

REPORT BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 4:

TARGETS 14 TO 21; SECTIONS H TO K

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Target 14

Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[By 2030 biodiversity values have been fully integrated] [Recognize biodiversity values as strategic elements of the economy] especially attention to biodiversity threats, and [Fully] [integrate] and institutionalize Mainstream [them] [the [multiple][diverse] [the diverse values [intrinsic, instrumental and relational] of nature and nature's contributions to people held by different stakeholders][values of][the importance and values of] [biodiversity [values]] and safeguards, the three pillars of the Convention, and ecosystem services into policies, strategies, regulations, programmes, [budgets],[budgeting] [budgeting processes], [development plans, foreign aid and investment] [planning, development processes], poverty reduction and food system strategies, frameworks, investments, public procurement, enhanced national accounts, metrics, and assessments of cultural, environmental, and social impacts and dependencies, and including strategic and regional environmental assessments at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy related to sustainable development in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, mining, including deep-sea mining, and energy, [[ensuring] by safeguards creating an enabling environment for private and financial sectors to address biodiversity-related risks and opportunities, [promoting] that [all] [public and private] [relevant] [socioeconomic] risk- related and non-risk related activities and public and private financial [flows][investments] follow the mitigation hierarchy and are aligned with [biodiversity] [goals and targets of the post 2020 GBF][shared goals for biodiversity][goals as far as possible and as appropriate, consistent and in harmony with the convention and other relevant international obligations] [objectives] [objectives and considerations] [values] [[multiple values] and rights, in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and, models to achieve sustainable development] [the sustainable use of biodiversity and enhancing the capacities of developing countries to access financial flows] [with preserving, restoring and enhancing biodiversity values] by adopting measures to evaluate its effectiveness, and Parties use legal instruments to ensure that biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming mechanisms prevent impact on biodiversity from all public and private activities and contribute towards biodiversity conservation.

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, **budgets**, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **frameworks**, accounts, **metrics**, and assessments of environmental impacts **and dependencies** at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned **with preserving, restoring and enhancing** biodiversity values.

Argentina: Fully integrate, biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, **ensuring promoting** that all **relevant** activities and

financial flows are aligned with biodiversity **goals values, as far as possible and as appropriate, consistent and in harmony with the convention and other relevant international obligations.**

Brazil: Fully integrate biodiversity values **and the 3 pillars of the convention** into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with **the sustainable use of biodiversity values and enhancing the capacities of developing countries to access financial flows.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Fully integrate biodiversity **multiple values (intrinsic, instrumental and relational)** into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors **related to sustainable development of the economy**, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with **biodiversity [multiple] values [and rights, in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and, models to achieve sustainable development].**

Chile: Fully integrate ~~biodiversity~~ **the diverse values (intrinsic, instrumental and relational) of nature and nature's contribution to people held by different stakeholders** into policies, regulations, planning, **budgeting and** development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **national** accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring **by safeguards** that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity ~~values~~ **objectives and considerations.**

Colombia: Recognize biodiversity values as strategic elements of the economy and fully integrate **them** ~~biodiversity values~~ into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts **and strategic environmental assessments** at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Costa Rica: Fully integrate biodiversity values **special attention to biodiversity threats** into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Cuba: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity ~~values~~ **goals and targets of the Post 2020 GBF.**

Ecuador: Fully integrate **the importance and values** of biodiversity ~~values~~ into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Ethiopia Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, **strategies**, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

European Union and Member States (EU+MS): Fully integrate **values of** biodiversity ~~values~~ **and ecosystem services** into policies, regulations, **programmes**, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **investments, public procurement**, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, **[in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, mining,**

including deep-sea mining, and energy]¹, ensuring that all **public and private** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity **objectives values**.

India: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values and **contribute towards biodiversity conservation**.

Indonesia: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all **relevant** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Iran: Fully integrate **and institutionalize** biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all **socio-economic** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Japan: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all **relevant** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Kenya: Fully integrate biodiversity values **and safeguards** into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Lebanon (supported by Georgia): Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values **and Parties use legal instruments to ensure that biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming mechanisms prevent impact on biodiversity from all public and private activities**.

Mexico: Fully integrate the **diverse values of nature and NCP held by different stakeholders** ~~biodiversity values~~ into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **compensation mechanisms** accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values **by adopting measures to evaluate its effectiveness**.

Peru: ~~Fully integrate~~ **Mainstreaming** biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **accounting systems**, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity ~~values~~ **goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF**.

) processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial **investments** ~~flows~~ are aligned with biodiversity values.

¹ Editorial note: Square brackets in the compilation of textual proposals indicate that the text inside the brackets is still under consideration. It does not indicate a request for deletion.

Republic of South Africa: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all **risk- related and non-risk related** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Switzerland (supported by UK): Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values **goals and targets of the post 2020 GBF.**

Trinidad and Tobago (textual observation, no amendment): *While desirable, the target appears unrealistic, particularly as developing countries are lacking baseline data and funding to value biodiversity and ecosystem services. The target should include aspects of valuing biodiversity and ES separate to the mainstreaming component. There should also be a suggested list of ES for this purpose, as it is unrealistic to value and integrate all ES, and then further attribute these to various components of biodiversity, followed by mainstreaming these into policies and other aspects of governance.*

Uganda (supported by Malawi, Chile): **By 2030, biodiversity values have been fully integrated** ~~biodiversity values~~ into policies, regulations, planning and **budgeting processes,** ~~development processes,~~ poverty reduction strategies, **enhanced national** accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy. ~~ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.~~

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK): [~~Fully integrate~~] **Mainstream** biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, ~~into~~ **accounting systems,** accounts and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values **the goals and targets of the Post 2020 GBF.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Business for Nature (supported by Australia, Uganda, EU+MS): Fully integrate biodiversity values into **governments'** policies, regulations, **budgets,** planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **frameworks,** accounts, **metrics,** and assessments of environmental impacts **and dependencies** at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values **a nature-positive world and that all environmental laws and standards are effectively enforced.**

Finance for Biodiversity (F4B) Foundation (supported by EU+MS and Switzerland): Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, **creating an enabling environment for private and financial sectors to address biodiversity-related risks and opportunities,** and ensuring that all activities and **public and private** financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values **the goals and targets of the Post 2020 GBF.**

Friends of the Earth International (FOEI) / CBD Alliance (supported by Chile): Fully integrate all biodiversity **issues and commitments** values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental **social, cultural, gender and holistic** impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values considerations **thereby ensuring the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and human rights.**

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)/ TEBTEBBA (supported by Australia, Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala, Dominican Republic and EU+MS): Fully integrate biodiversity values into

policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of **cultural environmental and social** impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (supported by EU+MS): Fully integrate biodiversity values **and safeguards** into policies, regulations, **development plans, foreign aid and investment, planning, development processes,** poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts **including strategic and regional environmental assessments** at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows **follow the mitigation hierarchy and** are aligned with **shared goals for** biodiversity values.

Target 15

All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

COMPOSITE TEXT

Adopt regulatory and voluntary measures to ensure that [all] [a percentage of] [relevant] businesses and financial institutions [especially those with significant impact on biodiversity] [regardless of their size, sector, location, operational context, ownership and structure], [in particular large and transnational corporations] **comply with rules and standards for environmental responsibility, integrate biodiversity values into decision making,** reduce biodiversity-related risks **from and** to business, **and regularly** assess, disclose and report on their dependencies and impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity **in all sourcing and supply chains, making the reports available to the public, and preventing, offsetting,** reducing **and eliminating** negative impacts [at least by half] and [increase positive impacts] [contribute to environmental restoration], and apply the precautionary principle **to align all activities to a nature-positive economy, including through the framework of the Taskforce on Nature-Based Financial Disclosures, and moving towards environmentally sound technologies and supporting a circular economy improving efficiency in resource use and extraction, including deep-sea mining, in accordance with environmental, health, social, human and labour rights, and other international standards and agreements, [and accepting responsibilities and obligations for how their activities and impacts on biodiversity, human rights and rights of Mother Earth]**

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: ~~All~~ Businesses, **in particular large and transnational corporations,** (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively ~~reduce~~ **manage** negative impacts, ~~by at least half~~ and increase positive impacts, ~~reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and~~ moving towards the [full] sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Australia: All businesses (~~public and private, large, medium and small~~) **across all sectors are supported to fully integrate biodiversity values into decision making, and regularly** ~~assess and report~~ **and disclose** their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and ~~progressively~~ reduce negative impacts, by

~~at least half and increase positive impacts~~, moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Bhutan: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) **are encouraged to** assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, ~~from local to global~~ and progressively reduce negative impacts, ~~by at least half~~ and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal **while incentivizing businesses to report**.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): **Legislate to require** all public and private **business (especially those with significant impacts on biodiversity)**, to assess, report, **and accept responsibilities and obligations for how their activities impacts on biodiversity and human rights and rights of Mother Earth**, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts, **through regulation of their activities, imposing penalties for infractions, ensuring liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest**, and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: **By efficient use of existing or new policy instruments, such as EIA and Natural Capital Protocol,** All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Brazil: ~~All~~ Businesses assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity and contributions to the sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~from local to global~~, and progressively reduce negative impacts ~~by at least half~~, and increase positive impacts, ~~reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal~~, **supporting bio-based innovation, ensuring ABS compliance and reporting**, and moving towards the sustainability of production practices, consistent with international agreements and obligations.

Colombia: **Increase the number / %/portion of business** (public and private, large, medium and small) **that** assess and report on their dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity, and progressively ~~offset, and~~ reduce negative impacts, ~~by at least half~~ and increase positive impacts, **in all sourcing and supply chains through sustainable patterns of production, improving efficiency in resource use** and reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production, **promoting circular economy practices together with government regulation**.

Cote d'Ivoire: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small), **identify,** assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity **and on ecosystem services**, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, **through compensation and restoration**, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Dominican Republic: **Ensure that** all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts **and repair environmental damage**, reducing biodiversity-related risks **from and** to businesses and **minimizing** extraction towards the full sustainability of production practices, **services**, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Ethiopia: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their **level of dependency** and impacts on biodiversity **and ecosystem functioning**, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least ~~half~~ **75%** and increase positive impacts, reducing

biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Ecuador: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) ~~States Parties must ensure that all businesses enterprises regardless of their size, sector, location, operational context, ownership and structure, but particularly transnational corporations and other business enterprises that undertake business activities of a transnational character,~~ assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, **in accordance to their size sector, operational context and the severity of their impacts,** from local to global, **prevent and** progressively reduce **such** negative impacts by at least [half], **provide effective remedy to biodiversity damages resulting from their activities,** and increase positive benefits **to the achievement of sustainable development,** reducing biodiversity-related risks to their businesses activities, and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal, **in accordance with environmental, health, social, human and labour rights, and other international standards and agreements.**

European Union and Member States (EU+MS): All [relevant] businesses **and financial institutions** (public and private, large, medium and small) **fully integrate biodiversity values into decision making, and regularly** assess and **disclose** ~~report on~~ their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, ~~and progressively~~ reduce negative impacts by at least half and increase positive impacts **to align all activities to a nature-positive economy,** reducing biodiversity-related risks **from and** to businesses and **supporting a circular economy, where** ~~moving towards the full sustainability of extraction,~~ **including deep-sea mining,** and production practices, ~~sourcing and supply chains, and~~ **the use of natural resources and disposal are fully sustainable, applying the precautionary principle.**

Fiji: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce **any** negative impacts, ~~by at least half,~~ and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

India: **Adopt regulatory measures to ensure** all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively ~~reduce~~ **avoid** negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Indonesia: ~~All~~ businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, ~~by at least half~~ and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards ~~the full sustainability of~~ **sustainable use of biodiversity in** extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Japan: (inversion of phrase) - **Progressively reduce global negative impacts, by at least half, and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal. Encourage all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) to assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global.**

Jordan: **Minimize the impact on biodiversity from** all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) **activities by 50% by using green technology as much as possible in carrying out its activities and as stated in the green growth plans** ~~assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.~~

Kenya: Ensure that all financial institutions and all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) **regularly** assess and **publicly** report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity **along their full supply chains and practices** from local to global, and accordingly avoid [progressively reduce] negative impacts and reduce risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal **biodiversity-related risks, and align all activities to a nature-positive economy.**

Mexico (supported by Chile): Adopt regulatory measures ensuring that all relevant businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess, **disclose and** report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity from local to global, and progressively reduce **and avoid their** negative impacts **and participate in the restoration and repair of environmental damages** by at least half and increase **become nature** positive impacts, **contributing to** reduce biodiversity-related risks to businesses, and [move/ing] towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Norway: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, **making the reports available to the public,** and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Russian Federation: Develop recommendations on a national level for business practices to assess and reduce negative impacts on biodiversity.

