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

Fourth meeting

Nairobi, 21–26 June 2022

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

The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework held its fourth meeting from 21 to 26 June 2022 in Nairobi. The Working Group resumed negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and on digital sequence information on genetic resources. The Working Group adopted two recommendations. Firstly, the Working Group took note of progress made in developing the global biodiversity framework on the basis of the first draft and of the outcomes of its third meeting. The recommendation includes draft elements of a decision to the Conference of the Parties, as well as an annex containing the draft text of the global biodiversity framework resulting from the negotiations in the Working Group. Secondly, the Working Group prepared a recommendation on digital sequence information on genetic resources to guide further work on this matter. In addition, the Working Group agreed to hold a fifth meeting, in Montreal, Canada, from 3 to 5 December 2022, where it will continue its negotiations on these matters and finalize a draft global biodiversity framework for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its fifteenth meeting, and it invited Parties in a position to do so to provide the necessary financial resources. The recommendations adopted by the Working Group are contained in section I of the report, and the account of the proceedings of the meeting appear in section II.

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Conclusions of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its fourth meeting	3
4/1. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework.....	3
4/2. Digital sequence information on genetic resources	30
II. Account of proceedings	35
Introduction	35
Item 1. Opening of the meeting	39
Item 2. Organization of work.....	41
Item 3. Reports from the Subsidiary Bodies	42
Item 4. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework	42
Item 5. Digital sequence information on genetic resources	44
Item 6. Other matters	44
Item 7. Adoption of the report	44
Item 8. Closing statements.....	44

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

4/1. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹

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

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision that includes the following elements, taking into account also the conclusions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation:

[The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [14/34](#), in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,

Noting that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 covered the period 2011 to 2020 and that the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Noting also the outcomes of the first,² second,³ third⁴ and fourth meetings⁵ of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and the intersessional work conducted on digital sequence information on genetic resources,

Recognizing that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework requires the full recognition of the crucial role of women and girls in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Noting the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Expressing its gratitude to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), for supporting the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Welcoming the submissions by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders and observers providing views on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

¹ During the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, it was requested that participants be given an opportunity to provide written comments on this draft decision. In the light of this request Parties, other Governments and observers were invited, through notification 2022-043, to provide written comments on document CBD/WG2020/4/L2. The comments received have been compiled and made available at: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions/2022-043>.

² CBD/WG2020/1/5.

³ CBD/WG2020/2/4.

⁴ CBD/WG2020/3/5.

⁵ CBD/WG2020/4/4.

Welcoming also the outcomes of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, including its increased focus on biodiversity, which will play a key role in supporting implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and noting that the overall amount of 5.33 billion United States dollars, pledged by 29 countries, represents an increase of 30 per cent and a notional increase in biodiversity funding of 46 per cent,

[[Recalling][Reaffirming] the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,^{6]}

Emphasizing the need for a balanced and enhanced implementation of the three objectives of the Convention,

Recognizing that the fulfilment of biodiversity targets and obligations by developing countries [depends on the effective implementation by developed countries of the provisions of the Convention in Articles 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21,][with capacity needs depends, in part, on support from all sources, including from countries with the capacity to provide such support,]

Recognizing also that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [represents a flexible framework][is] for the implementation of the Convention, and is also designed to be useful and relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes, as well as other related agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recognizing further that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷ including the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, while underlining that a balanced advancement in the economic, social and environmental dimension of sustainable development is necessary to ensure effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework requires the full and effective participation of civil society, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, women, girls, persons of diverse gender identities and youth,

Reaffirming that poverty eradication and economic development are the overriding priorities for developing countries,

Emphasizing that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be implemented in a manner consistent with existing human rights obligations,

Recognizing that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework depends on the full recognition of the crucial role of indigenous peoples and local communities,

Recalling the conclusions of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*,⁸ the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*⁹ and the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services¹⁰ that, despite some progress, none of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹¹ has been

⁶ Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁸ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020), *Global Biodiversity Outlook 5* (Montreal, Canada).

⁹ Forest Peoples Programme, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, Centres of Distinction on Indigenous and Local Knowledge and Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020), *Local Biodiversity Outlooks 2: The Contributions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and to Renewing Nature and Cultures. A complement to the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook* (Moreton-in-Marsh, United Kingdom: Forest Peoples Programme). Available at www.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net.

¹⁰ IPBES secretariat (2019), *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz and H. T. Ngo, eds. (Bonn, Germany). Available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

¹¹ See decision X/2, annex.

fully achieved, and that this undermines the attainment of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and other international goals and objectives,

Recalling also, however, that the target agreed in decision 11/4 to double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, by 2015 and to at least maintain this level until 2020, was achieved,

Alarmed by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to nature and human well-being and the prospects for reaching the three objectives of the Convention,

1. *Adopts* the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, [its strategy for resource mobilization] and its monitoring framework, as contained in annexes I, [II] and III to the present decision, as a [flexible] global framework for action by all Parties, with the collaboration of partners and stakeholders, to fulfil the 2030 Mission and achieve the 2030 targets towards the 2050 Goals and Vision for Biodiversity, and to achieve the objectives of the Convention;

[2. *Recognizes* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be implemented in line with the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;]

3. *Recognizes* that nothing in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework shall be interpreted as implying a change in the rights and obligations of a Party under any existing international agreements;

4. *Decides* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be used as a strategic plan to guide the Convention and its Protocols, its bodies and its Secretariat over the period 2022–2030 and that, in this regard, the framework should be used to better align and direct the work of the various bodies of the Convention and its Protocols, its Secretariat and its budget according to the [priorities contained in the] post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

5. *Notes* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework covers the period from 2022 to 2030;

6. *Agrees* that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be [in accordance with national priorities and capacities][a national priority];*

7. *Notes* that all targets of the global biodiversity framework contribute equally to the attainment of the 2050 Vision and that they should be equally resourced;

8. *Also notes* that adequate, timely, predictable, accessible and gender-responsive financial resources from all sources, technology transfer, and capacity-building are required for the whole of society effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;*

9. *Further notes* that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be monitored and assessed through its monitoring framework;*

10. *[Notes* that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported through other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and, in particular, those addressing the following:

* A Party suggested that this should be moved to the preambular section of the decision.

