relevant issues to be considered at upcoming intersessional meetings under the Convention and its Protocols,

Reiterating that the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework continues to be Party-led and guided by the principles set out in section A, paragraph 2, of the annex to decision 14/34 and is participatory, inclusive, gender-responsive, transformative, comprehensive, catalytic, transparent and flexible, with due regard to balanced participation of different stakeholders,

Reaffirming, in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of decision 14/34, the need for the continued active engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational Governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance communities, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens and other stakeholders, and their contribution to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of China to host an additional meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in Kunming, Yunnan Province, from 24 to 28 February 2020;

2. *Also welcomes* the offer of Colombia to host the third meeting of the Working Group in Cali from 27 to 31 July 2020, and *acknowledges* the support of Norway for the organization of this meeting;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders, to submit to the Executive Secretary proposals on the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by 15 September 2019;

4. *Requests* the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, with the oversight of the Bureau, to continue the preparatory process in accordance with decisions 14/34, [CP-9/7](#) and [NP-3/15](#), and to prepare documentation, including a zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework six weeks before the second meeting of the Working Group, drawing upon the discussions at this first meeting including the preliminary views as contained in annex I, as well as the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the results of other relevant meetings, consultations and workshops, and further submissions from Parties and observers, in order to facilitate the work of the Working Group at its second meeting, and to present a preliminary overview of the zero draft at the informal session on 24 November, 2019.

5. *Takes note* of the preliminary list of meetings, consultations and workshops for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contained in annex II, comprising three tables that include respectively, the meetings mandated by the Conference of the Parties, other consultations and workshops proposed by the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, and meetings convened by partners.

6. *Requests* the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the discussions at the first meeting of the Working Group, including annex I, the second table of annex II (unofficial meetings) and making use of the revised concept notes, to prepare a detailed workplan, in a manner that balances the three objectives of the Convention, and in accordance with the principles set out in decision 14/34, which outlines a strategic concept for consultations and workshops, and other means of

consultation, and the mandate and modalities for how Parties and others can engage in each meeting or consultation, recognizing that the annex will be a living document, and clarifying how each output will be considered in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and to present it at the informal session on 24 November 2019;

7. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to undertake the agreed tasks, including those indicated in annex II, and to bring to the attention of the Working Group any additional recommendations relevant to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework emerging from their deliberations prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and in particular, with reference to the findings of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services:

(a) *Invites* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to provide elements concerning guidance on specific goals, specific, measurable, achievable, result-based and time-bound (SMART) targets, indicators, baselines, and monitoring frameworks, relating to the drivers of biodiversity loss, for achieving transformational change, within the scope of the three objectives of the Convention;

(b) *Invites* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to consider relevant aspects in developing its future work programme;

(c) *Invites* the Informal Advisory Group on mainstreaming to include in its report to the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation concrete proposals as relevant;

8. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Switzerland to host a workshop as a follow-up to the Consultation Workshop of the Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Bern from 10 to 12 June 2019;

9. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in her capacity as the Chair of the United Nations Environmental Management Group, to facilitate, in collaboration with the members of the Group, the contribution of the United Nations system to the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

10. *Recognizes* the relevance of various ongoing processes to provide inputs the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the consideration of the Working Group, as appropriate;

11. *Requests* the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to update the list in annex II as necessary and to make it available on the [post-2020 webpage](#);

12. *Requests* the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary to regularly inform the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties on the progress in the preparations towards the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including with respect to the financial needs, and to update the webpage on the post-2020 process.

*Annex I***POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION¹****I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The present note has been prepared to further facilitate the discussions on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The views expressed herein should be considered by the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework when preparing further documentation related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the Working Group. However, the issues raised in the present note should not be taken to mean that an agreement was reached on any particular issue. Further, the present note should be considered alongside the official statements made by Parties during the first meeting of the Working Group and is not intended to replace them.

2. Some of the issues raised under the sections below could be relevant and/or placed under different headings depending on how the discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework evolve. To facilitate future discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework an organizational structure for the possible elements of the framework should be developed.

II. POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION**A. Rationale and scope**

Possible issues to reflect:

- (i) The importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (ii) The current state of biodiversity and the implications of this for human well-being;
- (iii) The need for ambition in addressing the current challenges facing biodiversity;
- (iv) The direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss;
- (v) Transformative change;²
- (vi) Theory of change;³
- (vii) Principles;⁴
- (viii) The challenges for implementation;
- (ix) The results of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and other relevant assessments.

B. 2050 Vision

- (a) Possible issues to reflect:

¹ The present note, which was not negotiated, reflects the efforts by the Co-Chairs of the discussion group on agenda item 4 to begin elaborating elements of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and is without prejudice to the rights of the Parties to make further amendments and additions. The note should be read in the light of the views expressed by Parties and observers at the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Nairobi from 27 to 30 August 2019, and in conjunction with the report on that meeting.

² Some Parties requested a clear understanding of the difference between transformative change and theory of change.

³ Some Parties were not in favour of including theory of change and/or requested further clarification of what it referred to. Further, some Parties would like to exclude theory of change from this part of the framework.

⁴ Some Parties were not in favour of including principles and/or requested further details on what these would entail.

- (i) The 2050 Vision for Biodiversity remains relevant and will be a part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (as per decision 14/2);
- (ii) The elements of the 2050 Vision could be used to inform the development of other parts of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (iii) Linking other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity to the 2050 Vision may require the consideration of timeframes beyond 2030;
- (iv) A better understanding of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity may require an unpacking of the different issues it addresses.⁵

C. 2030 Mission and/or apex goal and milestones⁶

- (a) Possible issues to reflect:
 - (i) Statement on the status⁷ of biodiversity by 2030;
 - (ii) Action oriented statement related to a desired change;
 - (iii) Milestones;⁸
 - (iv) The three objectives of the Convention and the Protocols;
 - (v) Based on the elements of the 2050 Vision (biodiversity valued, conserved, wisely used, restored, and ecosystem service maintained);⁹
 - (vi) Desired state of biodiversity in 2030;
 - (vii) Sustainable use;
 - (viii) Sustainable consumption and production;¹⁰
 - (ix) The Sustainable Development Goals;¹¹
 - (x) Addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss;
 - (xi) Effective adaptation to climate change;
 - (xii) Simple, easy to communicate, actionable and measurable;
 - (xiii) A pressure state impact response model.