Senegal: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, **ecosystem services and ecological processes** from local to global, and progressively reduce **eliminate** negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Republic of South Africa: All ~~enterprises~~ **businesses (for profit and not-for profit,** public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Switzerland: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) **a)** assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, ~~and~~ **b)** progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and **c)** increase positive impacts, ~~reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.~~

Uganda: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small), **in compliance with applicable legislation, identify,** assess, **value, prioritize** and report on their dependencies and impacts **on the integrity and sustainability of** biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

UK: Ensure all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, **including through the adoption of the framework of the Taskforce on Nature-Based Financial Disclosures (TNFD),** by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and, **through the adoption of circular economy practices,** moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Vietnam: Businesses participating in supply chains must comply with rules and standards for environmental responsibility to progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, use and disposal.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GBYN) (supported by several Parties): Ensure that all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks **from and to businesses, and moving towards the full sustainability of minimizing** extraction and **moving toward the full sustainability of** production practices, services, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

CBD Alliance (supported by Bolivia (full target) and by Chile (inclusion of “planetary boundaries”): Governments establish regulations for all businesses, trade and investment, prohibiting impacts that pass the limits of planetary boundaries, or affect ecosystem functions and human health or abuse human rights, ensuring full transparency of business impacts, addressing conflicts of interest, ensuring liability and redress, and penalising infractions and the provision of false information about ecological and human rights impacts or the benefits of products.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) for Business for Nature (B4N) (supported by Colombia): Ensure that all businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) **fully integrate biodiversity values into decision making**, and **regularly** assess and ~~report~~ **disclose** on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and ~~progressively~~ reduce negative impacts by at least half and increase positive impacts **to align all activities to a nature-positive economy, contributing to** reducing biodiversity related risks to businesses, and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Target 16

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Establish effective regulatory frameworks and other measures to], [in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption] [E]nsure that [people] [all consumers] are aware of, encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to [~~relevant~~] [accurate and verified] information, **transformative education** and [sustainable] alternatives **to consumption and production patterns**, taking into account [cultural preferences and context] [individual and national socio-economic and cultural conditions consistent with the conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use]], and that all economic sectors **communicate their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems when developing and providing products to people, to eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns** and reduce [by at least half] [by 90%] waste and, where relevant the overconsumption of **biodiversity derived products**, [including [of] food and other [materials] **natural resources**, [to promote food security and the sustainable use of biomass resources], [and allow all peoples to live in harmony with Mother Earth] [and support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption].

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Ensure that people are encouraged **to adopt sustainable consumption patterns** ~~and enabled to make responsible choices~~ and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant ~~the overconsumption~~, food waste and other materials.

Australia: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to [reduce] **eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns** ~~by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption~~, of food and other materials.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): **Establish effective regulatory frameworks and other measures to reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with Mother Earth, in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption, and ensuring that consumer choices are always within sustainable parameters based on access to accurate and verified information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences consistent with the conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use.**

Brazil: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make **sustainable consumption** choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences **and socioeconomic conditions**, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials **to promote food security and the sustainable use of biomass resources, and support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption.**

Colombia: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make **informed and** responsible choices ~~and to increase, sustainable consumption patterns~~, have access to ~~relevant information and, incentives, sustainable diversified alternatives and environmental education~~, taking into account **sustainable** cultural preferences **and socioeconomic conditions**, to reduce by at least [half / 90%] the waste and, ~~where relevant~~ the overconsumption, of food and other ~~materials~~ **goods and services including through circular economy strategies.**

Costa Rica: Ensure that people are encouraged and empowered to make responsible decisions in their choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, in order to reduce **residue** at least half, where appropriate, excessive consumption of food and other materials.

Côte d'Ivoire: Ensure that **populations people are informed, sensitized, and educated** to make responsible choices and have access to relevant ~~information~~ alternatives, **taking into account cultural preferences**, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials

Chile: Ensure that **all sectors consider and communicate their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems when developing and providing products to people**, ~~are encouraged and enabled to make in order to modify consumption patterns through responsible choices~~ **decisions based on access to education and pertinent information** ~~and have access to relevant information and alternatives~~, taking into account cultural preferences, **in order to minimize food and material waste** ~~to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption~~, of food and other materials.

Dominican Republic: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices ~~and have~~ **by facilitating** access to relevant information, **transformative education**, and **sustainable** alternatives, taking into account **socio-economic and cultural necessities** ~~preferences~~, to reduce [by at least half the waste and, where relevant, the overconsumption of **resources including** food and other materials.

Ecuador: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to **consume sustainably and** make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant, overconsumption **and the impact of consumption** of food and other materials, **including by adopting policies and measures to incentivize the demand for more sustainable products and services and stimulate the large-scale adoption of a circular economy.**

European Union and Member States (EU+MS): Ensure that people are **aware of**, encouraged and enabled to make **sustainable consumption** responsible choices, and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural **context preferences**, to reduce by at least half the **[food] waste** and, where relevant **eliminate** the over-consumption of food and other **natural resources materials**.

ALTERNATIVE **[Eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns in particular by reducing [food] waste by half and, where relevant, eliminating overconsumption of other natural resources including ensuring that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives.]**

Ethiopia: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural, **economic and social** preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption of food, **biodiversity and its products**, and other materials.

Guatemala: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account ~~cultural preferences~~ **individual and national socio-economic and cultural conditions**, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

Haiti: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices **and have the necessary and adequate means to do so** and that they have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural and spiritual preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the over consumption, of food and other materials.

India: Support the nature-positive and just transition of relevant productive sector, be ensuring Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce ~~by at least half~~ the waste and **consumption**, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials

Iran: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices; **involve actively in biodiversity management**; and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

Jamaica: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible **and informed** choices and have access to relevant information and **environmentally friendly** alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, **increasing efficiency of production and food storage capacities**, to reduce waste by at least half, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials **through more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.**

Lebanon: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste of food and other materials, and ~~where relevant~~ eliminate unsustainable consumption

Mexico: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to **consume sustainably**, make responsible choices and have access to relevant information, **transformative education**, and alternatives **to consumption and production patterns**, taking into account cultural preferences; **b) to ~~to~~ Reduce [by at least half] the waste**

and, where relevant the overconsumption **of biodiversity derived products, including** of food and other materials.

Morocco: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural **and traditional** preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials

UK: Ensure that ~~people~~ all consumers are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption responsible choices, ~~and have~~ including through access to relevant information and sustainable alternatives, ~~taking into account cultural preference to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials~~ that significantly reduce food and other waste and the impacts of their consumption on biodiversity.

New Zealand: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to **lower the impact of consumption on biodiversity, including** by reducing by at least half (**50%**) the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

Switzerland: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices **on consumption of food and other materials** and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, **to halve the footprint of diets, aligning human and planetary health and** to reduce by at least half the waste, ~~where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.~~

Uganda: By 2030, **waste and unsustainable patterns and practices of harvesting and overconsumption of biodiversity resources, food and other resources have been significantly reduced [halved] taking into account cultural preferences.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Capitals Coalition (supported by EU+MS): Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to **consume sustainably and** make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste, overconsumption **and the impact of consumption** of food and other materials, **including by adopting policies and measures to incentivize the demand for more sustainable products and services and stimulate the large-scale adoption of a circular economy**

CBD Alliance (supported by Bolivia): Ensure **through effective regulatory frameworks** that ~~people~~ **consumer choices are always within sustainable parameters** and ~~have~~ based on access to relevant **and verified** information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences **where these are consistent with biodiversity considerations**, to reduce by at least half the waste and, ~~where relevant~~ overconsumption, of food and other materials.

Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GBYN) (supported by Malawi, EU+MS, Dominican Republic, Mexico (“transformative education”)): Ensure that people are **encouraged, enabled and incentivized** to make responsible choices **and have access to** relevant information, **transformative education, and sustainable** alternatives, taking into account cultural ~~necessities~~ preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

BirdLife International (supported by Colombia, EU+MS, Mexico, Ukraine, Peru): Ensure that people are **informed**, encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to [relevant information and] **sustainable** alternatives, ~~taking into account cultural preferences~~ to reduce by at least half the waste and, ~~where relevant the overconsumption~~ of food and other materials, **and eliminate unsustainable consumption.**

World Animal Protection (WAP) (supported by New Zealand): Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials, **in order to ensure the welfare of humans, environment and animals.**

Target 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.

COMPOSITE TEXT

Establish, **or maintain means to regulate**, strengthen capacity for **transfer, handling and use of products of modern biotechnology and carrying out science-based measures for risk assessment of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology**, and implement [biosafety] [legal, administrative and other] measures [in all countries] to [guarantee the responsible and secure use of biotechnology, in order to] [identify, prevent, [manage], [regulate] [or][and] control the risks associated with the use and release of [living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology, including of synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques,] [biotechnology products] which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health,] [to reduce risk of impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning taking also into account the risks to human health,] [based on scientific evidence and traditional knowledge, as appropriate, [and socioeconomic systems,][taking into account socio-economic considerations, especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous people and local communities] taking also into account socio/economic considerations and implementing measures to ensure that the socio/economic and digital divide between developed and developing countries is not increased [reducing the risk of these impacts] and strengthen capacity for and implement measures to promote awareness of the potential benefit of technological innovation, develop beneficial biotechnological research activities for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and human health and develop, manage and realize potentially beneficial applications of biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the convention, while establishing broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing of the most recent technological developments, ensuring liability and redress for damage, and taking into account the precautionary approach and restoring biodiversity once adverse effects occur, and obtaining the free, priori and informed consent of potentially affected indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to the release of any products of modern biotechnology into their lands, territories and waters, and in line with the precautionary principles and the rights of Mother Earth.*

*Noting that modern biotechnology makes intensive use of DSI on genetic resources and that this target therefore requires a comprehensive solution in the GBF for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of DSI.

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts **effects of living modified organisms resulting from** biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, ~~reducing the risk of these impacts.~~

Australia: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts ~~of~~ **from the use of living modified organisms resulting from**

biotechnology **to reduce risk of impact** on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **legal, administrative and other** measures in all countries to **regulate**, prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of **modern** biotechnology, **including of synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques**, on biodiversity and human health, **taking also into account socio-economic considerations and implementing measures to ensure that the socio-economic and digital divide between developed and developing countries is not increased** reducing the risk of these impacts **while establishing broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing of the most recent technological developments, ensuring liability and redress for damage, and obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of potentially affected indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to the release of any products of modern biotechnology into their lands, territories and waters, and in line with the precautionary principles and the rights of Mother Earth.**

Brazil: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **science-based** measures ~~in all countries~~ for **risk assessment of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology and implement measures to develop beneficial biotechnological research activities for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and human health** ~~to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.~~

Chile: Establish **or maintain means to regulate**, ~~strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent,~~ manage or control **the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, based on scientific-evidence and traditional knowledge, as appropriate** ~~reducing the risk of these impacts.~~

Colombia: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to **identify**, prevent, manage or **and** control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology **products** on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts **and restoring their effects on biodiversity once occurred, while also promoting positive impacts and benefits of biotechnology for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.**

Costa Rica: Establish, ~~strengthen capacity for, and implement~~ **or maintain** measures in all countries to ~~prevent~~ **regulate**, manage or control ~~potential adverse impacts of the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology on biodiversity and which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health,~~ ~~reducing the risk of these impacts~~

Côte d'Ivoire: Establish **and** strengthen capacity ~~for and implement measures~~ in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.