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- (a) The enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;¹²
 - (b) The updated plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity;¹³
 - (c) [The strategy for resource mobilization;¹⁴]**
 - (d) The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;¹⁵
 - (e) The new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities;¹⁶
 - (f) The gender plan of action for the post-2020 period;¹⁷
 - (g) The communications strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,¹⁸ which will support and contribute to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
 - (h) [The long-term approach for mainstreaming and its plan of action;¹⁹]
 - (i) Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations;²⁰
 - (j) The global strategy for plant conservation.²¹]
11. *Notes* that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported through relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols, in particular the post-2020 implementation plan of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;²²
12. *Urges* Parties to review, and, as appropriate, update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in accordance with national priorities and capacities;
13. *Recalls* Article 23 of the text of the Convention and reiterates that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review;*

¹² Decision 15/--.

¹³ Decision 15/--.

¹⁴ Decision 15/--.

** If the reference to the strategy for resource mobilization in paragraph 1 is retained, it would be deleted from this paragraph, and vice versa.

¹⁵ Decision 15/--.

¹⁶ Decision 15/--.

¹⁷ Decision 15/--.

¹⁸ Decision 15/--.

¹⁹ Decision 15/--.

²⁰ Decision 15/--.

²¹ Decision 15/--.

²² Decisions CP-10/-- and CP-10/--.

* A Party suggested that this should be moved to the preambular section of the decision.

14. *Decides* that the Conference of the Parties will, consistent with decision 15/--, review progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, share experiences that are relevant for implementation, and provide guidance on means to address any obstacles encountered;

[15.*Alt.1.* [Urges][Invites][Encourages] Parties, [together with the private sector and other partners, to contribute to significantly increasing the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and urges] in particular [developed-country Parties][those that are in a position to do so], and [invites] other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions, to mobilize adequate, accessible, predictable and timely financial support to developing-country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to [help] enable the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and reiterates* the view that the extent to which developing-country Parties implement their commitments effectively under this Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed-country Parties of their commitments under this Convention in connection with financial resources and transfer of technology;

15. *Alt.2.* *Urges* all Parties [in a position to do so] and invites [other Governments], international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing-country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, in need of support to implement their national biodiversity strategy and action plans, in the light of their capacities, to enable the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

15. *Alt.3.* *Recalls* Articles 20, in particular paragraphs 20.4 and 23 of the text of the Convention, and reiterates that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review and that the extent to which developing-country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under this Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will depend on the effective implementation by developed-country Parties of their commitments under this Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account the fact that economic and social development and eradication of poverty are the first and overriding priorities of the developing-country Parties;]

[16. *Decides* to establish, under the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention, at its sixteenth meeting, a Global Biodiversity Fund, which is to be fully operational by 2025, [in order to mobilize additional, effective and predictable financial resources for the provision of finance, capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation, and technology transfer from developed countries to developing countries, according to the relevant provision of Articles 16, 20 and 21 of the Convention;]]

[17. *Decides* to establish at its sixteenth meeting a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, which is to be fully operational by 2025;]

18. [Requests][Invites] the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, [timely and predictable] financial support to all eligible developing countries in an objective manner, free of political considerations, with a view to supporting their efforts to plan for and implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as well as for monitoring of, reporting on and review of its implementation;

19. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least

* A Party suggested that the second part of this paragraph should be moved to the preambular section of the decision.

developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children and youth in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;*

20. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, as well as subnational governments, as appropriate, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to contribute to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, including human rights obligations, and, in particular, to enable participation at all levels of government, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, persons of diverse gender identities, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the private and financial sectors, and stakeholders from all other sectors in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;

21. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to cooperate at the transboundary, regional and international levels in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

22. *Reaffirms* its expectation that Parties and other Governments will ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected and given effect to in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

23. *Urges* relevant agreements, processes and organizations to [consider the development or updating of][develop or update] relevant strategies and frameworks, as appropriate, as a means of [complementing and supporting national, regional and international actions and of] contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and, as appropriate, to complement and support national, regional and international efforts to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

24. *Urges* Parties to ensure synergies with other related agreements and frameworks and the Sustainable Development Goals when implementing, reporting on and reviewing progress regarding the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

25. *Invites* the General Assembly of the United Nations to acknowledge the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to take into account the progress in its implementation when monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;

26. *Invites* Parties of the other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements and other Governments as well as international organizations to [consider, as appropriate, endorsing][endorse] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework through relevant governance processes, to contribute to the collaborative, effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies;

27. *Invites* Parties to the other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements and other Governments to cooperate in implementing measures to support the effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies, including through engaging in a mechanism for cooperation among Parties to the relevant biodiversity-related conventions;

28. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, through the Man and the Biosphere Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves, the United

* A Party suggested that this should be moved to the preambular section of the decision.

Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate activities designed to support the national and regional implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;

29. *Invites* the Environment Management Group to identify measures to support the effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system with the input of relevant international organizations and to submit a report on its work to the Executive Secretary, to be made available prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

30. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:²³

(a) [To promote and facilitate, in partnership with Parties and other Governments, relevant international organizations, and indigenous peoples' and local community organizations, as appropriate, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

(b) [To develop, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of the implementation of the Convention;]

(c) [To develop, taking into account the decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and previously adopted programmes of work, guidance materials for Parties, from a rights-based approach, including the identification of possible actions and best practices for reaching the goals, targets and other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]

(d) To conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to facilitate its implementation, and, on the basis of this analysis, prepare draft updates of these programmes of work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at meetings during the period between the fifteenth and seventeenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and to provide an interim report to the sixteenth meeting;

(e) To prepare proposals to align the work of the various bodies of the Convention and its Protocols for consideration by the respective bodies prior to or during the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(f) To align the organization and the budget of the Secretariat with the [priorities contained in the] global biodiversity framework, and to report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

]

Annex

POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Section A. Background

1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet [for peoples living in harmony with nature and Mother Earth] [. It underpins virtually every part of our lives]; we depend on it for food,

²³ This list of tasks may require modification depending on the outcomes of discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the associated decision.

medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, [and supports all systems of life on earth], among others. More than half of the global gross domestic product (GDP) relies on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. [A collapse in ecosystem services, such as pollination, could result in a \$2.7 trillion decline in global GDP by 2030. This collapse will affect all countries with impacts most pronounced in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states].