D. Goals, targets, sub-targets, and indicators

- (a) Possible issues that could be reflected in goals:^{12,13}

⁵ Some Parties felt that the 2050 Vision was sufficiently clear and did not require unpacking. Others felt that, if it was to be unpacked or further explained, this could be done in the element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework related to rationale and scope.

⁶ Parties expressed a range of views on if the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should have a mission, apex goal and/or milestones, and expressed varying levels of support for one of the three options. Some felt that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should only incorporate one of these options. Others felt that it should reflect all three or a combination of two of them.

⁷ Some Parties noted the need to define what is meant by status in the context of this element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

⁸ Some Parties felt that milestones, for example to 2050, could be reflected in the element of the framework referring to rationale and scope. Further, some Parties would like to add ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation to this element of the framework.

⁹ Some Parties felt that repeating the 2050 Vision in this element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework might cause confusion.

¹⁰ Some Parties were not in favour of including this as part of the mission and/or apex goal and milestones in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Some Parties would like to rephrase it to also include mainstreaming.

¹¹ Some Parties were unclear as to what this meant and/or how it could be reflected under this element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- (i) Three objectives of the Convention (conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit-sharing);
- (ii) The Protocols;
- (iii) Based on the elements of the 2050 Vision (biodiversity valued, conserved, restored, wisely used, and ecosystem service maintained);
- (iv) Five direct drivers of biodiversity loss (changes in land and sea use; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasion of alien species) noted in the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services prepared by IPBES;¹⁴
- (v) Indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, including those noted in the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services prepared by IPBES (production and consumption patterns, human population dynamics, and trends, trade, technological innovations and local through global governance);¹⁵
- (vi) Facilitating/enabling implementation;¹⁶
- (vii) Be informed by the conclusions of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;
- (viii) Implementation.

Possible issues that could be reflected in targets:

- (i) Themes from the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a starting point but potentially simplified;
- (ii) Targets should be specific, measurable, achievable, results-based, and time-bound (SMART);
- (iii) Consistent, coherent, compatible and mutual supportive of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes;
- (iv) Not duplicative of other processes;
- (v) Informed by the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

Possible issues that could be reflected in sub-targets:¹⁷

- (i) Address more specific elements of the targets;

Possible issues that could be reflected in indicators:

- (i) Use the existing indicators identified by the Conference of the Parties, those for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, those used in the IPBES assessments, indicators identified through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and by other relevant processes as a starting point in order to monitor progress;

¹² Some Parties noted that wording is required to explain the relationship between the possible goals, targets and sub-targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Some felt that goals could be used to help structure and organize the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It was also noted that goals and targets are interrelated.

¹³ Some Parties asked to include the concept of mainstreaming in this element of the framework.

¹⁴ Some Parties felt that the direct drivers of biodiversity loss should be reflected in the element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework related to rationale and scope and not as goals.

¹⁵ Some Parties felt that the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss should be reflected in the element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework related to rationale and scope and not as goals to not overreach the mandate of the Convention.

¹⁶ Some Parties felt that implementation issues might not need to be reflected as goals in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

¹⁷ Some Parties noted that sub-targets might not be necessary. However, they also noted that, if the number of targets is kept small, sub-targets might be needed to reflect all desired issues.

- (ii) Indicators and baselines should be identified at the same time as the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (iii) Provisions should be made to review the list of indicators and baselines once the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is adopted in order to make any necessary refinements.

E. Means of implementation and enabling conditions¹⁸

- (a) Possible issues to reflect:
 - (i) Resource mobilization;
 - (ii) Provision of financial resources;
 - (iii) Financial mechanism;
 - (iv) Capacity-building;
 - (v) Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use;
 - (vi) Science and evidence from relevant knowledge systems, including the natural and social sciences and lessons learned from the implementation to date of the Convention and its Protocols;
 - (vii) Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer;
 - (viii) Knowledge generation, management and information sharing;
 - (ix) Communication and awareness-raising;
 - (x) Promoting synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes;
 - (xi) Promoting the greater participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector and academia and scientific institutions in implementation;
 - (xii) Science based and standardize measures, natural capital accounting¹⁹ and holistic approaches to valuation;
 - (xiii) Strengthened environmental governance, and policy processes;²⁰
 - (xiv) Ecosystem based management;
 - (xv) National biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 - (xvi) Levers of transformative change, within the scope of the Convention.

F. Cross-cutting issues and approaches^{21,22}

- (a) Possible issues to reflect:

¹⁸ The possible issues identified under this element could also be relevant to the element of the framework related to cross-cutting issues and approaches and/or reflected in goals and targets depending on how they are formulated in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

¹⁹ Some Parties were not in favour of including references to natural capital accounting.

²⁰ Some Parties felt that this was too broad and were not in favour of including it in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

²¹ The issues noted in this section could also be reflected in other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, such as in goals or targets or under the elements related to means of implementation and enabling conditions, depending on how they are phrased. Some Parties noted that these issues should not be considered peripheral issues.

²² Some Parties suggested to add multilateral collaboration mechanism to this element of the framework.

- (i) Mainstreaming, particularly for issues related to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, and could address both the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity;
- (ii) Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender responsive approaches;
- (iii) Indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (iv) Rights based approaches;
- (v) Partnerships;
- (vi) Intergenerational equity;
- (vii) Connectivity.

G. Transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanism²³

- (a) Possible issues to reflect:
 - (i) Keep and strengthen national biodiversity strategies and action plans as the main mechanism for implementing the Convention at the national level;
 - (ii) Enhance guidance for national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 - (iii) Build from and strengthen the national reports;
 - (iv) Improve comparability and the quality of the national reports and national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 - (v) Improve consistency/synergy across reporting processes within and outside the Convention;
 - (vi) Improved collaboration among Conventions for the development of common reporting frameworks, and modular reporting systems;
 - (vii) Lessons learned from the Convention and other international environmental instruments;
 - (viii) The relationship between this element and the other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
 - (ix) Monitoring;
 - (x) Voluntary commitments;²⁴
 - (xi) Compliance mechanisms and transparency;²⁵
 - (xii) Measurements, reporting, review, and verification system, transparent and global biodiversity stock take, iterative, synchronized and coordinated review process and ratcheting mechanism;²⁶

²³ Another suggestion for the title of this element was accountability framework. However, some Parties did not agree with this term. Another suggestion was implementation structure. It was also emphasized that any mechanisms should not be punitive but aim to support implementation.

²⁴ Some Parties felt that voluntary commitments would be better reflected under the element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework related to means of implementation and enabling conditions. Other Parties indicated that they were unclear as to what this term meant. Others noted that clear guidance for voluntary commitments would be needed. Some Parties also expressed the view that voluntary commitments were for non-State actors while others felt that they could be relevant to national Governments as a complement to the commitments in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Others felt that national voluntary commitments could undermine the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

²⁵ Some Parties noted that the purpose of a compliance mechanism in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was unclear. Others objected to the word "compliance".

- (xiii) Existing review processes, including peer review, under the Convention;
- (xiv) Guidance.

H. Outreach, awareness and uptake²⁷

- (a) Possible elements:
 - (i) A coherent, comprehensive, and innovative communication strategy for the global biodiversity framework itself;
 - (ii) Raising awareness of the framework to ensure its alignment with other relevant international processes and strategies.

²⁶ Some Parties felt that the reference to a ratcheting mechanism would be better placed in the element related to means of implementation and enabling conditions. It was also noted by some that this issue should be limited to measurements, reporting and verification.

²⁷ Some Parties felt that the issues addressed under this element could be included under the element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework addressing means of implementation and enabling conditions. Others noted that provisions for communication and outreach related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are already contained in decision 14/34.

Annex II

**PRELIMINARY LIST OF MEETINGS, CONSULTATIONS AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

Table 1. Official meetings, mandated by the Conference of the Parties

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type²⁸</i>
22-25 October 2019, Montreal, Canada	Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Biosafety	Decision CP-9/7	The Liaison Group is to prepare a draft of the biosafety component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ²⁹ which will be submitted to WG2020-2.	Committee 2
20-22 November 2019, Montreal, Canada	Eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (WG8J)	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Decision 14/34	WG8J provides recommendations to the Working Group at its second meeting concerning the potential role of traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Intergovernmental meeting 1
		Requests from the first meeting of the Working Group		WG8J will consider any additional requests resulting from the first meeting of the Working Group and provide its recommendation to the second meeting of the Working Group	

²⁸ Type refers to the type of meeting planned. **1:** Intergovernmental meeting, subsidiary bodies of the Convention (negotiations). **2:** Committees of the Convention and its Protocols. **3:** Thematic consultation – held back to back with major meetings to facilitate full participation. **4:** Thematic workshop - to address specific issues with appropriate and regionally balanced participation of experts of Parties and observers (following the *modus operandi* as used by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for ad hoc technical expert groups and applied, *mutatis mutandis*, for other workshops). **5:** Meeting led by partners (not an exhaustive list).

²⁹ The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol also set out a process for developing a specific implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol as a follow-up to the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020. This process does not foresee that the implementation plan would be considered by the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type²⁸</i>
25-29 November 2019, Montreal, Canada	Twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-23)	Science base and evidence	Decision 14/35	The progress in preparing the fifth edition of the <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i> and its draft messages and the conclusions from the IPBES assessments will be considered. SBSTTA will transmit to the Working Group any results or conclusions from its deliberations which may be relevant to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for consideration by the Working Group.	Intergovernmental meeting 1
		Requests from the first meeting of the Working Group		SBSTTA will consider any additional requests resulting from the first meeting of the Working Group and provide its recommendation to the second meeting of the Working Group	
24-28 February 2020, Kunming, China	Second meeting of the Working Group	Scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Decision 14/34	To initiate negotiations text on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework based on the co-chairs preliminary draft.	Intergovernmental meeting 1
17-20 March 2020, Montreal, Canada	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information	Digital sequence information	Decision 14/20	The extended Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information makes recommendations to WG2020-3 on how to address digital sequence information on genetic resources in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Committee 2
21-23 April 2020, Montreal, Canada	Compliance Committee under the Nagoya Protocol	Nagoya Protocol/ Access and benefit-sharing	Decision NP-3/15	The Compliance Committee considers how to support and promote compliance with the Nagoya Protocol within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Committee may make recommendations to WG2020-3.	Committee 2