Ecuador: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these **potential** impacts **base on scientific knowledge.**

Ethiopia: Establish, strengthen capacity for **transfer, handling and use of products of modern biotechnology**, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of **modern** biotechnology on biodiversity **ecosystem functioning** and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.

European Union and Member States (supported by Switzerland, South Korea): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity ~~and~~ **taking also into account the risks to human health.**

(The EU+MS suggest that this target should be more ambitious and aims to avoid or minimise both the risk and intensity of negative impacts.)

Guatemala: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of **living modified organisms resulting from** biotechnology on biological diversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.

Malawi: ~~Establish, strengthen capacity for, and Implement measures in all countries, measures to prevent~~ **strengthen capacity, regulate,** manage or control ~~potential~~ adverse impacts of **modern** biotechnology on biodiversity **the environment** and human health **while deriving potential benefits from modern biotechnology and ensuring effective participation in biotechnological research and development,** ~~while reducing the risk of these impacts.~~

Mexico: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **biosafety** measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health **and socioeconomic systems considerations,** reducing the risk of these impacts **and taking into account the precautionary approach.**

Namibia: *Namibia proposes the following footnote at the end of the target:* Noting that modern biotechnology makes intensive use of DSI on GR and that this target therefore requires a comprehensive solution in the GBF for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of DSI.

Peru: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries **to guarantee the responsible and secure use of biotechnology, in order** to reduce, prevent, **control and manage its potential risks and** adverse impacts on biodiversity and human health

South Africa: **Further** strengthen capacity for **the assessment and management of potential impacts of** biotechnology on biodiversity and human health **while promoting effective participation in biotechnological research and development, and allowing benefits from modern biotechnology to be derived.**

Switzerland (supported by South Korea): ~~All Parties fully eEstablish, strengthen capacity for, and~~ **report** ~~in all countries~~ measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, ~~reducing the risk of these impacts.~~

Uganda: **By 2030, capacity has been established and strengthened** in all countries, **and legal, administrative and other measures implemented to enhance the positive socio-economic benefits of biotechnology and regulate,** prevent, manage **and control its potential** adverse impacts on biodiversity and human health, **taking into account socio-economic considerations, especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous people and local communities.**

United Kingdom (supported by Republic of Korea): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **biosafety** measures ~~in all countries~~ to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of **living modified organisms resulting from** biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts, **and realise the benefits of biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

United States of America (USA/Non-Party) (supported by UK, New Zealand): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity **associated with the use, handling, and transboundary movement of living modified organisms and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts. and develop, manage and deploy potentially advantageous applications of biotechnology on biodiversity.**

ETC Group and EcoNexus (supported by Bolivia, Ethiopia, Mexico): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **legal, administrative and other** measures in all countries to **regulate**, prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of **modern** biotechnology, **including of synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques** on biodiversity and human health, **taking also into account socio-economic considerations**, reducing the risk of these impacts **while establishing broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing of the most recent technological developments ensuring liability and redress for damage, and obtaining the free prior and informed consent of all potentially affected indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to the release and/or potential spread of any products of modern biotechnology into their lands, territories and waters.**

Target 17bis:

Establish and strengthen capacity for horizon scanning, assessment and monitoring of emerging technologies that may have an adverse impact on biodiversity, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits and implement legal, administrative and other measures to control these impacts in line with the precautionary principle and the rights-based approach.

Imperial College London (supported by Colombia, UK): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts **and foster, advance and harbour potential positive impacts** of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health to **achieve the objectives of the Convention.**

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (supported by Cote d'Ivoire, EU+MS): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, **taking into account cultural and socioeconomic consideration and** reducing the risk of these impacts.

Island Conservation (supported by Uganda, Micronesia, UK): Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts **while at the same time recognizing the potential positive impacts of biotechnology for the conservation of biodiversity and promoting awareness of the potential benefits of biotechnological innovation.**

Target 18

Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Document, map, eliminate], [identify and measure] [by 2025] the incentives harmful to biodiversity and [redirect, repurpose, divest, reform] reduce, [or] [eliminate] all incentives and subsidies [harmful for biodiversity], taking into account national socio-economic conditions as appropriate, in a globally

[just], **effective** [and equitable] way, reducing [them] [**their annual amount**] [**until they are significantly transformed or eliminated by 2030**] [by at least US\$ [500 billion] [**6 trillion**] per year,] [**starting with**] [including all of] the most **genuinely** harmful subsidies, [**and ensuring that positive incentives are scaled up**] [**and that financial savings are channeled to support biodiversity prioritizing the stewardship by indigenous peoples and local communities, smallholders producers and women**] [**and penalize financial actors who cause biodiversity loss**], in a manner fully consistent with international obligations, [**avoiding trade-distortive policy measures with appropriate safeguards against market risks, including those that could increase costs for developing countries**] and invite the financial sector to align accordingly.

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: ~~Redirect, repurpose, reform,~~ **analyze and phase out** or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, **including subsidies to agriculture production and fisheries**, in a just and equitable way, **while protecting the most vulnerable** reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that **economic incentives and public and private regulations** ~~including public and private economic and regulatory incentives~~, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity **and consistent with WTO rules.****Australia:** ~~Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate~~ Incentives harmful for biodiversity **are being redirected, repurposed, reformed or eliminated**, in a just and equitable way, ~~reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives~~, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are **aimed at being** either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a [**globally**] just and equitable way and **taking into account national socio-economic conditions**, reducing them by at least US\$ [~~500 billion~~] **6 trillion** per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, **and ensure that financial savings are channeled to support biodiversity prioritizing the stewardship by indigenous peoples and local communities, smallholders producers and women; regulate and divest from harmful financial flows, and penalize financial actors who cause biodiversity loss or violate human rights;** ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity **with appropriate safeguards against market risks, including those that could increase costs for developing countries;** and advance governance arrangements that **empower local participants in decision-making, integrate local knowledge and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Brazil: **Document, map, and eliminate** incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way **and taking into account socioeconomic conditions**, ~~reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year~~, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity, **in a manner fully consistent with international obligations, avoiding trade-distortive policy measures.**

Colombia: [~~Redirect, repurpose~~], reform or eliminate, incentives harmful for biodiversity **as appropriate**, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of prioritizing the most harmful subsidies, **taking into account national socio-economic conditions**, and ensure **promote** that incentives, including public and private economic, and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity, **and invite the financial sector to align accordingly.**

Costa Rica: Redirect, redirect, reform or eliminate incentives harmful to biological diversity, in a fair and equitable manner, and quantifying the negative social and economic effects and generating compensation measures on these effects, in order to reduce them until they are significantly transformed or eliminated at the 2030, considering at least 500,000 million US dollars a year, ~~particularly those most harmful subsidies~~, guarantee that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, and generate and generate public fiscal, economic, regulatory incentives or private that promote the transition of

economic activities towards positive effects, or at least neutral to biodiversity, considering the participation of the financial sector, private sector, organized civil society and local governments.

Democratic Republic of Congo: By [year], at the latest, (i) all incentives, including subsidies, known as harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts and thus make savings of at least US\$ 500 billion per year at the global level, (ii) existing incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity, and (iii) only positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions

Ethiopia: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate **direct and indirect** incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that **positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are **put in place in harmony with the CBD and other relevant international laws considering national socio-economic conditions** either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

European Union and Member States (EU+MS): **Identify and measure by [2025] the incentives harmful to biodiversity and** ~~Redirect, [repurpose, reform] 2 or eliminate~~ **or redirect all these** incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just [and equitable] way, reducing ~~them~~ **their annual amount** by at least [US\$ 500 billion] ~~per year, starting with~~ **including** all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that **all** incentives including public [and private] economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity **and that positive incentives are scaled up.**

Japan: Identify and redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, [in a just and equitable way], reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including a ll of the ~~most~~ **genuinely** harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Kenya: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate **all** incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Note: However, we note the reduction of harmful subsidies is a tactic for threat removal but not resource mobilization strategy. Therefore, the number in there of US\$ 500 billion is not to be seen as part of meeting the financing target of US\$ 700 billion annually.

Mexico: Redirect, repurpose, reform, **reduce** or eliminate ~~all~~ **incentives and subsidies** harmful for biodiversity, in a just, **effective** and equitable way, ~~reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies,~~ and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Norway: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, ~~reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year,~~ including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Switzerland: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, ~~in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year,~~ including all ~~of the most~~ harmful

² It is noted that the square brackets in this paragraph indicate that EU and its Member States are still consulting on the bracketed texts. The same applies to the brackets in other textual proposals from EU and its Members States.

subsidies, and **scale up positive** ~~ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives are either positive or neutral~~ for biodiversity.

UK: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, [reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year] ~~including all of the most harmful subsidies~~, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are ~~either positive or neutral~~ for biodiversity.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Business by Nature (supported by EU+MS): ~~Redirect, repurpose, reform or~~ Eliminate or reform **subsidies and** incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, **including by redirecting or repurposing** all of the most harmful subsidies by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, and ensure that all **direct and indirect** incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, **tax and public procurement policies**, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (supported by EU+MS): Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, ~~and~~ ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity **and ensure that the use and ambition of positive incentives are scaled up.**

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (supported by EU+MS): Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them **with an absolute minimum of** by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, ~~including all of the most harmful subsidies~~, and ensure that all incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Target 19

Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

COMPOSITE TEXT

Between now and [By] 2030 [In accordance [with] [to] Article 20 of the Convention] [Developed countries commit to] [increase, recover, improve efficiency and diversify sources of financing] [the financial resources for biodiversity available for implementation of this framework from [all sources] [domestic and international sources, including the private sectors and organizations], at the global level , including new, additional, and effective resources from domestic and international sources.] [an annual amount of] [to] [[by] [reach] [at least US\$ [200] [700] [1000] billion]] [1% of the global GDP] [per year,]] globally [, doubling existing flows from US\$ 200 billion to US\$ 400 billion from] [through the creation of a global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism funded by a 1% levy on retail sales in developed countries of all products derived from biodiversity] [including][of] [new, and additional] innovative [and][as well as] [[effective] and sustainable and efficient easily accessible financial resources] to meet the needs for implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework [for

biodiversity, prioritizing domestic resources, [[have increased to] increasing international financial flows to developing countries], by inter alia [enhancing][increasing [the annual amount of] [including an increase][by] [at least US\$ [10] [>10] [40] [X] [100] [200 to 400] billion] [per year] and increasing X% per year]] [irrespective of any political and economic sanctions flows] [[in] [of] international financial flows equitably allocated] [and within] [address the needs of] [to] developing countries from developed countries and other donors, [prioritizing public financial resources for developing countries, and ensuring that at least 50% of the funds are channeled to countries through direct access modalities by financial entities of the Convention] [developing country Parties, in particular, the least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition], [and/or megadiverse countries] [with an emphasis on megadiverse countries and centers of origin] [through multilateral flows allocated to a Global Fund for Biodiversity under the provisions of Article 21,] [avoiding costs futures and] consistently [[increasing] as well as consistently [leveraging][engaging] [and scaling up] [private [funding][finance]], as appropriate, [and leveraging strategies to raise new and additional US\$ 300 billion to fill the financing gap, including new and additional Global Biodiversity Impact Funds and consumer based approaches for example 1% of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization], [by adopting supportive policy and legal frameworks and incentives and providing concessional finance,] [to meet implementation needs, and fill the funding gap to achieve the framework's goals and targets and a global mobilization of at least US \$ 200 billion per year, and strengthen the creation of] [and]] [[increasing] domestic resource mobilization] [annually increase disincentives for practices harmful to biodiversity, [at all levels of government] [and enhanced effectiveness] [and mobilizing private finance], [creating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans,] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [including through,][[taking into account] the need to leverage private finance, support national biodiversity finance [planning][plans] or similar instruments, using financial resources effectively and efficiently, and synergies with the SDGs, and establish an impact global biodiversity fund to leveraging private finance and from other sources to meet the transformative change required for the post 2020 GBF].