2. [The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,²⁴ fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and many other scientific documents provide ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. [[Biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, [ocean degradation] [pollution], all ecosystems [and [mountain] ecosystem degradation],] are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, so these environmental crises need to be addressed in and integrated, comprehensive, holistic and urgent manner.] The dominant direct drivers for this decline include changes in land and sea use, [direct] [over] exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasive alien species [and the indirect drivers include demographic changes, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, perverse incentives, poverty and inequality, conflict and other socioeconomic factors]. Currently more than 70 per cent of the land on the planet has been transformed, more than 60 per cent of the oceans have been impacted and more than 80 per cent of wetlands have been lost, while more than 1 million species are facing extinction.]

[2 *alt* The global biodiversity framework seeks to respond to the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,²⁵ and the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*.]

3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its achievements, gaps, and lessons learned, and the experience and achievements of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in [our] [society's] relationship with biodiversity by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Section B. Purpose

[3*bis*. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.]

4. The framework aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, [subnational and local governments] [and] [with the involvement of] all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, [persons of diverse gender identities], youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, [to address] [halt and] [reverse] [the trend of] biodiversity loss, [in keeping with] [to achieve the outcomes it sets out in] its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute [equally] to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity [in a balanced way], and to its Protocols, [in the context of equity and [the provisions of the Convention] [common but differentiated responsibilities]], [ensuring coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral [environmental] agreements, international

²⁴ 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>.

²⁵ 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>.

organizations, processes and instruments including the [Paris Agreement and the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]²⁶

[4 *Alt 1*. The framework [aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action to] [seeks] to [address] [halt] [restore] and reverse the trend of biodiversity loss [taking transformative action] to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, thereby contributing equally to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity [by Governments, [subnational and local governments] [and] [with the involvement of] all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, [persons of diverse gender identities], youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders and] [including] through: ensuring coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral [environmental] agreements, international organizations, processes and instruments including the [Paris Agreement and the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]

5. It aims to provide a global [results-oriented] [outcome-oriented] and process-oriented framework [[while recognizing that it is not legally binding] to [guide and facilitate the development and implementation of national, subnational and regional goals and targets and, [as necessary], the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans]. It also aims to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global [regional, subregional, national and subnational] level and to increase transparency and [accountability] [responsibility]].

[6. The framework seeks to promote [synergies] [coherence and complementarity] cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other biodiversity related Conventions, [relevant] and other multilateral [environmental] agreements[, entities and] [processes] which are supportive of the objectives of the Convention and its protocols, respecting [and building on] their respective mandates, and to create opportunities for [coordination,] [collaboration] cooperation and partnerships among the diverse actors, and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation.]

[Section B Bis [Principles and] [Approaches] [Guidance] for the implementation of the framework

7. The following [principles and] [approaches] [guidance] should underpin the implementation of the framework:

8. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success will require political will and recognition at the highest levels of government and will rely on action and cooperation by all levels of government by all actors of society. While some targets may be more relevant to specific local contexts and circumstances, efforts by all governments and stakeholders across all goals and targets will be essential to ensure the successful implementation of the framework as a whole.

9. The implementation of the framework will be based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on mainstreaming across sectors and levels of government, and will require transparent and inclusive governance, and coherent and effective national legislation, policies and institutions. National contributions to global goals and targets of the framework will be determined according to national circumstances, priorities and capabilities.

10. In the event the implementation of the global biodiversity framework at the national level involves the adoption of legislative measures, such measures need to be supportive of the provisions and implementation of other international agreements or instruments that address matters which are relevant to those covered under the framework.

11. The framework acknowledges international human rights law, and the right to a clean, safe and sustainable environment. Its implementation should follow a human rights-based approach respecting,

²⁶ There are some overlaps between this paragraph and paragraphs 6 and 15 that need to be addressed (referring to paragraphs 4 and 4 *alt1*)

protecting and fulfilling these rights, and being mindful of diverse world views, values and knowledge systems, including different conceptualizations of nature and people's relationship with it.

12. Success will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequalities, enhancing greater access to education and respecting the principle of intergenerational equity.

13. The framework acknowledges the important roles and contributions of indigenous people and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Its implementation must ensure the respect, preservation and maintenance of the knowledge, innovations and sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making and their free, prior, and informed consent, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law.

14. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to balance the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The framework is to be implemented in line with these objectives, with other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing as applicable.

15. The efficiency and effectiveness of the framework's implementation will be promoted by enhancing collaboration, cooperation and synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols and the Rio conventions, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.

16. Sound implementation of the framework will aim to generate co-benefits for the achievement of the goals established under the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Ocean Decade, and the promotion of a biodiversity inclusive One Health approach.

17. The global biodiversity framework is to be implemented based on scientific and other evidence, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation and that of other knowledge and innovation systems, and in line with and full respect of the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach.

18. The framework recognizes that reversing the loss of biological diversity, for the benefit of all living beings, is a common concern of humankind. Its implementation shall be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.²⁷

19. This framework is to be implemented taking into account the resolution on nature-based solutions adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which defines nature-based solutions.²⁸

20. Implementation of the framework requires transformative, innovative and transdisciplinary education, formal and informal, at all levels, including science-policy interface studies and lifelong learning processes, recognizing diverse world views, values and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities.

21. The full implementation of the framework requires adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources, prioritizing public sources.]

Section C. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

22. The framework is a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the achievement

²⁷ Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.

²⁸ See operative paragraph 1 of the United Nations Environment Assembly [resolution 5/5](#) on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development.