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type²⁸</i>
18-23 May 2020, Montreal, Canada	Twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-24)	Validation of goals, targets, indicators, baselines and monitoring framework	Decision 14/35	SBSTTA will consider the results of the first and second meetings of the Working Group and, on that basis, make recommendations regarding the scientific and technical elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to WG2020-3	Intergovernmental meeting 1
		Requests from the meetings of the Working Group		SBSTTA will consider any requests resulting from the first and second meetings of the Working Group and provide its recommendation to WG2020-3	
25-30 May 2020, Montreal, Canada	Third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-3)	Resource mobilization	Decision 14/22	SBI will consider the results of the work of a panel of experts to prepare reports on several issues related to the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and provide recommendations to WG2020-3	Intergovernmental meeting 1
		The financial mechanism	Decision 14/23	SBI will consider the reports of the expert panel established by decision 14/23 as well as views by Parties and provide recommendations to WG2020-3	
		Mainstreaming	Decision 14/3	SBI will consider the report of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity on a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming, and mainstreaming elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, respond to any requests from WG2020-1 and WG2020-2, and provide recommendations to WG2020-3	
		Gender mainstreaming	Decision	SBI will consider the review of	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type²⁸</i>
			14/18	implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action. As part of these deliberations, SBI could also develop a recommendation on the preparation of a new gender strategy or plan for the post-2020 period.	
		Knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols	Decision 14/25	SBI is expected to consider potential elements related to knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols and make recommendations to WG2020-3	
		Aligning national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols	Decision 14/27	SBI is expected to consider a range of issues related to national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols. As part of these deliberations, SBI could also develop a recommendation on means to review the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to enhance accountability mechanisms.	
		Possible review mechanisms	Decision 14/29	SBI will consider options for enhancing review mechanisms, with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention. SBI will also test a Party-led review process through an open-ended forum at SBI-3. On the basis of this, SBI may provide a recommendation to WG2020-3 on this issue for its consideration.	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type²⁸</i>
		Requests from the first and second meetings of the Working Group		SBI will consider any requests resulting from the first and second meetings of the Working Group and provide its recommendation to WG2020-3, including possible guidance on NBSAPS and addressing other implementation mechanisms	
27-31 July 2020, Cali, Colombia	Third meeting of the Working Group		Decision 14/34	On the basis of its previous work and work of the subsidiary bodies and other consultations, the Working Group will develop a text of the post-2020 framework for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.	Intergovernmental meeting 1

Table 2. Other consultations and workshops

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type</i>
30 October to 1 November 2019 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Thematic workshop on ecosystem restoration	Ecosystem restoration		A report of the workshop will be made available to WG2020-2.	Thematic workshop 4
13-15 November 2019, Montreal, Canada	Thematic workshop on marine environment	Marine ecosystems		A report of the workshop will be made available to WG2020-2.	Thematic workshop 4
24 November, Montreal, Canada (between WG8J-11 and SBSTTA-23)	Informal briefing by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group	Preparatory process		The Co-Chairs of the Working Group will provide a briefing of the progress made under the Working Group during its first meeting and through subsequent consultations and submissions	Thematic consultation 3

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type</i>
To be determined	Thematic workshop on area-based conservation measures	Protected areas and other area-based measures for management of habitats		A report of the workshop will be made available to WG2020-2.	Thematic workshop 4
January 2020 (to be confirmed)	Workshop and/or online consultations on review approaches and mechanisms	Mechanisms for review of implementation	Decision 14/29	The Workshop will develop options for mechanisms for review of implementation for further consultations and consideration by WG2020-2 and SBI-3	Thematic workshop 4
January/February 2020 (to be confirmed)	Consultation on resource mobilization	Resource mobilization		The report of the consultation will be made available to the WG2020-2	Thematic workshop 4
21-22 February 2020 (to be confirmed), Kunming, China	Consultation on review approaches and mechanisms	Mechanisms for review of implementation	Decision 14/29	The Workshop will consider options for mechanisms for review of implementation for further consideration by WG2020-2 and SBI-3	Thematic consultation 3
1 March 2020, Kunming, China	Consultation on capacity-building	Capacity-building		The report of the consultation will be made available to SBI-3 and WG2020-3	Thematic consultation 3

Table 3. Meetings organized by partners

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Role/modality</i>	<i>Type</i>
4-6 September 2019, Japan	United Nations University workshop on landscapes and seascapes approaches	Potential landscape and seascape approaches		A report of the workshop will be made available to WG2020-2.	Partners 5

1-3 April 2020, Edinburgh, United Kingdom	Subnational governments	Potential role of subnational governments, cities and local authorities in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework		The workshop will seek input from subnational governments, cities and local authorities on scope, content and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. A report of the workshop will be made available for WG2020-3.	Partners, 5
Switzerland, date and venue to be determined	Synergies	Potential synergies with other MEAs and international organizations		To be determined. Follow-up to the Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Bern, 10-12 June 2019	Partners, 5
To be determined	IUCN consultations	Various elements		Consultations among IUCN constituencies, including at regional level	Partners, 5
6-8 November 2019, Pretoria, South Africa	Global Dialogue on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources	DSI		Informal dialogue to increase mutual understanding of the issue, help to identify the core issues and concerns, and increase the capacity of all actors to participate effectively in the discussions on digital sequence information on genetic resources.	Partners, 5

II. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

INTRODUCTION

1. The first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held at the United Nations Office at Nairobi from 27 to 30 August 2019.

Attendance

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties and other Governments:

Albania	Ethiopia	Philippines
Algeria	European Union	Poland
Antigua and Barbuda	Finland	Republic of Korea
Argentina	France	Republic of Moldova
Australia	Georgia	Romania
Austria	Germany	Saint Lucia
Bahamas	Ghana	Sao Tome and Principe
Belarus	Grenada	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Guinea	Senegal
Benin	Guinea-Bissau	Serbia
Bhutan	Guyana	Seychelles
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iceland	Singapore
Botswana	India	Somalia
Brazil	Indonesia	South Africa
Burkina Faso	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	South Sudan
Cambodia	Iraq	Spain
Cameroon	Israel	State of Palestine
Canada	Italy	Sudan
Central African Republic	Japan	Suriname
Chad	Jordan	Sweden
Chile	Kenya	Switzerland
China	Kuwait	Syrian Arab Republic
Colombia	Lebanon	Tajikistan
Comoros	Lesotho	Thailand
Congo	Liberia	Togo
Congo	Luxembourg	Tonga
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Tunisia
Croatia	Mali	Turkey
Cuba	Mauritania	Turkmenistan
Czechia	Mexico	Uganda
Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Namibia	Ireland
Denmark	Netherlands	United States of America
Djibouti	New Zealand	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Ecuador	Niger	Yemen
Egypt	Nigeria	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Norway	Zimbabwe
Eritrea	Palau	
Eswatini	Paraguay	
	Peru	

3. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies also attended:

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory
Species of Wild Animals
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
Nations
GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
(STAP)
Global Environment Facility
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources
for Food and Agriculture
Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention

UN Women
United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development
United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Framework Convention on
Climate Change
United Nations Office for Project Services
United Nations University Institute for
Advanced Study of Sustainability

4. The following organizations were also represented as observers:

ActionAid International
African Union
African Union Development Agency-NEPAD
African Wildlife Foundation
Andes Chinchasuyo
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad
Assembly of First Nations
Avaaz
Bechtel Construction & Engineering Kenya Ltd.
Bioversity International
BirdLife International
Born Free Foundation
Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Campaign for Nature
Catholic Youth Network for Environmental
Sustainability in Africa (CYNESA)
Center for Large Landscape Conservation
Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the
North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre
Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del
Desarrollo Maya
Coastal Oceans Research and Development in
the Indian Ocean
Compassion in World Farming
Conservation International
CropLife International
Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
DHI Water & Environment
Enda Santé
ETC Group
Forest Peoples Programme
Forum for Law, Environment, Development and
Governance (FLEDGE)
Foundation for the National Institutes of Health
Friends of the Earth International
Future Earth
Global Biodiversity Information Facility

Global Pulse Confederation
Global Youth Biodiversity Network
Greenpeace International
ICCA Consortium
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
Ifakara Health Institute
Imperial College London
Indigenous Information Network
Institute for Biodiversity Network
Institute for Sustainable Development and
International Relations
International Collective in Support of
Fishworkers
International Coral Reef Initiative
International Development Law Organization
International Fund for Animal Welfare
International Partnership for the Satoyama
Initiative
International Planning Committee for Food
Sovereignty
International University Network on Cultural
and Biological Diversity
International Union for Conservation of Nature
Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation
Japan Biodiversity Youth Network
Japan Civil Network for the United Nations
Decade on Biodiversity
Japan Committee for IUCN
Kenya Environment and Waste Management
Association
Mountain Research Initiative
National Geographic Society
Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities and
the Environment)
Nordic Council of Ministers
OGIEK Peoples' Development Program (OPDP)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and
Development

Oriental Universal Convention & Exhibition
Group Co., Ltd.
Rainforest Foundation Norway
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
Saami Council
SABI Strategy Group
Stockholm Resilience Centre
Tebtebba Foundation
The Nature Conservancy
The Pew Charitable Trusts
The World Bank Group
Third World Network

United Nations Foundation
United Organization of Batwa Development in
Uganda
University of Bremen
University of Canberra
Wildlands Conservation Trust
Wildlife Conservation Society
World Agroforestry Centre
World Animal Net
World Fish Center
WWF International

ITEM 1. OPENING

5. The meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. on Tuesday 27 August by Mr. Francis Ogwal, Co-Chair of the Working Group.

6. Opening statements were made by Mr. Hamdallah Zedan on behalf of the Bureau of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties; Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and Ms. Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

7. Mr. Zedan recalled the commitment of ministers in the [Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration](#) to support both the development and implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which built on the [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#) and the lessons learned from the implementation of the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020](#), was aligned with the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), and was sufficiently ambitious and practical to achieve the transformation required to achieve the 2050 vision for biodiversity. The level of ambition would be defined on the basis of the latest scientific assessments, and the goals and targets should be accompanied by the necessary financial and other means and mechanisms for reviewing progress and holding each other accountable. All Parties should be engaged in a fair and balanced way, and all other sectors associated with direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss should be engaged. The potential of nature-based solutions should be highlighted, in which biodiversity could contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change, food security, health and well-being.

8. The Executive Secretary thanked participants, the host, UNEP and the staff of the Secretariat. She also thanked the Governments of Austria, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom as well as the European Commission for supporting participation at the meeting. She noted the strengthened scientific basis of the work of the Convention, increasing attention to biodiversity and new partnerships at the highest levels of government, business and civil society. Biodiversity was moving up the international agenda, resulting in increased political attention in major forums, including the G7 and the G20. The public, in ever greater numbers, led by youth, was calling for action. Much work remained, however, in order to ultimately “bend the curve” of biodiversity loss and achieve the 2050 vision of the Convention, of living in harmony with nature. Solutions to the challenge of the biodiversity crisis had been outlined in recent reports, including the global assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the OECD report entitled *Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action*. Since the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention had organized a number of multi-stakeholder regional and thematic consultations that had raised critical issues; further consultations had been organized by partners, and consultations had been held under the Protocols to the Convention. The process would be led by Parties and based on science, the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities and the experience of Parties in implementing the Convention. Paraphrasing former South African President Nelson Mandela, she said that, as a community, now was the time to let greatness blossom.