[Target 19.1:] [Ensure all Parties have adequate access to [[and needs to] Ensure [strengthen] training and capacity-building development [[and development] [and] access to and transfer of technology [transfer] [and technical] and scientific cooperation effort and technology transfer have been strengthened by at least X%, [with the active participation of governments, the private sector, the financial sector, subnational governments, and civil society] [to meet the expressed needs for [establishing baseline data/information,] effective implementation, commensurate with [the ambition [of] the goals and targets] of the framework]] and adequate to bring about transformative change in the relationship between people and nature by 2050. [By 2023-4, every country would have updated its capacity needs for implementing their post-2020 biodiversity action plans and at the latest by 2028 countries would have implemented their capacity building plans in line with the strategy on capacity building.]] [achieving a substantial increase in joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes, in order to make technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention available to all Parties, in particular developing countries, and strengthen human resources and scientific research capacities in all Parties for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity].

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: In accordance with article 20 of the convention, increase financial resources ~~from all sources~~ to at least US\$ ~~200-700~~ billion per year, ~~including through~~ new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ ~~XXX~~ 40 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, ~~leveraging private finance,~~ and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning,~~–~~and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Australia: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least [US\$ 200 billion per year], including ~~new, additional and~~ effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Bhutan: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least [US\$ 200 billion] per year, including new, additional, ~~and~~ effective **and easily accessible** financial resources, increasing by at least [US\$ 10 billion per year] international financial flows to developing countries **equitably**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for **establishing baseline data/information**, implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): **In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention**, increase financial resources ~~from all sources~~ to at least US\$ **1.000** ~~200~~ billion per year, **through** including new **and**, additional ~~and~~ effective financial resources, ~~increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries~~, **prioritizing public financial resources for developing countries, and ensuring that at least 50% of the funds are channeled to countries through direct access modalities by financial entities of the Convention**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization **including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways**, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, **developing country Parties, in particular, the least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition** leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Brazil: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional, and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ **40** ~~40~~ billion per year ~~international financial flows~~ to developing countries **through multilateral flows allocated to a Global Fund for Biodiversity under the provisions of Article 21**, **leveraging engaging** private finance, **as appropriate**, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, ~~taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity building and technology, transfer, and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.~~

Target 19bis. **Ensure all Parties have adequate access to** ~~Strengthen capacity building, and technology transfer and scientific~~ **and technical** cooperation, ~~to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework~~ **achieving a substantial increase in joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes, in order to make technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention available to all Parties, in particular developing countries, and strengthen human resources and scientific research capacities in all Parties for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.**

Chile: Increase financial resources from all sources **at the global level** to at least ~~US\$ 200 billion~~ **1% of the global GDP** per year, including new and additional, **as well as effective and efficient** financial resources, increasing by at least ~~X%~~ **US\$ 10 billion** per year international financial flows **allocated to**

developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Colombia: Increase financial resources—from all sources **at the global level**—to at least ~~US\$ 200 billion~~ **1% global GDP** including new, ~~and~~ additional, **effective and efficient**—financial resources, increasing by at least \$US 100 billion per year / **and increasing % per year** international financial flows **allocated to** developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning; and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation **by at least %**, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Costa Rica: Increase, **recover, improve efficiency and diversify sources of financing** ~~financial resources~~ from all sources to at least ~~US\$ 200 billion per year~~, including ~~new, additional and effective financial resources for biodiversity, prioritizing domestic resources~~, increasing **international financial flows to developing countries** by at least US\$ 10 billion per a year ~~international financial flows to developing countries, avoiding costs futures and~~ leveraging private ~~funding finance~~, **to meet implementation needs, and fill the funding gap to achieve the framework's goals and targets and a global mobilization of at least US \$ 200 billion per year, and strengthen the creation of and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, with the active participation of governments, the private sector, the financial sector, subnational governments, and civil society.**

DR Congo: Between now and 2030, ~~Increase financial resources for biodiversity from domestic and international sources, including the private sectors and organizations, all sources reach~~ at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including ~~new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by~~ at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries ~~leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.~~

By 2023-4, every country would have updated its capacity needs for implementing their post-2020 biodiversity action plans and at the latest by 2028 countries would have implemented their capacity building plans in line with the strategy on capacity building.

Cuba: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and ~~effective~~ financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries **from developed countries and other donors**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Ecuador (new): Developed countries commit to ~~Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to~~ **address the needs of** developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Note: It is very important to consider the definition and relation of this target with goal D.

European Union and its Member States: Increase financial resources from all sources to **an annual amount of** at least [US\$ 200 billion] ~~per year~~, [including new, additional and effective financial resources] **by inter alia increasing the annual amount of** ~~by at least US\$ 10 billion per year~~ international financial flows to developing countries by [at least US\$ 10 billion] ~~per year~~, **increasing** ~~leveraging~~ private finance, ~~and~~ increasing domestic resource mobilization, **including through** ~~taking into account~~ national biodiversity finance planning **or similar instruments, using financial resources effectively and efficiently**, and strengthen capacity-building [**and development**] and technology transfer and [**technical and**] scientific cooperation, to meet the **expressed** needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition ~~of the goals and targets~~ of the framework.

Note: The terms “new, additional and effective financial resources” could be referenced e.g. in section H on implementation support mechanisms or in the CoP Decision on resource mobilization, but EU and its MS are open to further discussion. The EU and its MS consider it important to have numerical targets but continue to reflect on the actual figures in the context of the whole GBF.

Guatemala: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, ~~including new, additional and effective financial resources~~, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

India: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional, **innovative** and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for **effective** implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Indonesia: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least 200 billion USD per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least 10 billion USD per year international financial flows to developing countries **and/or megadiverse countries**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen **training and** capacity-building, technology transfer, and **technical and** scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Iran: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial ~~resources~~, **irrespective of any political and economic sanctions flows** to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Jamaica: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least [US\$ 200 billion per year], including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least [US\$ 10 billion per year] **in** international financial flows to developing countries, **as well as** leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and **access to and transfer of** technology and **technical and** scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Japan: Increase financial resources from all sources ~~to at least US\$ 200 billion per year~~, including new, additional and effective financial resources, ~~increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year~~ international

~~financial flows to~~ **and within** developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and **needs to** strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Kenya (on behalf of Africa): Increase financial resources **for biodiversity** from all sources to at least US\$ ~~200~~ **700** billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, **doubling existing flows from US\$ 200 billion to US\$ 400 billion from** international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, **and leveraging strategies to raise new and additional US\$ 300 billion to fill the financing gap, including new and additional Global Biodiversity Impact Funds and consumer based approaches for example 1% of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization, and increasing domestic resource mobilization,** taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Mexico: Increase financial resources from all sources [to at least US\$ 200 billion per year], including new, additional, and effective financial resources increasing [by at least US\$ 10 billion per year] international financial flows to developing countries, **consistently leveraging and scaling up** private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer and **technical and** scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Namibia: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ ~~200~~ **700** billion per year, including **through the creation of a global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism funded by a 1% levy on retail sales in developed countries of all products derived from biodiversity.** ~~new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen~~

Separate target 19bis: Ensure capacity-building, ~~and~~ technology transfer and scientific cooperation ~~efforts, to meet the needs for implementation, are~~ commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework **and adequate to bring about transformative change in the relationship between people and nature by 2050.**

Nigeria: (comment in the chat but no specific textual proposal): Experts note that the true cost of addressing biodiversity loss will be between US\$ 700 billion and US\$ one trillion per year, or an increase of between US\$ 500 and 900 billion per year, the bulk of which should be directed from more developed consumer and high-demand countries to biodiversity rich middle- and lower-income countries. We therefore recommend that commitments in Target 19 be significantly more ambitious.

Norway: Increase financial resources from all sources ~~to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year~~ international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, ~~and increasing~~ domestic resource mobilization **and enhanced effectiveness,** taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, ~~and~~ **synergies with the SDGs.** Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Palau: Increase financial resources from all sources ~~to~~ **by** at least US\$ 200 billion per year ~~including of~~ new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance **by adopting supportive policy and legal frameworks and incentives and providing concessional finance,** and increasing domestic resource mobilization, **creating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans,** taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and

scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Peru: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries **with an emphasis on megadiverse countries and centers of origin**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

South Africa: In accordance to Article 20 of the Convention, ~~increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200~~ **400** billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, ~~leveraging private finance,~~ and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, **and establish an impact global biodiversity fund to leveraging private finance and from other sources to meet the transformative change required for the post 2020 GBF.** ~~and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.~~

Switzerland: Increase financial resources from all sources ~~to at least US\$ 200 billion per year,~~ including new, additional and effective financial resources, **enhancing** ~~[increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year]~~ international financial flows to developing countries, ~~[leveraging private finance, and]~~ increasing domestic resource mobilization, **and mobilizing private finance**, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Trinidad and Tobago: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional, ~~and effective~~ **and sustainable** financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Uganda: Uganda proposes to split Target 19 into 2 parts – with part (i) addressing financial resources, part (ii) focusing on capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer:

Part (i)

By 2030, financial resources ~~from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year,~~ including new **and** additional ~~and effective~~ financial resources **have increased to by at least US\$ 700 billion per year, and increased** by at least US\$ **200 to 400** billion per year **of** international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization. ~~taking into account national biodiversity finance planning.~~

Part (ii):

~~Strengthen~~ Capacity building **development, technology transfer technical** and scientific cooperation **and technology transfer have been strengthened** to meet the needs for implementation commensurate **with** ~~of~~ the goals and targets of the framework.

UK: Increase financial resources from all sources [to at least US\$ 200 billion per year], including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing [by at least US\$ 10 billion per year] international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization **at all levels of government,** taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Business for Nature / WBCSD (supported by EU+MSs): Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, **requiring financial institutions and businesses to integrate biodiversity values into all financial decisions**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Campaign for Nature (supported by Ethiopia, Bhutan and Senegal): Increase financial resources from all sources ~~by~~ at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ ~~10~~ **80** billion per year international ~~financial flows~~ **grants and payments for ecosystem services** to developing countries **and indigenous peoples and local communities**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

ETC Group and EcoNexus (supported by Bolivia): Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology **horizon scanning, assessment, transfer, monitoring** and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

GFC (supported by Bolivia): Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, ~~leveraging private finance~~, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

GYBN (supported by EU+MSs): Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional, effective **and equitable** financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, **ensuring direct availability of funds to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth**, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

TNC (supported by European Union and its Member States): Increase financial resources from all sources ~~to~~ **by** at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (supported by European Union and its Member States): Increase ~~the~~ financial resources **available for implementation of this framework** from all sources, **including new, additional, and effective resources from domestic and international sources**, to at least ~~US\$ 200 billion [X]~~ per year, ~~increasing by~~ **including an increase** of at least US\$ 10 billion [X] per year international financial flows to developing countries, ~~taking into account leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization,~~ taking into account **the need to leverage private finance, support** national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, ~~to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.~~

Target 20

Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

COMPOSITE TEXT

Ensure that **all** [relevant] **education, communication, research and knowledge systems and science relevant to sustainability**, including [the] traditional knowledge, **culture and belief system of men and women**, innovations, practices and **technologies** of indigenous peoples and local communities **where they are located, including by shared** with their [free, prior, and informed consent,] [**“prior and informed consent”** or **“free, prior and informed consent”** or **“approval and involvement”**, under mutually agreed terms and subject to national legislation] [prior and informed consent or approval and involvement] [according to national circumstances] [are aligned with the CBD objectives, fully and equitably recognized, planned, linked with policy and supported with adequate funds and appropriate institutional arrangements, with special regards to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in order to share and increase knowledge and awareness in society, support or] [in epistemological parity between knowledge systems and inter-scientific dialogue] [guides] [contributes towards] [underpin] [base] decision making process [with their free prior and informed consent] for the effective governance and appropriated equitable management conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the effective implementation, reporting, inclusive [monitoring of the framework] [monitoring through comprehensive biodiversity monitoring, data and information sharing, promotion of research, education and awareness, and through the applications of] [and culturally appropriate sustainable development,] and evaluation through the strengthening of national information systems, increasing data sharing and interoperability and allow the transformative implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, and by promoting [recognition of rights of IPLCs][respect for rights,] awareness, transformative education and research including by ensuring that all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably in the context of their cultural circumstances.