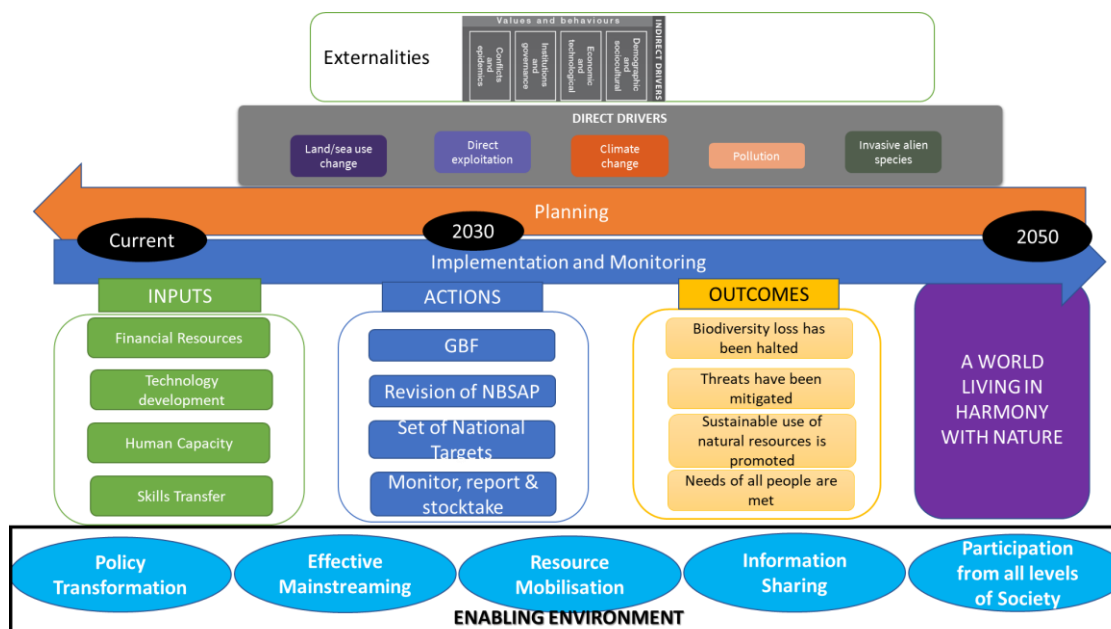
of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to create the conditions necessary to fulfil the goals and targets of the framework.

[Section D. Theory of change

23. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required [to achieve sustainable economic, social and financial models in line with the 2030 agenda so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss are reverted in the [next 10 years] by 2030 and allow for the recovery of [natural] all ecosystems in the following 20 years], with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the vision of “living in harmony with nature [positive improvements] by 2050” to achieve sustainable economic, social and financial models in line with the 2030 agenda so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss are reverted in the [next 10 years] by 2030. [[It acknowledges the interlinkages between goals and targets building on the IPBES conceptual framework]. It recognizes the importance of a [human] rights-based approach, including the respect, protection [promotion] and fulfilment of human rights, [and the rights of Mother Earth,] [gender equality] and foster intergenerational equity. [It also assumes that] a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed [over the next 10 years] by 2030 as a stepping-stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, [internalize] [integrating] the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction, and [provide new and additional resources to developing countries to enable them to meet the incremental costs of implementing the framework].]

24. The framework’s theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and their underlying causes, (b) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (d) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably for the joint benefit of people and the planet, and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate periodic global stocktaking exercises based on SMART targets and indicators to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.]

Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework²⁹



Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission

25. The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

26. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:

Alt 1. By 2030 halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature positive world [for the benefit of planet and people].

Alt 2. Halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet.

Alt 3. Act now to conserve, restore, sustainable use, and fund, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put nature on the path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.

Alt 4. To take urgent action across society to [halt and] reverse biodiversity loss to put biodiversity on a path to recovery, [[towards a nature positive world] [enhance the integrity of the ecosystems]] and to conserve, sustainably use, and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources for the benefit of [planet] [Mother Earth] and people while providing the necessary means of implementation.

Alt 5. To take urgent action across society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world] in a fair and equitable way for the benefit of present and future generations and all life on earth.

Section F. 2050 Goals

27. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

²⁹ This is the revised figure proposed by South Africa and shared here with Parties to seek their guidance for the Co-Chairs.

GOAL A

Option 1

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increasing [or maintaining] [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and [15] [20] per cent by 2050] the area, connectivity and integrity of the full range of natural ecosystems [taking into account a natural state baseline] [and the risk of collapse of ecosystems is reduced by [--] per cent].

[Beginning now,] the human-induced extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is halted [by 2030] [by 2050], [[and] extinction risk is reduced [by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent] by 2030 and [eliminated] [reduced [to a minimum] [by 50 per cent]] [halved] by 2050,] and the [conservation status] [average population] [abundance] [and distribution] of [depleted populations of] all [wild and domesticated] [native] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased to healthy and resilient levels by 2050].

[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded and [all genetically distinct populations are] maintained [by 2030, at least [95] per cent of genetic diversity among and within populations of [native] [wild and domesticated] species is maintained by 2050].]

Option 2³⁰

Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] human-induced extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, and maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].

GOAL B

Biodiversity is [conserved,] sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including [the long-term [integrity] [health] of] ecosystem functions and services, [with those ecosystem[s] [services] currently in decline being restored by [2030] [2050] [taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values] [are valued], maintained and enhanced [through conservation], [especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions] [achieving] [supporting the achievement of] [the] [global] sustainable development [agenda] [goals] [for the benefit of present and future generations] [the fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment] [recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights] [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 within planetary boundaries is achieved].

GOAL C

The [monetary and non-monetary] benefits from the utilization of genetic [and biological] resources, [derivatives] [and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable] [in any form] [including digital sequence information] are shared fairly and equitably[, and in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities] [and [substantially] increased] and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately protected [thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] [in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments].