9. The Executive Director noted that the post-2020 global framework would be crucial for halting biodiversity loss, the implications of which were becoming clearer every year, resulting in the loss of food, water, energy, raw materials, medicines and cultural and spiritual well-being. Efforts to avert the crisis through the Aichi Targets had not been successful, and the new framework would provide a second chance. It should include learning from mistakes made in setting the Aichi Targets (absence of baselines, measurable indicators or the buy-in of the sectors involved); setting more ambitious targets, such as for protected marine and terrestrial areas; protecting and promoting biodiversity in fields, cities and infrastructure; ensuring not only the quantity but also the quality of what is protected; securing buy-in from outside the conservation movement, such as agriculture, infrastructure, public works, municipal planning and others sectors of land use; setting science-based, ambitious, measurable, feasible targets, so that business, agriculture and infrastructure could measure their performance on a biodiversity scale of impact; and setting an apex target for biodiversity, similar to the target of 1.5°C for climate change, which would simplify the complex issue of biodiversity to increase engagement. A composite scale that combined species, genetic and ecosystem diversity would allow the public to follow and understand, to vote and to lobby for biodiversity conservation. Targets, however, meant nothing without the right solutions. Society was increasingly recognizing and responding to the environmental challenge and holding governments to account. Political will, synergy among sectors, targets and agreements, solutions and strengthening national capacity would be critical. Biodiversity conservation should be at the top of the agenda in every boardroom, ministry and international process.

10. Statements were made by the following regional groups: Egypt on behalf of the African Group; Kuwait on behalf of the Asia-Pacific region; Finland on behalf of the European Union and its member States; Tajikistan on behalf of Central and Eastern Europe; Costa Rica on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries; and New Zealand on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Norway and Switzerland.

11. Statements were also made by representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), the CBD Alliance, the CBD Women's Caucus and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

ITEM 2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Adoption of the agenda

12. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 27 August 2019, the Working Group took up consideration of the agenda of the meeting.

13. The Working Group adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary ([CBD/WG2020/1/1](#)) in consultation with the Bureau:

1. Opening.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Reports of consultations and other contributions to the post-2020 process.
4. Potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
5. Future work programme of the Open-ended Working Group and allocation of tasks to other intersessional bodies and processes.
6. Other matters.
7. Adoption of the report.
8. Closing.

B. Election of officers

14. It was decided that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties would serve as the Bureau of the Working Group.

15. It was agreed that Ms. Helena Jeffery Brown (Antigua and Barbuda) would act as Rapporteur for the meeting.

C. Organization of work

16. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 27 August 2019, on the invitation of the Co-Chairs the Working Group adopted the proposed organization of work contained in annex I to the annotated provisional agenda ([CBD/WG2020/1/1/Add.1](#)).

17. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a “scenario note” prepared by the Co-Chairs ([CBD/WG2020/1/1/Add.2](#)) further describing the organization of work of the Working Group at this first and subsequent meetings.

ITEM 3. REPORTS OF CONSULTATIONS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POST-2020 PROCESS

18. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 27 August 2019, the Working Group took up agenda item 3. Under this item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the regional and thematic consultations conducted and other contributions received regarding the post-2020 process ([CBD/WG2020/1/2](#)). It also had before it two synthesis of views of Parties and observers on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ([CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1](#) and [INF/2](#)), the reports of the regional consultation workshops on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for Asia and the Pacific ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/1/2](#)), the Western European and Others Group and Other Members of the European Union ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/2/2](#)), Africa ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/3/2](#)), Central and Eastern Europe ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/4/2](#)), Latin America and the Caribbean ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/5/2](#)), the report of the Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/6/2](#)), and the report of the Expert Workshop to Develop Recommendations for Possible Gender Elements in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework ([CBD/GB/OM/1/2](#)).

19. The Working Group also had before it a non-paper prepared by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on their reflections regarding the process for development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework (non-paper 1).

20. Professor Dorington Ogoyi, Director and Chief Executive Office, National Biosafety Authority, Kenya, reported on the Global Consultation Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Biosafety and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which had been held in Nairobi on 25 August 2019. Small groups had discussed how biosafety could contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature. Although most of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals were either directly or indirectly related to the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol, and biosafety was relevant to more than three quarters of the Aichi Targets, there was no explicit mention of biosafety in the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. Therefore, a specific biosafety element should be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, linked to Articles 8(g) and 19 and to provisions in the Convention on research, technology and technical and scientific cooperation. Mainstreaming biosafety throughout the new framework would raise its profile and ensure that it was taken into account in national biodiversity strategies and action plans. A key issue was the role of new technologies in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and how those could be addressed in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with suitable regulatory frameworks. As new technologies fell at the interface of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, coordination was essential. It would be important to hear the perspectives of indigenous peoples and local communities on new technologies. Participants had noted that the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress could provide environmental safeguards for new technologies and an example for addressing liability and redress for

damage to biodiversity. Participants had commented that biosafety led to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and had noted that all Parties had obligations for biosafety.

21. Ms. Christine Akello Echokit, Deputy Executive Director, [National Environment Management Authority, Uganda](#), reported on the consultation on the Nagoya Protocol, which had been held in Nairobi on 25 August 2019. Participants had shared experiences on the contribution of Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and had identified potential elements of access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol that could be included in the new framework. They had suggested that a specific segment on access and benefit-sharing be included in elements for strengthening the implementation of both the Nagoya Protocol and the Convention. Parties to the Convention that had not yet ratified the Protocol could be encouraged and supported by inclusion in the framework of a new target on ratification. Rules and procedures were required for monitoring progress, with capacity-building and active involvement of stakeholders. Work was necessary on how Parties and non-Parties to the Protocol could develop cross-cutting goals and integration of access and benefit-sharing into other areas of work of the Convention. The importance of traditional knowledge and its relation to access and benefit-sharing had been highlighted, and it had been proposed that collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities be included in the new framework, with technical guidance for implementation of the Protocol. The consultation had also touched on synergies with other international instruments, especially the [International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture](#).