Footnote: Noting that this target might be understood to include DSI on genetic resources and therefore require a comprehensive solution in the GBF for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of DSI, including embodied traditional knowledge accessed via DSI

Alternative Text (from Brazil):

Ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and the public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, **prior and informed consent or approval and involvement** guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Bhutan: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, **culture and belief system**, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge **systems**, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, **in epistemological parity between knowledge systems and inter-scientific dialogue**, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Brazil: Alternative Target 20: Ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and the public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.

Colombia: Ensure that **all** relevant knowledge **systems, guide** decision-making for the effective management **and conservation** of biodiversity, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities **shared** with their free, prior, and informed consent, **according to national circumstances**, enabling **implementation and monitoring through the strengthening of national information systems, increasing data sharing and interoperability** and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Congo: By [2030], knowledge, including traditional knowledge, as well as the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, have been improved, widely [shared] [shared and transferred] through education and awareness-raising initiatives, and used in decision-making and the management of biodiversity.

Côte d'Ivoire, Iran, Nepal: supported the target.

Ecuador: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, ~~guides~~ **contributes towards** decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

European Union and Member States (EU+MS): Ensure that relevant **education, communication, research and** knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations, practices **and technologies** of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, ~~guides~~ **underpin decision-making for the effective implementation and monitoring of the framework, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research including by ensuring that all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.**

Guatemala: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge of **men and women**, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, ~~guides~~ **base** decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, **and culturally appropriate sustainable development**, enabling monitoring, and by **promoting respect for rights**, awareness, education and research.

Mexico: Ensure that ~~relevant~~ knowledge **relevant to sustainability**, including traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous **peoples** and local communities, with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides, decision-making for the effective **and equitable** management of biodiversity, enabling **inclusive** monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Namibia: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research. **Footnote: Noting that this target might be understood to include DSI on GR and therefore require a comprehensive solution in the GBF for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of DSI, including embodied traditional knowledge accessed via DSI.**

Republic of Korea: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of IPLCs guides decision-making **process with their free prior and informed consent** for the **appropriate and** effective management of biodiversity **where they are located, including by** enabling monitoring, and promoting awareness, education and research **in the context of their cultural circumstances.**

South Africa: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their **“prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, under mutually agreed terms and subject to national legislation,** guides decision- making for the effective management **conservation and sustainable use** of biodiversity, enabling monitoring **and evaluation,** and by promoting **recognition of rights of IPLCs,** awareness, education and research.

UK: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, **guides decision- making for the effective management of biodiversity, through comprehensive biodiversity monitoring, data and information sharing, promotion of research, education and awareness, and through the applications of innovations and practices and traditional knowledge** of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, ~~guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.~~

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), (supported by Australia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Mexico (on “and culturally appropriate sustainable development” and “respect for rights”), and Norway): Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity **and culturally appropriate sustainable development,** enabling monitoring, and by promoting **respect for rights,** awareness, education and research.

Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) (supported by EU+MS, Mexico (on education), Namibia (on education), and Norway): Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision- making for the effective **governance and** management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, **transformative education,** and research.

CBD Women Caucus (supported by EU+MS): Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective **governance and** management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, **transformative** education and research.

International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity (IUNCBD) (supported by Namibia): Ensure that **all the knowledge systems and science,** including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, **are aligned with the CBD objectives, fully and equitably recognized, planned, linked with policy and supported with adequate funds and appropriate institutional arrangements, with special regards to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in order to share and increase knowledge and awareness in society, support or guide decision making, enable reporting and monitoring and allow the transformative implementation of the three objectives of the Convention.**

Target 21

Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

COMPOSITE TEXT

Strengthen platforms, policies, and processes in accordance with national circumstances, to ensure [equitable,] full, effective and meaningful participation [of all relevant stakeholders, including of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women, girls and youth] [of all stakeholders including Indigenous and Local Communities women and girls] and other stakeholders by guaranteeing the rights of access to information in all decision-making at all levels related to the management of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring the respect of the rights of by [all sectors of society, especially for] indigenous peoples and [local communities], [women and girls, and youth] and recognize and secure their world views, values of nature and nature contributions to people as well as human rights in particular and respect, recognize and support, taking into accounts their rights including those over their knowledge, [lands], territories and biodiversity-related resources, secure the recognition and protection of their legitimate tenure rights and resource rights and traditional knowledge, contributing to solving socio-environmental conflicts, strengthening their collective action and holistic views of living in harmony with Mother Earth, and the support to areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs). as well as by local communities, women and girls, [gender diverse people] [ensure gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment and gender-responsive approaches as well as intergenerational equity] and youth and children, and the safety of human rights defenders in environmental matters, people with disabilities and all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with national circumstances] [in accordance with relevant national legislation] [as acknowledged in relevant national legislation and international obligations].

A. TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina (supported by Mexico): Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by **all, and especially by** indigenous peoples ~~and local communities~~, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by **local communities, women and girls, and youth and children, and the safety of human rights defenders in environmental matters.**

Australia: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, **gender diverse people** and youth.

Bhutan: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and girls, and youth** and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources ~~as well as by women and girls, and youth.~~

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (supported by Mexico on “epistemological parity between knowledge systems and inter-scientific dialogue”): Ensure equitable and effective **and meaningful** participation of **indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women, girls and youth** in all decision-making related to **the management of** biodiversity, **ensuring the respect of the rights of** by indigenous peoples and local communities ~~and respect their rights~~ over **their** lands, territories and **biodiversity-related** resources, **strengthening their collective action and holistic views of living in harmony with Mother Earth, and the support to areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs)** ~~as by women and girls, and youth.~~

Brazil: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth **and all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with national circumstances.**

Colombia: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by **all sectors of society, especially for** indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their rights, **including those over lands, territories and resources and traditional knowledge,** ~~as well as by women~~

~~and girls, and youth~~, contributing to solving socio-environmental conflicts, as well as by women, girls, and youth, in accordance with national circumstances.

Congo: By [2030], effective mechanisms that support and strengthen the participation of all groups of stakeholders, including in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and the youth, are in place and are being used to ensure the conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use and the sharing of benefits from the utilisation of genetic/biological resources.

Costa Rica: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect, **recognize and support** their rights ~~over lands,~~ **over their** territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

Côte d'Ivoire: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making **process** related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girl

Ecuador: Ensure equitable and the effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity **off all relevant stakeholders, including** by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over **their knowledge,** lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

Ethiopia: Ensure ~~equitable~~ **full** and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

European Union and Member States (EU+MS): Ensure equitable, **full** and effective participation in decision-making **at all levels** related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, girls, youth and other stakeholders, ensure, in accordance with relevant national legislation, and** respect their rights **of indigenous peoples [and local communities]** over lands, territories and resources, ~~as well as by women and girls, and youth~~ **and ensure gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment and gender-responsive approaches as well as intergenerational equity.**

Guatemala: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, girls, youth and people with disabilities,** and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources. ~~as well as by women and girls, and youth.~~

India: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth,** and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

Iran: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities **and other relevant stakeholders,** and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth, **subject to national legislation.**

Malawi: Ensure equitable participation **of all stakeholders including Indigenous and Local Communities women and girls** in decision making related to biodiversity **conservation and sustainable use taking into accounts the rights of all.**

Mexico: Ensure ~~full, equitable~~ and effective participation **of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, youth, by guaranteeing the rights of access to information** in decision-making related to biodiversity **at all levels,** ~~by indigenous peoples and local communities,~~ and **recognize and secure** respect their **world views, values of nature and nature contributions to people as well as human rights in particular** rights over lands, territories and resources as well as ~~by women and girls, and youth.~~

Peru: **Strengthen platforms, policies, and processes in accordance with national circumstances,** to ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous

peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

Switzerland: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to **conservation and sustainable use of** biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

Trinidad and Tobago: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

- Local communities, civil society organisations, women, youth and other non-state actors should also be included in the stakeholder listing. They would be all better at enabling local participation and success, in achieving the targets.
- Some aspect of this target should be quantifiable.

Uganda: Ensure that measures are in place to enhance the capacity of IPLCs for full and effective participation in decision making processes related to biodiversity, and respecting their rights over their lands, territories and resources.

UK: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and ~~respect their rights over lands, territories and resources~~, **secure the recognition and protection of their legitimate tenure rights and resource rights** as well as by women and girls, and youth, **as acknowledged in relevant national legislation and international obligations.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (supported by Ecuador): no modification.

Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) (supported by EU+MS): Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity **and access to justice and information** by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and **children & youth, and ensure the safety of human rights defenders in environmental matters.**

Missionary Society of St. Columban (supported by EU+MS): Recommends that the Framework in general incorporate environmental human rights defenders as an important audience to learn from, consult with, support, defend. This amendment can be made specifically to Target 21 and also to Section K, Subsection 21.A

Natural Justice, also on behalf of FARN, ICCA Consortium, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Tebtebba, (supported by EU+MS): Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, **women girls and youth, recognize and** respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, **and ensure the safety of human rights defenders in environmental matters.**

PROPOSED NEW/ADDITIONAL TARGETS

NEW TARGETS PROPOSED BY PARTIES

Costa Rica:

New Target 22. Ensure women and girls equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their informed and effective participation at all levels of policy and decision making related to biodiversity.

Switzerland:

By 2030, ensure strengthened cooperation and enhance synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes and thereby contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the biodiversity framework.

NEW TARGETS PROPOSED BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity (IUNCBD) (supported by Morocco, and Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Take measures in the education and scientific sectors ensuring that by 2030 biodiversity and cultural diversity specialized and transdisciplinary curricula and science/policy studies are fully operationalized and supported at all the levels, including primary, secondary, higher education, and related capacity building and research training programmes, taking into account:

1. the learning processes and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as citizen science
2. the human rights to free, inclusive, equitable and quality education, with special regards to women and marginalized social groups
3. the need to integrate teaching/research/outreach activities in order to effectively impact on the ground and society and contribute to the implementation of biodiversity and sustainability policy

SECTIONS H – K

H. Implementation support mechanisms

Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.³

COMPOSITE TEXT

The effective implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets [will be [supported]] **[facilitated and enhanced] [requires implementation]** through support mechanisms [under the Convention on Biological Diversity] **and its protocols, commensurate with the ambition set out in the Framework, and with the transformative changes required to reach such ambition. These include** [including] the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, **established baseline data/information,** capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, **mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review and the long term action plan for mainstreaming of biodiversity, including by horizon scanning, assessment and monitoring, mainstreaming of biodiversity, programme of work on article 8(j) and related**

³ This list will be updated when the elements are agreed.

provisions, including the global action plan on customary sustainable use as well as through **synergies with** relevant mechanisms under other conventions **at regional and sub-regional level** and international processes, **in line with articles 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the convention**. Wherever possible and appropriate, **implementation support mechanisms will be developed through integrated approaches that engage all relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes**. **Mobilizing resources is essential for achieving the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Resource mobilization requires transformative change across economies and society. A strategic approach to resource mobilization consists of:**

1. **Redirecting or eliminating resources harmful to biodiversity;**
2. **Generating new financial and non-financial resources from all sources, including from private, public, domestic and international sources, as well as innovative financial mechanisms;**
3. **Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use;**
4. **Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services within and across all sectors;**
5. **National biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments.**

Capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge management as well as technology transfer are key means of implementation. Countries are invited to address these Means of implementation through:

1. **Developing a national Capacity building and development plan**
2. **Integrating the plan in their NBSAP**
3. **Integrating the needs for financial resources for this plan in their national biodiversity finance plan**
4. **Express the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the GBF.**

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through **synergies with** relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes, **in line with articles 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the convention**.