³⁰ This option was not discussed and was recommended for further discussions at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

GOAL D

Option 1

Adequate means of implementation, [including financial resources, capacity-building[, scientific cooperation] and access to and transfer of [appropriate environmentally sound] technology] [and resources] [numerical values to be added] to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and close the biodiversity finance gap] are [[addressed] [secured] [from all sources] and] [equitably] accessible to all Parties[, particularly developing countries [and small island developing States]] [, that are most environmentally vulnerable] [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows [and increase the provision of [public] [financing from all] sources] aligned with the 2050 Vision [, and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved]].

Option 2

Adequate means of implementation to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are secured and employed by [all] Parties with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision.

Section G. 2030 action targets³¹

28. The framework has 22 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.³²

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

TARGET 1

Ensure that [all] areas are under [equitable participatory] [integrated biodiversity-inclusive] spatial planning [or other effective management processes], [addressing land and sea use change] [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [critical and threatened ecosystems] [intact areas with high-biodiversity] [and other areas of high [biodiversity value[s]] [importance] [ecological integrity]], enhancing [ecological] connectivity and integrity, [minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity] [maintaining ecosystem functions and services] while [safeguarding]/[respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities [in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law.]

TARGET 2

Ensure that [at least] [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least [1] billion ha] [globally] of [degraded] [terrestrial,] [inland waters,] [freshwater,] [coastal] and [marine]] [areas] [ecosystems] are under [active] [effective] [ecological] restoration [and rehabilitation] [measures] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]], [with a focus on [restoring] [nationally identified] [[priority [areas] [ecosystems]]] such as [threatened ecosystems] and [areas of particular importance for biodiversity]]] in order to enhance [biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services] [[ecological] integrity, connectivity and functioning] and [biocultural ecosystems managed by indigenous peoples and local communities] [, increase areas of natural and semi-

³¹ This paragraph is taken from the first draft of the global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3) and has not been discussed.

³² Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (see [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#) and [Add.1](#)) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

natural ecosystems and to support climate change adaptation and mitigation], [with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities] [*] [and through adequate means of implementation] [*].

[* subject to b(bis) and other relevant targets]

TARGET 3

Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally] [at the national level] especially [key biodiversity areas[, ecologically or biologically significant areas, threatened ecosystems] and other] areas of particular importance for biodiversity [and ecosystem functions and services] are [effectively] conserved through [effectively] [well] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed [systems] [networks] of [highly and fully] protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [and [indigenous] [traditional] territories] [, where applicable,] [which prohibits environmentally damaging activities] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole framework,] [while ensuring that [sustainable use] of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management] and [respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Temporary placeholder:

[[all land and of [seas] [ocean³³] areas [including] all ecosystems³⁴] [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems],

Subject to B.Bis and other relevant targets:

[including] [over their lands, territories and resources] [, with their free, prior and informed consent] [, [and [including] acting] in accordance with [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law] [national [circumstances and] legislation [and] [as well as] relevant international instruments] [, where applicable]].

TARGET 4

[Ensure active] [Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened species] [species, in particular threatened species], [and] [to] [maintain and restore] the [genetic diversity] [within and between populations] of [all species] [[all] [native] wild and domesticated species]] [[to] [and] maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ and ex situ conservation, [[prevent] human-induced extinctions [of [known] threatened species,]] and [effectively manage human-wildlife interactions] and to [[halt] [minimize] [avoid or reduce]] human-wildlife conflict [to promote their [coexistence] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife]].

Milestone elements for further consideration:

³³ Includes all marine, sea and coastal areas

³⁴ [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems] [list of all ecosystems] [Aichi Biodiversity Target 11]

[Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by [--] per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by [--] per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]

TARGET 5³⁵

[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] [harvesting]/[exploitation], [[captive] breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivatives], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on Mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] the customary [rights of and] sustainable use [by indigenous peoples and local communities] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities] [and take urgent action to address both demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products].

Alt.1 [Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.]

TARGET 6³⁶

[[Ensure that the]/[Identify[, prioritize] and manage]/[Address the drivers and, where possible, manage all] [the] pathways for the introduction of [invasive] alien species [are identified and managed], preventing, [or]/[and] [significantly] reducing [their] [the [[rate of] [introduction [by at least 50 per cent] and] establishment [by at least 50 per cent], and [detect and] [eradicate]/[effectively manage] or control [priority] invasive alien species to eliminate[, minimize] or [reduce]/[mitigate] their [coverage and] impacts[, supporting innovation and the use of new tools] [by at least by 75 per cent], [focusing on [those that pose significant risk for threatened species or ecosystem services]/[nationally identified priority [invasive] alien species[, in particular those with a higher invasive potential,] and priority [sites[, such as islands] [for biodiversity]]/[ecosystems]]].

Alt.1 [Eliminate or reduce the impacts of invasive alien species on native biodiversity by managing pathways for the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive species, reducing the rate of introduction of other known or potential invasive species by at least 50 per cent, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species.]

³⁵ This text is an outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 29 March 2022. The fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework did not address this target.

³⁶ This text is an outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 29 March 2022. The fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework did not address this target.

TARGET 7

Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources^[37] [and pollution risks] [including light and noise] [including mercury and other heavy metals] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,]

[

including by [[implementing existing international instruments dealing with pollution and] promoting best practices and the establishment and improvement of appropriate frameworks to manage] [effectively addressing nutrients imbalance,] [[significantly] reducing [excess] nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use,]

and reducing the [negative or harmful impact on biodiversity] overall [use of and risks from] [use and] risks [chemical pesticides] from chemicals and pesticides [by at least half] [lost to the environment], [in particular [highly hazardous] pesticides,] [identified as harmful by each country, taking into account their own risk assessment and/or relevant lists developed by international organizations] [with unmanaged risks,] [harmful to biodiversity] [by at least two thirds], [taking into account food security and livelihoods]

Alt significantly reducing harmful chemicals lost to the environment and sustainably reducing overall pesticide use [by at least two thirds] and identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals by at least [--] and minimizing all other waste, including plastic waste

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals depending upon the national biodiversity targets in the updated national biodiversity action plans as per the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and based on the resources

and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]

Alt.1 Reducing chemical use and toxicity that are harmful to biodiversity, in particular of synthetic pesticides, phasing out highly hazardous pesticides by 2030.