22. Ms. Ana Maria Hernandez, Chair of [IPBES](#), presented the scientific base for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework from thematic, methodological, regional and global assessments, building capacity for decision makers, experts and stakeholders and fostering understanding of tools and methods for policy decisions. The work of IPBES had involved its 132 Member States and more than 2,000 experts in over 100 countries in natural, social, human, economic and political sciences, as well as experts in indigenous and local knowledge. The global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services had received much attention and served as a call to action. The authors of the assessment had ranked the first five direct drivers of change in nature with regard to their global impacts as: (1) changes in land and sea use, (2) direct exploitation of organisms, (3) climate change, (4) pollution and (5) invasive alien species. Recognizing the knowledge, innovations, practices, institutions and values of indigenous peoples and local communities and their inclusion and participation in environmental governance enhanced their quality of life as well as nature conservation and sustainable use; however, indigenous and local knowledge was declining in all regions. Despite progress in the conservation of nature, the assessment had found that international goals for conserving and sustainably using nature could not be met on current trajectories. Goals for 2030 and beyond could be achieved only through transformative economic, social, political and technological change. The authors of the assessment had concluded that, with business as usual, the negative trends in nature, ecosystem functions and in many of nature's contributions to people would continue beyond 2050 with projected increases in land and sea use, exploitation of organisms and climate change; however, plausible scenarios that included transformative change in the production and consumption of energy and food, low-to-moderate population growth and nature-friendly, socially fair climate adaptation and mitigation were compatible with the 2030 objectives and the 2050 vision for biodiversity. By its nature, transformative change could expect opposition from those with interests vested in the status quo, but such opposition could be overcome for the broader public good. The assessment listed five main "levers" that could generate transformative change by addressing the indirect drivers of nature deterioration: incentives and capacity-building, cross-sectoral cooperation, pre-emptive action, decision-making in the context of resilience and uncertainty and environmental law and its implementation.

23. Ms. Theresa Mundita S. Lim, Executive Director, [ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity](#), reported on progress in the work of the informal advisory group on mainstreaming. She recalled that, after reviewing the contribution of mainstreaming into economic sectors at the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Parties had proposed in decision [14/3](#) a long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity and the establishment of an informal advisory group to advise the Executive Secretary and the Bureau. The Group consisted of 15 experts from Parties and 15 from organizations

relevant to the topic, and a consultative network of 35 organizations had been formed. The group worked remotely, with regular webinars, surveys and teleconferences. The consultations had confirmed that mainstreaming was a pathway to achieving transformational change in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Participants had agreed that the approach and its means of verification should be clearly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and with the objectives and targets of key actors, such as the private sector and development agencies. Many proposed an “engagement platform”. Mainstreaming could involve coordinating biodiversity governance and policies among ministries, harmonizing biodiversity and development strategies among all levels of government, establishing cooperation with the private and finance sector and other interest groups, supporting voluntary initiatives and defining safeguards and incentives. The goal of the Group’s work was to facilitate achievable commitments from Parties and other groups, built on best practices and a living platform to address drivers of biodiversity loss, with associated metrics.

24. The Co-Chairs presented their reflections on the process for development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (non-paper 01).

25. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Japan, Peru and Switzerland.

26. A statement was made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

27. Statements were made on behalf of the 30X30 Ocean Alliance including Conservation International, Campaign for Nature, National Geographic Society, Oceans 5, the Pew Charitable Trusts and Wildlife Conservation Society and International Fund for Animal Welfare on behalf of BirdLife International, Conservation International, Royal Society for Protection of Birds, WWF, Center for Large Landscape Conservation, Greenpeace, Wildlife Conservation Society and The Nature Conservancy.

ITEM 4. POTENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE STRUCTURE AND SCOPE OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

28. At the second session of the meeting, on 28 August 2019, the Working Group took up agenda item 4. Under this item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ([CBD/WG2020/1/3](#)), and a non-paper prepared by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group providing proposals for a possible structure of a post 2020 global biodiversity framework.

29. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), China, Colombia, the European Union and its member States, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Switzerland.

30. Statements were also made by representatives of FAO, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank.

31. Further statements on the subject were made by representatives of the CBD Women’s Caucus, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), Friends of the Earth International (also on behalf of the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium and GBYN), indigenous peoples and local communities), ICLEI and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Cluster 1

The outcome-oriented elements (vision, mission, goals and targets) of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

32. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on the morning of 28 August 2019, the Working Group continued its discussion of the item with an exchange of views on matters relating to clusters 1, 2 and 3, taking into account the information set out thereon in document CBD/WG2020/1/3.

33. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the European Union and its member States, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Switzerland and Uganda.

34. A statement was also made by a representative of the World Bank.

35. A further statement was made by a representative of Friends of the Earth International.

Cluster 2

Enabling conditions and means of implementation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

36. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, India, Japan, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Venezuela.

37. Statements were also made by representatives of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank.

38. Further statements were made by representatives of Birdlife International, CBD Women's Caucus, Friends of the Earth International, GYBN, IIFB and the Nature Conservancy.

Cluster 3

Planning and accountability modalities, mechanism and tools (monitoring, reporting, review)

39. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the African Group), Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo and Uganda.

40. Statements were also made by representatives of CBD Women's Caucus, Friends of the Earth International, also on behalf of Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) Consortium, World Animal Net, Natural Justice, Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC), CBD Alliance, GYBN, IIFB, United Nations University and UN Women.

Cluster 4

Cross-cutting approaches and issues

41. At the 4th session of the meeting, on the afternoon of 28 August 2019, the Working Group continued its discussion of the item, completing discussion of cluster 3, followed by an exchange of views on matters relating to cluster 4, taking into account the information set out thereon in document CBD/WG2020/1/3.

42. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad (on behalf of the African Group), Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Ghana,

Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Switzerland, Togo and Uganda.

43. A statement was also made by a representative of the World Bank.

44. Further statements on the subject were made by representatives of Friends of the Earth International (also on behalf of La Via Campesina and the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty), GYBN, the International Collective in Support of Fisheries (ICSF) (also on behalf of Masifundise and the Traditional Fisherfolk Union of Indonesia), the ICCA Consortium (also on behalf of ActionAid International, the Forest Peoples Programme, Friends of the Earth International, Natural Justice and the World Animal Net), IIFB, the Nature Conservancy (also on behalf of Birdlife International and Conservation International), the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and World Animal Net (also on behalf of Compassion in World Farming and the Born Free Foundation).