Bolivia: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management **including by horizon scanning, assessment and monitoring**, as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

Bhutan: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, **established baseline data/information**, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

Cote d'Ivoire: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, assessment and monitoring, knowledge management as well as through **with synergy** relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

Ecuador: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.^[1]

^[1] This list will be updated when the elements are agreed.

Ethiopia: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions **at regional and sub-regional level** and international processes.

Colombia: ~~The effective~~ implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets ~~will be supported through~~ **requires implementation** support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, **commensurate with the ambition set out in the Framework, and with the transformative changes required to reach such ambition. These include** ~~including~~ the financial mechanism, and strategies for strengthening resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through **synergies with** relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes. ^[1]

European Union and Members States (EU+MS): Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported ~~through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity,~~ **facilitated and enhanced** through support mechanisms ~~under the Convention on Biological Diversity,~~ including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, **mainstreaming of biodiversity** as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

Mobilizing resources is essential for achieving the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Resource mobilization requires transformative change across economies and society. A strategic approach to resource mobilization consists of:

1. **Redirecting or eliminating resources harmful to biodiversity;**
2. **Generating new financial and non-financial resources from all sources, including from private, public, domestic and international sources, as well as innovative financial mechanisms;**
3. **Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use;**
4. **Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services within and across all sectors;**
5. **National biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments.**

Capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge management as well as technology transfer are key means of implementation. Countries are invited to address these Means of implementation through:

1. **Developing a national Capacity building and development plan**
2. **Integrating the plan in their NBSAP**
3. **Integrating the needs for financial resources for this plan in their national biodiversity finance plan**
4. **Express the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the GBF**

UK: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity **and its protocols**, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, **mechanisms for**

planning, monitoring, reporting and review and the long term action plan for mainstreaming of biodiversity, as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

Switzerland: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes. **Wherever possible and appropriate, implementation support mechanisms will be developed through integrated approaches that engage all relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

ETC Group, Third World Network and Global Forest Coalition (supported by Uganda, Egypt): “Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology **horizon scanning, assessment**, transfer, **monitoring and** knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (supported by EU+MS, Australia, Colombia, Norway): Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, **programme of work on article 8(j) and related provisions, including the global action plan on customary sustainable use** as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

I. Enabling conditions

14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration),⁴ intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,⁵ including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

COMPOSITE TEXT

14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches **including at all levels of government [as highlighted in the Edinburgh Declaration⁶] to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government. Sound environmental governance is essential, including a well-functioning judicial and enforcement system. Also, there is the need to recognize the epistemological parity of all biodiversity knowledge systems, including in particular indigenous peoples and local communities' knowledge systems.**

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond [national] Governments, **[including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities as evidence through the Edinburgh Process]**, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. **[Also, it requires to recognize and support the different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development]**

16. **The efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation will be enhanced by mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors, including safety and security to prevent spillover of zoonotic diseases and pandemics under a One Health Approach, as well as strengthening cooperation, synergies and coordination/ by strengthening cooperation and coordination** with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, [including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms].

⁴ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

⁵ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

16Bis. All activities taken under the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework must be based on human rights and intergenerational equity principles such as those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Convention 169, the Akwe:kon Guidelines and the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines, which include universality, equity, equality, inclusiveness, and non-discrimination, rights to customary sustainable use of and secure tenure for lands, territories waters, and, resources, the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and for the protection of human rights defenders.

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring [greater] gender equality and **the empowerment of women and girls, by mainstreaming and gender-responsive approaches**, reducing inequalities, [greater] **full access to education, ensuring the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth, recognizing and strengthening the collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities as stewards of biodiversity**, [employing rights-based approaches],and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and the corresponding reports by the IPCC.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina:

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (~~including through the Edinburgh Declaration~~), intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced ~~for all~~ by **integration synergies** with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.

17. Further, success will depend on **employing a human-rights based approach**, ensuring ~~greater~~ gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, ~~employing rights-based approaches~~, and addressing the ~~full range of indirect drivers~~ **underlying causes of biodiversity loss**, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, ~~including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including~~

17bis. The implementation of the framework will be enabled by the achievement of the sustainable development goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions. [in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]

Bolivia:

14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government. **Also, there is the need to recognize the epistemological parity of all biodiversity knowledge systems, including in particular indigenous peoples and local communities' knowledge systems.**

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration),¹¹ intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. **Also, it requires to recognize and support the different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development.**

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, **ensuring the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth, recognizing and strengthening the collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities as stewards of biodiversity**, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Colombia:

Item I, paras 15-16-17:

, ~~representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity~~, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

New para 17: Success in the implementation of the Framework also requires:

- a) **Recognition of intergenerational equity**
- b) **Mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors**
- c) **Safety and security in use of biodiversity to prevent spillover of zoonotic diseases and pandemics under a One Health Approach, and...**
- d) Efficiency and effectiveness **in implementation** ~~enhanced for all by integration synergies~~ with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.

...

18. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities...

European Union and Member States:

14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires **inclusive and** integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government. **Sound environmental governance is essential, including a well-functioning judicial and enforcement system.**

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration),¹² intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

16. ~~The~~ Efficiency and effectiveness **of the implementation** will be enhanced ~~for all~~ by **strengthening cooperation and coordination** ~~integration~~ with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, ~~including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.~~

16bis. Implementation of the framework must respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, as set out in in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and in human rights law, including their right to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring ~~greater~~ gender equality and **the** empowerment of women and girls **by mainstreaming and gender-responsive approaches**, reducing inequalities, ~~greater~~ **full** access to education, employing rights-based approaches ensuring intergenerational equity and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,¹³ including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ethiopia:

Para 15, line three, after the word "...Declaration" we would like to suggest the inclusion of "**...UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration...**".

Jamaica:

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration), intergovernmental organizations, the Biodiversity Liaison Group, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

Mexico:

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, **including human rights, respecting the principles of intergenerational equity** and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,⁶ including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Responsibility and transparency.

Morocco:

Add to paragraph 17, after IPBES report, "**the information stated in the last report of IPCC published recently**"

New Zealand:

Paragraph 17: "...employing rights-based approaches **including, where appropriate, the rights of nature**, and addressing the full range of drivers of biodiversity loss..."

⁶ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

Switzerland:

16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms **such as the establishment of a liaison mechanism among Parties to the various biodiversity-related conventions at an intergovernmental level.**

UK:

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments **(as highlighted in the Edinburgh Declaration)**, cities and other local authorities ~~(including through the Edinburgh Declaration)~~, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by **strengthening cooperation and coordination** ~~integration~~ with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, ~~employing rights-based approaches~~, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (supported by Singapore): inclusion of "sub-regional" in para 16.

Birdlife International (supported by Colombia):

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches **including the right to a healthy environment**, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Or alternatively:

Paragraph 16bis: **All activities taken under the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework must be based on human rights, including the right to a healthy environment, and intergenerational equity principles such as those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Convention 169, the Akwe:kon Guidelines and the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines, which include universality, equity, equality, inclusiveness, and non-discrimination, rights to customary sustainable use of and secure tenure for lands, territories waters, and, resources, the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and for the protection of human rights defenders.**

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) (supported by the EU+MS, Uganda, Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland)

16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional, **bilateral, transboundary** and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.”

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (supported by Norway):

14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires a **human rights-based approach**, integrative and **equitable** governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.

15bis **All activities taken under the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework must be based on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights, as well as of human rights principles such as those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Convention 169, the Akwe:kon Guidelines and the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines, and which include universality, equity, equality, inclusiveness, and non-discrimination, respect for all human rights of all persons and peoples as indivisible, including women and youth, recognition of rights to customary sustainable use of and secure tenure for lands, territories waters, and, resources, the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and for the protection of human rights defenders.**

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, (supported by several Parties):

16. Effective implementation, enabling conditions and monitoring of the framework would require ensuring collaboration and synergetic approaches with other relevant multilateral agreements. In addition, in this section is relevant to make reference to **existing mechanisms for collaboration and synergies such as the Rio and Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) of Conventions**, bringing together the heads of the Secretariats of eight biodiversity-related conventions and the signature of memoranda of cooperation and agreed joint work plans.

Regions4 (supported by Colombia, Singapore and Mexico):

14. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches, **including at all levels of government (as highlighted in the Edinburgh Declaration)**, to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond ~~national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration)~~, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

World Animal Protection (WAP) (supported by New Zealand):

It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration), intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the

scientific community, **veterinary and animal welfare experts**, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) for Business for Nature (B4N) (supported by the EU+MS, UK, Colombia):

In paragraph 15, include at the end of the paragraph: "... citizens at large, and other stakeholders, **including by integrating non-state actors plans and commitments in national commitments.**

Additional paragraphs to section I, **"Parties should support business and financial institutions to transition towards a nature-positive economy, including by supporting the development of standardized metrics to measure the value of impacts and dependencies on biodiversity, supporting and requiring business to internalize environmental externalities and integrate their impact and dependencies on nature in decision-making, risk management, supply chain management and external disclosure. This will require: a) standardizing metrics, tools, reporting approaches and guidance to undertake robust corporate natural capital assessments and accounting; b) promoting guidance on nature-related financial disclosures; and c) providing contextual natural capital data from national statistical systems.**

"Support and training should be provided to the appropriate government organizations to implement the updated System of Environmental - Economic Accounting (SEEA-EA), with the aim to mainstream biodiversity into government accounting and use this as a basis to provide economy-related data on biodiversity to business."

J. Responsibility and transparency

19. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.⁷ These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:

- (a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;
- (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;
- (c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.

20. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complemented by national reporting under the Protocols and integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

21. The development of additional and complementary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the framework and report on commitments and actions.

COMPOSITE TEXT

18. [The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, **including community-based**

⁷ Parties to the Convention would have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as set out in decision 15/--. This will be developed on the basis of discussions under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as reflected in CBD/SBI/5/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

monitoring information systems and follow-up, reporting and review. [Countries,] Parties to the Convention[,] have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review **in line with Articles 6 and 26 of the Convention, with the full and effective participation of IPLCs and relevant stakeholders.**⁸ The[se] enhanced mechanisms **must be effective, comprehensive and cyclical and include the three following components for planning, monitoring, reporting and review to allow for a more effective for strengthened implementation**, transparent communication of progress [to all [revised or updated National Biodiversity Actions plans following the adoption of the GBF, communication of national reports at regular intervals on measures which parties have taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the GBF and their effectiveness following the evaluation of collective efforts towards the implementation of the GBF [the global stocktake], allowing], [timely course correction] **of national efforts towards the objectives of the Convention and the GBF** and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the **administrative** burden at the national and international levels, **as detailed in decision 15/xx (relevant COP Decision) (by)[1]**:

- a. [Establishing national targets (as part of national **biodiversity** strategies and action plans and) **[Revising and updating) national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)** as contributions] [towards the achievement of **all the global goals and targets**] **[commensurate and aligned with the global targets]** in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and models to achieve sustainable development;
 - a. *bis* [by xx, translate this framework and its targets into relevant national and regional planning processes, including strengthened][Communicating revised or updated][Updating) National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), [where needed] [and other relevant strategies and plans], [specifying how national efforts will contribute towards the achievement of the global goals and targets of the GBF][to align with the global goals and targets][in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework][shortly after CBD COP-15][in line with guidance provided by COP decision 15/xx)];
- b. [Reporting][Communicating][through national reports][National reporting][on how][national efforts have contributed to the implementation towards][national targets and actions in NBSAPs relate to the achievement of][the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets][the goals and targets of the GBF][on the implementation of [national targets] to review progress toward them], [using headline and other indicators and other relevant assessments][based on the adopted set of headline indicators and complemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and aligned, with other reporting processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals and biodiversity related multilateral environment agreement reporting by using the modular data reporting tool DaRT][through strengthened monitoring and reporting, including national reports], in particular the assessment to the support of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities, [to enable the collation of national targets] in relation to **all the global [action] goals and targets,** as needed, [and their **voluntary** adjustment **[and adjusting them as needed to achieve]** [to match][striving to achieve][the global goals and [action] targets][and, as necessary, the ratcheting up of ambition [implementation] and corresponding implementation efforts][as appropriate, according to countries' national reporting systems and planning systems][in accordance with national circumstances], in line with guidance in COP decision 15/xx.
 - b. *bis*. Enabling a technical expert review of national reports submitted by each Party under paragraph (b) of this Article, in accordance with guidance adopted by COP]
- c. [[Enabling the] evaluation [review] of [national and] collective [progress and barriers to][towards the implementation of the [global] goals and] [actions against] targets.]