Alt.2 Identifying and significantly reducing chemicals, particularly those highly hazardous to biodiversity, and ending, reducing and eliminating plastic pollution.

]

TARGET 8

Minimize the impacts of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity [and ecosystems,] [and enhance ecosystem resilience] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [based on equity [and rights-based approaches] and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,] [through mitigation, adaptation and [enhancing] resilience]

Alt [Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change]

[[ensure] [contribute to] [mitigation,] adaptation[, addressing loss and damage] and [increase] [resilience] and disaster risk reduction] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [including] through [nature-based solutions^[38]] and [other] [ecosystem-based approaches], [thereby enhancing mitigation co-benefits,] [including by conserving and restoring] [while protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [[focusing on] high-carbon ecosystems, [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO₂ equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts]]

³⁷ Some Parties indicated that inclusion of “noise and light” is pending resolution of the glossary.

³⁸ According to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.55.

alt through ecosystem-based approaches and other appropriate adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction

and ensure that all [mitigation] and adaptation efforts [avoid] [minimize] negative and foster positive impacts on biodiversity and deliver positive outcomes overall for nature.

alt and [avoid] [minimize] negative impacts of climate change action on biodiversity.

Alt.1 Minimize the impact of climate change and increase resilience of biodiversity through mitigation, adaptation actions and connection through [nature-based solutions] and other [ecosystem-based approaches].

2. *Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing*

TARGET 9³⁹

[Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable] [and consistent with relevant national laws and in harmony with international commitments], [and promote the development of sustainable biodiversity-based products], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, [including through the use [and promotion] of [sustainable biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting] [ensuring the protection and promotion of] [safeguarding and protecting] the livelihoods of and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities].

TARGET 10⁴⁰

Working text⁴¹

Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services].

Additional text for reference⁴²

[Ensure that [all] areas [under] [suitable for] [productive systems for food and agriculture] [agriculture], aquaculture, fisheries, forestry [and other productive uses]] [productive activities and extraction] are managed sustainably [and transform food systems] [and legally taking into account biodiversity concerns], in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, [in particular agro-biodiversity] [by applying agro-ecological principles and relevant biodiversity-friendly practices], [inter alia by protecting pollinators, local seed systems and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that at least 25 per cent of agricultural land is managed under agro-ecological or other biodiversity-friendly practices] [and develop sector-specific action plans for sustainable use based on agro-ecology and ecosystem approaches and environmental principles and in close cooperation with custodians of biodiversity, in particular smallholder farmers, indigenous food systems and women]; contributing to the long-term [efficiency, [productivity]] and resilience of these systems, [substantially increasing sustainable intensification through innovation, including by scaling up beneficial biotechnology applications for agricultural productivity and stimulating the development of climate-resilient

³⁹ It was requested that the term “wild species” be added to the glossary and that it be understood to include terrestrial, freshwater and marine species. It was also requested that the term “vulnerable situations” be explained in the glossary.

⁴⁰ This proposal was prepared by a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as basis for further deliberations on Target 10 and requested that the co-leads in their report recognize that there are still some elements Parties would like to include that were not addressed, including how to make the target more measurable.

⁴¹ Parties accepted that the text for target 10 agreed in Geneva be used as the basis for further negotiation on the condition that divergences on the issues of efficiency and productivity be eventually resolved.

⁴² Parties also agreed to include this additional text to be used as a reference in the resumed negotiations.

crops, eliminating and phasing out trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, supporting the establishment of seed banks in developing countries] conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services], especially in the places most important for providing nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services that support these productive uses.]

TARGET 11⁴³

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services such as regulation of air and water, [soil health], pollination, [climate], as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], [and rights-based approaches and Mother-Earth centric actions] [especially in the places most important for delivering these services] [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature.

TARGET 12⁴⁴

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

TARGET 13⁴⁵

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, [in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments] [that are consistent with and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol] to [facilitate] [ensure] [a substantial increase in] the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] [including digital sequence information on genetic resources] [and biological resources] [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [[including] by facilitating] [and to facilitate] [appropriate] access to genetic resources [for environmentally sound uses] [, and by increasing capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation], [by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, respect for all rights involved, and by appropriate funding] [contributing to generating new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use].

[*Target 13 bis.* By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 [2030].]

3. *Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming*

TARGET 14

Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all [social, economic and productive] sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] [applying

⁴³ Parties requested that the terms “nature-based solutions” and “ecosystem-based approaches” be included in the glossary.

⁴⁴ Parties also requested that the terms “blue spaces” and “green spaces” be explained in the glossary and that the concept of “living infrastructure” be included under the concept of “green spaces”.

⁴⁵ This proposal was prepared by a friend of the co-leads with the help of a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as a basis for further deliberations on target 13.

safeguards as necessary,] [progressively] aligning all [relevant] public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].

TARGET 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to [ensure that all] [significantly increase the number or percentage of] business and financial institutions[, particularly those] [with significant impacts on biodiversity,] [and large and transnational companies] [, that]:

(a) [Through mandatory requirements] Regularly monitor, assess, and fully and transparently disclose their [dependencies and] impacts on biodiversity [along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios];

(b) [Provide information needed to consumers to enable the public to make responsible consumption choices];

(c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing;]

(d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions] [, including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;]

(e) [Follow a rights-based approach] [, including human rights and the rights of Mother Earth.]

In order to [significantly] reduce [by half] negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and [moving towards sustainable patterns of production] [foster a circular economy] [, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, together with Government regulations.]

TARGET 16

Ensure that [all consumers] [people] are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices [including] by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education, and access to relevant accurate information and alternatives, taking into account [national circumstances] [social, economic, cultural [and historical] contexts]

[Halve the global footprint [of diets] [of food systems] [of consumption] per capita] Halve per capita global food waste, and substantially reduce waste generation[, and, where relevant, eliminate overconsumption of natural resources and other materials in an equitable manner] [, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth]

TARGET 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] [environmental risk assessment] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach] to [prevent,] manage [or control] potential [adverse] impacts of [living modified organisms resulting from] biotechnology [including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques and their products and components] on biodiversity [and], [taking also into account the risks to] human health, [and socioeconomic considerations] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts] [including through risk assessment and management and implementation of [horizon] scanning, monitoring [and assessment]], [while recognizing [and encouraging] the potential benefits of [the application of modern] biotechnology [towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and relevant sustainable development goals]].