45. A representative of the Secretariat briefed the Working Group on the process proposed for development of the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, noting that a panel of experts was being constituted, with financial support from the Government of Germany, in order to prepare relevant analyses and reports on the subject for consideration by the Working Group. He also noted, among other things, that the Government of Germany had expressed its willingness to fund and host, in early 2020, a thematic consultative workshop on resource mobilization, the aim of which was to provide further input to the work of the expert panel.

46. The Working Group then decided to establish a discussion group on the vision, mission, goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with Ms. Charlotta Sorqvist (Sweden) and Mr. Dilosharvo Dustov (Tajikistan) as its co-chairs, the group was mandated to work towards a broad and common understanding of those particular elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

47. At its 6th session, on 30 August 2019, the Working Group heard a report from the co-chairs of the discussion group on agenda item 4, on the vision, mission, goals and targets of the post-2020 global framework. Mr. Dilovarsho Dustov presented a non-paper which contained the preliminary views of participants. The contents of the non-paper should not be considered a conclusion, but, rather, provide food for thought for future discussion. The Co-Chairs proposed that it be annexed to the conclusions of the working group (for the text, see section I, Annex I

48. The Co-Chairs also noted that a synthesis of the discussions on the clusters, prepared by the Secretariat, would be made available on the website as non-papers.³⁰

ITEM 5. FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE WORKING GROUP AND ALLOCATION OF TASKS TO OTHER INTERSESSIONAL BODIES AND PROCESSES

49. At the 5th session of the meeting, on the morning of 29 August 2019, the Working Group took up agenda item 5. Under this item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on future work programme of the Open-ended Working Group and allocation of tasks to other intersessional bodies and processes (CBD/WG2020/1/4), which also contained a suggested conclusion for possible adoption by the Working Group. Annexed to the note was a table showing the possible allocation of tasks to other bodies and processes for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

50. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Colombia, Egypt, Eswatini (on behalf of the African Group), Ethiopia, the European Union and its member States, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda and Yemen.

³⁰ The views expressed in Plenary on clusters 1 to 4 are available from the following link: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-01/documents>

51. Statements were also made by representatives of the CITES secretariat, the CMS secretariat, the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention and UN Women.

52. Further statements were made by representatives of the CBD Women's Caucus, GYBN, the ICCA Consortium (also on behalf of ActionAid International, the Born Free Foundation, Compassion in World Farming, Friends of the Earth International, the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, the International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity (IUNCBD), the Institute for Biodiversity Network, Natural Justice and World Animal Net), ICLEI, IIFB, IUCN, Natural Justice (also on behalf of the Malindi Rights Forum, the Forest Peoples Programme and Friends of the Earth International) and WWF.

53. The Co-Chairs said that, taking into account the views expressed during the discussion of the item, they would prepare a conference room paper for the consideration of the Working Group.

54. At its 6th session, on 30 August 2019, the meeting considered a draft conclusion submitted by the Co-Chairs.

55. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Eswatini, the European Union and its member States, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa and Switzerland.

56. The Co-Chairs established an open-ended group of Friends of the Chair, with Norway as the chair.

57. At its 7th session, on 30 August 2019, the meeting heard a report by the Chair of the group of Friends of the Chair and continued discussion of the draft conclusion submitted by the Co-Chairs.

58. The representative of Switzerland made a statement, which he requested to be included in the report on the meeting. The statement reads as follows:

“Switzerland appreciates the discussions we had during the first meeting of the Working Group, in particular with regard to the future plan of work.

Switzerland is happy to reiterate its readiness to host a second meeting with Parties and the secretariats of all the relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other bodies. We would like to see this reflected in the plan of work contained in annex II.

Switzerland takes note with satisfaction that, in document CBD/WG2020/1/CRP.1 and its annexes, several stepping stones of the process ahead of us are listed. We are aware that not all elements are known yet and we will not be able to adopt – as it was our expectation – a more solid and comprehensive plan that would allow Parties to have a clear idea of the process.

Switzerland also regrets that this paper does not contain clear guidance with regard to the format of the forthcoming meetings. It is our conviction that decision 14/34 stipulates an open and inclusive process. For my delegation, this principle should not only apply to the first, second and third meetings of the Working Group but to all meetings that are decided by and part of the Open-ended Working Group process, in particular the thematic consultations.

We fear that, by designing these meetings as an exchange among technical experts and by restricting participation to a small number of participants, we are losing an opportunity to advance in the negotiation process.”

ITEM 6. OTHER MATTERS

59. At the 7th session of the meeting, on the afternoon of 30 August 2019, statements were made by representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile (on behalf of the Lima Group), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

ITEM 7. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

60. At the 7th session of the meeting, on the afternoon of 30 August 2019, the draft report was adopted, as orally amended, on the basis of the draft report submitted by the Rapporteur ([CBD/WG2020/1/L.1](#)) and on the understanding that she would be entrusted with its finalization.

ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

61. Mr. Zedan introduced Ms. Musonda Mumba (UNEP), who, with the aid of a slide presentation, briefed the Working Group on the preparations under way for the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030).

62. Mr. Zedan also drew attention to the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience, adopted by the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity in November 2018,³¹ highlighting its relevance to promoting the work and objectives of the Convention.

63. Closing remarks were made by Ms. Paşca Palmer, followed by representatives of Albania (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe), Bahamas (on behalf of small island developing States), China, Costa Rica, Egypt (on behalf of the African Group), the European Union and its member States, Indonesia (on behalf of the Asia-Pacific region) and New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Norway and Switzerland).

64. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Co-Chairs declared the first meeting of the Working Group closed at 7.45 p.m. on 30 August 2019.

³¹ See [UNEP/CBD/COP/14/INF/50](#), annex II.