- d. [by xx,][Establishing a periodic global biodiversity stock take, to] [periodic][review] [assess the collective][of global ambition and] progress [in implementing this framework] [towards the objectives of the GBF] in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, [considering all objectives of the CBD and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of the best available science, in line with guidance for the Global Biodiversity Stocktake adopted by COP.] to be undertaken by future Conferences of the Parties based on the above information, including a mid-term and full-term review for the period to 2030.
- e. **Should the means of implementation especially support provided to developing countries be sufficient, further voluntary, Communicating [of] revised or updated NBSAPs [by Parties], based on the outcome of the Global biodiversity Stocktake, [informed by the outcome of the GBSTs], allowing for increased national efforts towards the achievement of the global goals and targets in a nationally determined manner [ratcheting up of implementation]], could be considered.**
[(e) by xx, ramp up the delivery of plans and actions at the national and regional level].
- f. [Request the COP session after the full-term GBST for post-2020 GBF to consider if it is necessary to] [Establishing a future-proof cyclical system consisting of the elements a-e] based on experiences achieved during the implementation of post-2020 GBF.[This four-year cycle will repeat itself, with another review of progress by 2028 and another ramping up of plans and actions by 2030]
19. These mechanisms [**include ratchet mechanism informed by science to ensure that the 2050 vision and 2030 mission are achieved**] are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by national reporting under the Protocols and [integrated] **in synergy** with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals **to recognize and ensure synergies, co-benefits and trade-offs.**
20. [The development of additional and complimentary approaches is] [**Other**] [**non-Party**] actors should be encouraged to [allow other actors to] contribute to the implementation of the framework **through complementary** [[and report on] commitments and actions] **including IPLC reporting and review through community-based monitoring information systems and local biodiversity outlooks [and report thereon]. through the national reporting process on commitments, through the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People.**
21. **Developing and implementing national, regional and global targets and action plans for non-state actors, including all productive sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains.**

[1] Taking into account paragraphs 2 and 7 in the OEWG-2 recommendation, this list will be updated when elements the relevant SBI3 recommendations on resource mobilization, capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation are agreed.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina:

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review **in line with Articles 6 and 26 of the Convention.** These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the

next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, **as detailed in decision 15/xx (relevant COP Decision) by:**

- ~~(a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;~~
- ~~(b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;~~
- ~~(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.~~

19. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by national reporting under the Protocols and **integrated in synergy** with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Bolivia:

- (a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets **in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and models to achieve sustainable development;**
- (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets, **as appropriate, according to countries' national reporting systems and planning systems;**
- (c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets, **in particular the assessment to the support of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

China:

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. ~~Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.^[1] These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:~~

- (a) Establishing national targets as part of national **biodiversity** strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;
- (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their **voluntary** adjustment ~~to match~~ **striving to achieve** the global action targets;
- (c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.

(e) **{Alt. to Norwegian proposal, and to be discussed under SBI-3} Should the means of implementation especially support provided to developing countries be sufficient, further voluntary communicating of revised or updated NBSAPs by Parties, informed by the outcome of the GBSTs, could be considered.**

(f) **{Alt. to Norwegian proposal, and to be discussed under SBI-3} Request the COP session after the full-term GBST for post-2020 GBF to consider if it is necessary to establish a future-proof cyclical system consisting of the elements a-e) based on experiences achieved during the implementation of post-2020 GBF.**

19. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by national reporting under the Protocols and integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

20. The development of additional and complimentary approaches is encouraged to allow ~~other non-Party~~ **actors** to contribute to the implementation of the framework and report on commitments and actions **through Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People**.

¹¹ Parties to the Convention would have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as set out in decision 15/--. This will be developed on the basis of discussions under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as reflected in CBD/SBI/5/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Colombia: Suggest adding a footnote, as in other sections.

Text suggestion:

Taking into account paragraphs 2 and 7 in the OEWG-2 recommendation, this list will be updated when elements the relevant SBI3 recommendations on resource mobilization, capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation are agreed.

Cuba: 18 (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, ~~and their adjustment to match the global action targets~~

European Union and Member States:

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.¹ These mechanisms allow for **a more effective implementation**, transparent communication of progress ~~to all~~, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the **administrative** burden at the national and international levels, by:

- a. ***Bis* Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and other relevant strategies and plans, in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework shortly after CBD COP-15;**
- a. Establishing national targets ~~as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions~~ towards the achievement of **all** the global **goals and** targets;
- b. Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global ~~action~~ **goals and** action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global **goals and** action targets;
- c. Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets **through strengthened monitoring and reporting, including national reports, and, as necessary, the ratcheting up of ambition and corresponding implementation efforts.**

20. ~~The development of additional and complementary approaches, is~~ **Other actors should be** encouraged to ~~allow other actors to~~ contribute to the implementation of the framework **through complementary and report on** commitments and actions **and report thereon.**

Jamaica:

20. The development of additional and complimentary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the framework ~~and report on commitments and actions.~~ **through the national reporting process on commitments.**

Japan: Japan also see the NBSAPS and National Reports as the main and important mechanisms of the Convention, as Australia expressed in the chat. And therefore supports the text proposals in the non-paper by UK, Norway and Switzerland.

Textual suggestions:

18.

- (a) Establishing national targets as part of national **biodiversity** strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;
- (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;
- (c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.

19. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by national reporting under the Protocols **and other relevant international agreements**, and integrated with other processes ~~and other relevant multilateral conventions~~ including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Mexico:

18. (b) Reporting **on the implementation of** national targets to **review progress** ~~enable the collation of national targets~~ in relation to the global action targets, ~~as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets.~~

Norway:

18. ~~The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. The enhanced mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review allow for transparent communication of revised or updated National Biodiversity Actions plans following the adoption of the GBF, communication of national reports at regular intervals on measures which parties have taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the GBF and their effectiveness following the evaluation of collective efforts towards the implementation of the GBF (the global stocktake), allowing timely course correction of national efforts towards the objectives of the Convention and the GBF by:~~

a. Communicating revised or updated NBSAPs specifying how national efforts will contribute towards the achievement of the global goals and targets of the GBF in line with guidance provided by COP decision 15/xx

b. Communicating through national reports, how national efforts have contributed to the implementation towards the goals and targets of the GBF, in line with guidance in COP decision 15/xx.

c. Enabling a technical expert review of national reports submitted by each Party under paragraph (b) of this Article, in accordance with guidance adopted by COP

d. Establishing a periodic global biodiversity stock take, to assess the collective progress towards the objectives of the GBF in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering all objectives of the

CBD and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of the best available science, in line with guidance for the Global Biodiversity Stocktake adopted by COP

e. Communicating revised or updated NBSAPs, based on the outcome of the Global biodiversity Stocktake, allowing for increased national efforts towards the achievement of the global goals and targets in a nationally determined manner (ratcheting up of implementation)

f. Establishing a future-proof cyclical system consisting of the elements a-e)

Peru:

18. (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets, **in accordance with national circumstances;**

Switzerland:

18.

(a) ~~Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and~~ **Revising and updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)** as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;

(b) ~~Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets~~ **on how national targets and actions in NBSAPs relate to the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets;**

(b) bis National reporting based on the adopted set of headline indicators and complemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and aligned, with other reporting processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals and biodiversity related multilateral environment agreement reporting by using the modular data reporting tool DaRT;

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK):

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. ~~Countries, Parties~~ to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. These mechanisms allow **for strengthened implementation**, transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:

(a) bis Updating NBSAPs where needed to align with the global goals and targets;

(a) Establishing national targets as part of national **biodiversity** strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global **goals and** targets;

(b) ~~Reporting~~ **Communicating** national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global **goals and** action targets, as needed, and their ~~adjusting~~ **them as needed** to ~~match~~ **achieve** the global **goals and** action targets;

(c) ~~Enabling the~~ **National reporting and** evaluation of national and collective **progress and barriers to implementation of the goals and** actions against targets, **using headline and other indicators and other relevant assessments;**

(c bis) Periodic reviews of global ambition and progress to be undertaken by future Conferences of the Parties based on the above information, including a mid-term and full-term review for the period to 2030.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Capitals Coalition/Business for Nature (supported by EU+MS):

19. These mechanisms are aligned with and, where appropriate, complimented by national reporting under the Protocols and integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals **to recognize and ensure synergies, co-benefits and trade-offs.**

Additional paragraphs for section J:

Developing and implementing national, regional and global targets and action plans for non-state actors, including all productive sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains

These mechanisms must be effective, comprehensive and cyclical and include the three following components: (a) by xx, translate this framework and its targets into relevant national and regional planning processes, including strengthened NBSAPs; (b) by xx, review the progress made in implementing this framework; (c) by xx, ramp up the delivery of plans and actions at the national and regional level. This four-year cycle will repeat itself, with another review of progress by 2028 and another ramping up of plans and actions by 2030

These mechanisms include ratchet mechanism informed by science to ensure that the 2050 vision and 2030 mission are achieved

BirdLife International, ClientEarth, Friend of the Earth Europe (FOE) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (supported by Norway and by European Union and its Member States):

18.

- a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and ~~as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;~~ **commensurate and aligned with the global targets**
- b) Reporting **on the implementation** of national targets to **review progress towards them in relation to all global action targets** ~~enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;~~
- c) ~~Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.~~ **Enabling the review of collective progress towards the implementation of the global targets and the ratcheting up of implementation.**

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (supported by European Union and its Member States):

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, **including community-based monitoring information systems and follow-up**, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, **with the full and effective participation of IPLCs and relevant stakeholders.** These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation

of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:

20. The development of additional and complementary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the framework and report on commitments and actions **including IPLC reporting and review through community-based monitoring information systems and local biodiversity outlooks.**

NON-TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS

IUCN (supported by Switzerland, Colombia, Ukraine, Norway)

The “line of sight” of the framework should be strengthened. Each national target must “add up” to the relevant global target to make national level contributions transparent and measurable. Regular 'biodiversity stocktakes' will be needed to enhance ambition, resources and implementation

CMS (supported by Switzerland, South Africa and Morocco)- Paragraph 18 provides the best opportunity to achieve synergies for national implementation of the various biodiversity related agreements. It could be improved by calling for NBSAPs to include commitments of Parties to all relevant biodiversity-related agreements.

K. Outreach, awareness and uptake

22. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:

(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;

(c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.

COMPOSITE TEXT

K. Outreach, **education**, awareness and uptake

21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all [stakeholders] **actors** is essential to effective implementation **and behavioural change**, including by:

(a) **Through education and communication** [I]increasing understanding, **education**, awareness and appreciation of the **multiple intrinsic** [values] of biodiversity **and ecosystems services** [, including the associated **traditional** knowledge, [values and], approaches **and cosmovisions** used by indigenous peoples and local communities **with their free, prior and informed consent, as well as biodiversity’s contribution to sustainable development;**]

(b) Raising awareness of all actors of **actions to implement**, [the existence] **and relevance** of, the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework **to enable their active engagement in implementation and the monitoring of** [and] **the progress** [made] towards their achievement **of its goals and targets with a specific focus on the language used, level of complexity and thematic content adapted to the specific groups of actors, including to promote material that can be translated, by the State or civil society, into indigenous languages;**

(c) Promoting or developing **repositories**, platforms and partnerships **and action agendas**, including with media [and], civil society **and educational institutions**, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences **and to allow for adaptive learning** in acting for biodiversity.