TARGET 18

Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect] [subsidies] [incentives] harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] [in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,]] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and[,as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities[, domestically]

and internationally,] [prioritizing the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities]] and [Ensure that all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up], consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

TARGET 19.1

[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Substantially] [Progressively] increase the level of financial resources made available from all sources, [domestic and international,] public and private, [aligning [financial flows] [them] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies,] [for the implementation, by all Parties, of the Convention through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.] [to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, building on national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by] [closing the global financing gap of] [reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] [including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by:]

(a) [Progressively] increasing [new and additional] [new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible] international [finance flows] [public financial resources from [[shall [to] be mobilized and provided by] [developed-country Parties] [countries with a capacity to do so and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks to address the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of their capacities] [and all indigenous peoples and local communities] [and women and youth] [through direct access modalities] [including financial resources for Mother Earth-Centred Actions⁴⁶] [avoiding double counting] [reaching] [by] at least [--] billion United States dollars per year] [10 billion United States dollars per year [at an increasing percentage]] financial resources of at least 100 billion United States dollars annually until 2030, an amount to be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [in the form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] [to effectively implement the [Convention through the] post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in line with Article 20 of the Convention. Such financial mobilization and provision are [separate and distinct from those in] [aligned with] [maximize co-benefits and synergies with] the Paris Agreement concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as of [their] official development assistance [and other international finance flows];]

(b) Leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];

(c) [Progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [, including] [through including biodiversity in national priorities,] [through mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and institutions and strengthening the use of positive economic incentives stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services and calling on domestic development banks to increase their funding] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [considering the fiscal space and the levels of sovereign debt] [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030] [, and

[(d) Establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of

⁴⁶ Insertion to the glossary: Mother Earth-Centered Actions (MECA): Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.

financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]

[(e) Building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments];]

[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [domestically and internationally] such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental] [ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.]]

TARGET 19.2

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

TARGET 20

Ensure that [the best available] [quality] [data,] information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations [, and] practices [and technologies] 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] [are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide] [to contribute to] decision-making for effective [and equitable] governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management.

TARGET 21

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to [justice and] information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting [and recognizing] their cultures and their rights over lands, territories [, and] resources, and traditional knowledge, [including as set out in] [while acting in accordance with] [in line with] [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples] [and international human rights law] [in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments,] as well as by women [, and] girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities [and ensuring [access to justice] [and] [the protection of environmental human rights defenders, and their access to justice]] [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders].

TARGET 22

Target 22: By 2030, ensure to women and girls [and young people in all their diversity] [and persons of diverse gender identities] [and youth], including those with disabilities, [equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,] as well as their informed and effective representation and participation at all levels of policy-making, implementation and decision-making related to biodiversity through mainstreaming gender across all biodiversity objectives and goals.

Alt Target 22: [Enable the gender-responsive] [Ensure gender equality in the] implementation of the framework by ensuring that women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention [including by recognizing equal rights and access to land and natural resources

of women and girls and their meaningful and informed participation in policy and decision-making] [as well as full, equitable, meaningful participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity].

Section H. Implementation and support mechanism

Note: this text is based on the first reading but was not negotiated during the contact group session

[29. Implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals and targets will be facilitated and enhanced through support mechanisms and strategies under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, including the financial mechanism, and strategies and plans for strengthening and fast tracking resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, gender responsive implementation and for mainstreaming biodiversity within and across policies and sectors, as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes combined under aligned programmes of work, and through national and regional biodiversity action plans. The implementation will also be supported by the establishment of an additional financial mechanism in a form of a Global Biodiversity Fund; a global mechanism for sharing benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources; an institutional mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including a global technical and scientific cooperation support centre that would work together with a network of regional support centres; an institutional mechanism for continuity of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions; and a mechanism to facilitate education and knowledge sharing among Parties and relevant stakeholders.

30. Mobilization of resources from all sources is essential to ensure predictability, adequacy and timely flow of resources for achieving the goals and targets of the framework. To this end it is necessary to redirect resources harmful to biodiversity to nature-positive activities; align all public and private financial flows with the biodiversity objectives; generate new resources from all sources, private and public, domestic and international, including innovative financial mechanisms with biodiversity safeguards; enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use; and develop national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, in line with the framework. It is also necessary to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services within and across all policies and sectors.

31. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management are also key means of implementation for achieving the framework. Countries are invited to operationalize these means through developing national capacity-building and development plans based on the identified needs for implementation and monitoring of their NBSAPs or integrating these plans in their NBSAPs; integrating the funding needs for the implementation of these plans into national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments; and identifying and articulating the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the framework, in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, and its knowledge management component.

32. The implementation of the framework will build on an urgent and renewed sense of international cooperation and solidarity, in line with the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. It will be supported through the implementation of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral agreements, international organizations and initiatives. This will enhance effectiveness and efficiency in achieving the goals and targets of the framework. Parties and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to put in place the innovative solutions and strategic partnerships needed to accelerate the implementation of the framework after its adoption in order to ensure delivery on the ambition in its goals and targets.

33. All support mechanisms for implementation will be updated and aligned with the framework in a timely manner.]

Section I. Enabling conditions

Note: The text here is the same as the text in draft 1 of the framework. It had been removed from the original for the non-paper but Parties requested to bring it back but put in brackets. Contents pending further work mandated to the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework on section Bbis and related elements.

[34. 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.

35. 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),⁴⁷ 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.

36. 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.

37. 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,⁴⁸ 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.]