(d) **Integrating transformative education on biodiversity and cultural diversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting values and behaviours that are consistent with living in harmony with nature.**

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina:

(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of ~~the values of~~ biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, ~~values~~ and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;

Bolivia:

(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the **multiple** values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, ~~values and~~ approaches **and cosmovisions** used by indigenous peoples and local communities;

Colombia:

Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:

(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity **and ecosystem services**, including the associated **traditional** knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities, **as well as biodiversity's contributions for sustainable development**

(b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence **and relevance** of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;

(c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.

Ecuador:

(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the **intrinsic** values of biodiversity, ~~including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;~~

Ethiopia:

(a) Increasing understanding, education, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;

European Union and Member States (EU+MS):

K. Outreach, **education**, awareness and uptake

21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all ~~stakeholders~~ **actors** is essential to effective implementation **and behavioural change**, including by:

(a) **Through education and communication** ~~I~~increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity **and ecosystem services**, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities **with their free, prior and informed consent**;

(b) Raising awareness of all actors of **actions to implement** the ~~existence of the goals and targets of the~~ post-2020 global biodiversity framework and **the** progress made towards their achievement **of its goals and targets with a specific focus on the language used, level of complexity and thematic content adapted to the specific groups of actors**;

(c) Promoting or developing **repositories**, platforms and partnerships **and action agendas**, including with media, ~~and~~ civil society, **and educational institutions** to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences **and to allow for adaptive learning** in acting for biodiversity.

Jamaica:

(b) Raising awareness of all actors ~~of the existence of the~~ goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework **to enable their active engagement in implementation and the monitoring of** ~~and~~ progress ~~made~~ towards their achievement;

Mexico:

(b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement; **including to promote material that can be translated, by the State or Civil Society, into indigenous languages**;

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (supported by Australia, Colombia, and Mexico):

(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated **traditional** knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with **local and national** media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.

Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) (supported by Bhutan, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Norway):

(d): Integrating transformative education on biodiversity and cultural diversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting values and behaviours that are consistent with living in harmony with nature.

University of Cambridge Conservation Leaders Alumni Network (UCCLAN) (supported by Mexico):

(b) Raising awareness **and inspire action** of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement.

B. REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

There is overall broad support among Parties for inclusion of Targets 14 to 21 as well as Sections H to K. Many Parties however proposed amendments and a few Parties and observers (supported by Parties) proposed the inclusion of additional targets in order to better capture certain aspects.

On quantified targets (cf. targets 15, 16, 18 and 19), Parties expressed a broad range of views on the numbers that were proposed in the first draft. Some Parties expressed a preference for not having such quantifications in specific targets. Other Parties supported quantitative targets in general terms and either expressed a need for further discussion or proposed alternative numbers.

A number of Parties highlighted the interlinkages between specific targets. While this could be a potential point of convergence in some cases, it is contentious in others, with a number of Parties for instance underscoring that Target 18 does not relate to Target 19.

Several Parties highlighted the importance of keeping the targets focused and concise. Many Parties however suggested inclusion of additional elements which in their totality create a tradeoff between a finer granularity and the expressed wish to stay concise. Many of the topics covered by Targets 14 to 21 and Sections H to K are also covered by potential ancillary products currently under development by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, such as the Long-term Approach to Mainstreaming; the Capacity-building Strategy, the Strategy for Resource Mobilization; etc. From this perspective, further discussion could usefully focus on the requisite level of granularity to be achieved in the post-2020 GBF, and the appropriate “packaging” of content in the Targets, any related Section, and any related ancillary product.

On **Target 14**, there is seemingly some common understanding among Parties that biodiversity values need to be reflected broadly across governments at all levels, policy instruments, sectors and society. Parties have however different views on which concept, or concepts, would best express these values and their importance. Parties expressed a broad range of views on whether to use “biodiversity values” as a concept or to replace it with other concepts, and whether and how to broaden or complement it. Parties provided a number of proposals on where (i.e. in what instruments, in what economic sector, etc.) such consideration or integration needs to take place; for instance, whether and how to explain/clarify the concept of aligning financial flows and with what, what to include and at what level of detail. Thus, there is still some way ahead in producing an agreed list of relevant instruments and sectors at the global level that should be referenced. Some Parties also expressed the need to avoid bringing main issues addressed by other targets in the GBF into this target, in order to avoid duplication and overburdening the text. Many Parties stated that making reference to “biodiversity values” at the end of the paragraph was redundant and unclear, they suggested to align the target to the goals and targets of the GBF or the 3 objectives of the Convention. Further work could involve Parties and observers (from the public and private sector) to revise this target in relation to target 15.

On **Target 15**, a number of Parties proposed to better highlight the role of governments vis-a-vis businesses, with important differences however as regards the modalities with which this role would be exercised (i.e., supporting, incentivizing, regulating, etc.). Several Parties proposed to use a rights-based approach across nature and people. A number of Parties proposed to include references to specific concepts to describe the positive end point to achieve (e.g. circular economy, nature-positive economy,...) as well as the tools or methodologies for achieving it (natural capital, ABS compliance, green technologies, Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosure, etc.). Several Parties pointed to the need to have clear metrics to measure success. Future work could address the requisite level of specificity regarding these concepts, and the scope of the target, e.g. whether to include differentiated references to, and responsibilities for, specific sectors or businesses, different levels of governments, or non-State actors.

For **Target 16**, a number of Parties proposed to better highlight the role of governments in achieving sustainable consumption. Several Parties expressed reservations with regard to the term “overconsumption”

and suggested amendments to reflect cultural differences and belief systems as well as specific socioeconomic circumstances. A number of Parties proposed to expand food to other natural resources. Some Parties were of the view that quantifying the targets as regards non-food waste and overconsumption needed further consideration. Some Parties suggested inclusion of the role of businesses in offering sustainable consumption choices, thus highlighting a link with target 15, and noted also the role of a range of rights- and stakeholders and international processes and organizations.

While the inclusion of **Target 17** addressing biotechnology was generally welcomed, different views were expressed regarding the scope of the text of the target. Some suggested that the target should refer to biotechnology broadly, while others proposed a reference to living modified organisms resulting from (modern) biotechnology and emphasized the need to use the language of the Convention (Articles 8(g) and 19) and in the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Some Parties proposed a focus on risk assessment and management of living modified organisms. Parties expressed a broad range of views on the scope of the target, and this could be an important focus for further work: While several Parties proposed a focus on addressing potential adverse effects of biotechnology on biodiversity, others were of the view that the target should include references to the beneficial applications of biotechnology on biodiversity, and still others were of the opinion that the target should reflect both aspects in a balanced manner.

Parties broadly agree on the relevance of **Target 18**; however, a number of Parties also expressed reservations in relation to the proposed numerical target, and proposed a wide range of alternative numbers or proposed to not include a numerical target in the first place. Several Parties noted the importance of referencing national socioeconomic circumstances and of achieving consistency with other international obligations. A number of Parties proposed to include references to specific economic sectors. There were several proposals pertaining to the specific actions taken on harmful incentives and further conceptual work could seek to further clarify the range of actions to be taken and how to measure its results. Some delegations raised the need to clarify what is understood by “harmful incentives” and “positive incentives”, as well as the need to avoid that the target would cause barriers for trade. Further work would require also to determine if the actions of the target shall apply for all harmful incentives or if shall be differentiated between the most harmful and harmful incentives. The need to identify/map the harmful incentives was raised by some as one of the main actions to be taken in the target. While some Parties see Target 18 and 19 as complementary, others highlight that Target 18 do not address financing for closing the gap need to conserve biodiversity.

While there was broad agreement on the importance of **Target 19** and on the need to increase international flows, Parties were quite far apart in terms of modalities and amounts. The majority of comments related to the resource mobilization element of the target, with some Parties proposing to separate the elements on capacity building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation by creating sub-targets. There was a broad range of views expressed on the relative importance of specific funding streams and sources, and the associated quantitative targets. Parties also expressed a broad range of views on whether to have quantitative targets in the first place, if so, at what amounts and with what dimension (USD; percentages, etc.). A number of Parties underscored the linkages with other targets, in particular Target 18 above, while others expressed the view that Target 18 does not address resource mobilization. Several Parties proposed inclusion of a dedicated biodiversity fund for eligible countries. Further work is needed with the involvement of Parties and key stakeholders to review this target, consider its division in two parts and its relation to target 18.

While the importance of **Target 20** was broadly recognized, some Parties suggested incorporating additional safeguards in addition to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and proposed a range of amendments. There was convergence regarding the relevance of IPLCs and traditional knowledge. Other elements also need further discussion in a comprehensive approach, including cultural and belief systems, inter-scientific dialogue, epistemological parity, knowledge systems, and cultural circumstances. Several Parties note that the target needs to be outcome-oriented.

Parties likewise expressed overall broad support for **Target 21**, but conveyed different views on whether and to what extent to further elaborate the target by using or further developing specific concepts (e.g.

tenure and resource rights); whether and to what extent identify specific tools and approaches (e.g. indigenous peoples and local communities ICCAs); whether to expand this target to other groups, beyond those already referenced. The need to include the protection of environmental leaders was raised by some delegations, as well as the need to include other relevant actors.

On **Section H**, there was general agreement that key elements of the implementation mechanism need to be reflected in the framework. Some Parties and observers (supported by Parties) emphasized the need to include the mechanisms of planning, monitoring, reporting and review of implementation of the framework, as well as their interconnection with related strategies and processes, including the Long-Term Approach to Mainstreaming, the Working Group on Article 8(j), and others. Others underlined the need to include integrated approaches that engage all relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes. However, a number of Parties noted that this should follow and align with the outcomes of the negotiations under SBI (where additional details on the implementation mechanisms are being elaborated).

On **Section I**, several Parties highlighted the role of subnational and local governments as part of integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches. Several Parties wanted to reference relevant players, mentioning the integration of non-State actors' plans into national commitments. Several Parties sought to strengthen or establish, as appropriate, cooperation mechanisms to mainstream biodiversity and strengthen cooperation in sectors; with several references made to the One Health Approach with a view to prevent spillovers of zoonotic diseases and pandemic. Parties also proposed amendments to reflect synergies and coordination with relevant MEAs and other relevant international processes, at the global, subregional, regional, and transboundary levels; the need for standardized metrics, tools, reporting approaches and guidance on natural capital assessments and nature-related financial disclosures; and to acknowledge of diverse biodiversity knowledge systems, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities. A number of Parties also suggested reference and inclusion of concepts such as human rights, rights attributed to nature or to Mother Earth, intergenerational equity principles, greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, greater access to education as well as prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and associated UN agreements.

A number of Parties made textual suggestions to further elaborate and strengthen **Section J**, pertaining to: the role of national planning/NBSAPs as main implementation vehicle of the Convention and the post-2020 GBF; the need for national targets to be established in line with GBF and to revise NBSAPs accordingly; and the role of national reports. Several Parties noted the importance of a periodic global stock take. A cyclical process to track the collective progress towards the objectives of the GBF and adjust targets accordingly was proposed. Parties suggested adding references to achieve synergies with other biodiversity related Conventions and multilateral environmental agreements for effective implementation, monitoring and review. A number of Parties recalled that further work on planning, reporting, monitoring and review mechanism would take place in the resumed session of SBI and any relevant preparatory work beforehand.

On **Section K**, education was mentioned as a critical component of the section to outreach and raise awareness of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Some Parties and observers noted that formal and informal education plays a significant role in archiving the transformative change embedded in the framework. Communication was also raised as a tool for public awareness of biodiversity, including the need to develop: accessible material of the complex topic, clear messages of the framework, and material in indigenous languages. The engagement of various actors, stakeholders, indigenous peoples, and local communities as partners in implementing and monitoring the framework was mentioned by a number of delegates. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the scope of the outreach and awareness content needs further discussion, including the extension of the values of biodiversity, ecosystems services, cultural and biological diversity, as well as the visions and cosmovisions of indigenous peoples and local communities.