Section J. Responsibility and transparency⁴⁹

38. [The [successful] implementation of the framework [requires [strengthened] responsibility and transparency [of action and support] [from all Parties [in line with the obligations on all Parties under the Convention and] in line with Article 20 of the Convention, including responsibility and transparency in support provided to developing Parties], which] will be supported by [effective] [enhanced] mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review [forming a synchronised and cyclical system] [as described in decision 15/--] [the mechanisms shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the framework to developing country Parties according to their national circumstances including transparency of support provided and received and provide a full overview of aggregate support provided]. This includes the following elements:] [The successful implementation of the framework will be supported by effective enhanced mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as described in decision 15/--. This includes the following elements:]

(a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, [reviewed], [as appropriate,] [revised] [upgraded] and updated, [in accordance with the provision of financial resources and means of implementation] [in line with national circumstances [and capabilities]] [including [its] national targets aligned] [[to align] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [including national targets] [guided by the headline indicators]] [and then] communicated [in a standardized format [and synthesized]] [[as soon as possible but] no later than] [in time for] [by] [COP 16]

⁴⁷ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

⁴⁸ 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>.

⁴⁹ A schematic on the review mechanism could be added to this section once the elements are agreed. This could show the relationships and the timing.

[with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets] [and national targets [and including national targets reflecting contributions to each of the global goals and targets of] [aligned to] the global biodiversity framework [, aligned with global indicators where possible] [identify the indicators to be used] and [communicated] [reported] [as part of the NBSAP or separated from them in time for consideration at COP 16 and] in a standardized format];

(b) National reports [as the main reporting instrument [for Parties to report on their implementation of the Convention, on their progress against their NBSAPs and on their contribution to the global goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework] [under the Convention]], submitted in [2025 and 2029], [[including] [using] the headline indicators [contained in the monitoring framework] adopted in decision 15/--, [and information on support provided [and/or received] including tracking financial commitments and responsibilities and avoiding double counting] [and supplemented by component, complementary and national indicators] [as well as other indicators] [and using, when possible, modular reporting tools, such as DaRT];

(c) Voluntary peer review processes available for all Parties in order to facilitate the sharing of lessons learned and best practices, challenges and solutions [in action and support], including with regards to the means of implementation [, monitoring and reporting] [and enhancing implementation over time];⁵⁰

(d) [Voluntary commitments from] non-State actors [encouraged] [aligned with [NBSAPs and/or] GBF] to cooperate with [and complement the efforts undertaken by] Parties [and to contribute [to the implementation of the framework] through their commitments [and actions] aligned with [NBSAPs and/or] the GBF] [and communicated through the Sharm El-Sheik to Kunming Action Agenda for People and Nature];

(e) [Global analysis of collective [ambition] [Synthesis of NBSAPs including national targets based on the global goals and targets] [on both action and support] [based on NBSAPs and national targets] to be carried out [by COP 16 and COP 18] and] [periodic] global [stocktake]/[conducting] review[s] of [the collective] [progress in the] implementation of the GBF,[including [the provision of] [domestic and international] means of implementation [from all sources] [capacity and resource needs as well as the tracking of funding related responsibilities of developed country Parties]] [made available for consideration at every other COP, beginning at COP 17] [to be carried out at COP 17 [mid-term review] and COP 19 [final review]] [on the basis of an [aggregate] [comprehensive] analysis of information from [NBSAPs,] national reports [and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention] [and other relevant information sources, [such as the NBSAP and contributions] [including] from [biodiversity related conventions,] non-state actors [and in light of the latest IPBES [conceptual framework and its deliverables] [reports and best available science] [and other relevant evidence based on different knowledge systems]]];⁵¹

(e) *alt.* [[Global analysis of collective ambition [to be carried out by COP 16 and COP 18] and] global [stocktake]/review [to be carried out by COP 17 and COP 19] of the implementation of the GBF;]

(e) *alt 2.* [Review of progress in the implementation of the GBF on the basis of national reports and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention, in line with the provisions of the Convention;]

⁵⁰ Note that the next steps in terms of the adoption of the modus operandi of an SBI open-ended forum for country-by-country review will be determined in decision 15/--. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

⁵¹ Note that the next steps in terms of the items in this paragraph will be determined in decision 15/--. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

(e) *bis* [[In response to the above global stocktake an encouragement to Parties to periodically review] [Parties [should] [are] [may, on a voluntary basis,] [encouraged to] review [their NBSAPs] and] progressively [update] [increase] [their national targets and[/or]] [the ambition of] [domestic] implementation [as needed to contribute to the achievement of the global goals and targets] [following the global biodiversity stocktake], as appropriate;]

(e) *bis alt.* [Consideration by the Parties of the need to respond in appropriate and a commensurate way to the output of the mid-term review on implementation;]

(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress [and identify gaps] in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [, [including the identification of gaps in] [and provision of] [domestic and international] means of implementation [from all sources], [and also resources, [obstacles,] capacities and technological needs,]] and to make a recommendation for further action as necessary.

[38 *alt.* The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review forming a synchronized and cyclical system. This includes the following elements:

(a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and reviewed, updated and communicated in time for [COP 16] in a standardized format as elaborated in decision 15/--. Parties are encouraged to review and progressively increase their national targets and domestic implementation, as appropriate;

(b) National reports, submitted in [2025 and 2029], including the headline indicators adopted in decision 15/--, as well as other indicators;

(c) Facilitative, non-punitive, and respectful sharing of collective lessons learnt, and best practices, challenges and solutions through voluntary peer review and open-ended forum for country-by-country review avoiding placing an undue burden on Parties;

(d) Non-State actors encouraged to cooperate with Parties and to contribute through their commitments aligned with the GBF;

(e) Global analysis of collective ambition to be carried out [by COP 16 and COP 18] and global stocktake/review of progress in the implementation of GBF [to be carried out at COP 17 and COP 19] on the basis of an aggregate analysis of information from NBSAPs, national reports and other relevant information sources, including from non-State actors;

(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the identification of gaps in means of implementation, and a recommendation for further action as necessary.]

39. [The mechanism of implementation will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty, and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties. [It will consider the common but differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing country Parties and provide flexibility for developing country Parties which is to be self-determined.]]

40. These mechanisms are aligned with, as appropriate, the planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes under the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, other relevant multilateral conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the Gender Plan of Action.

41. These mechanisms will utilize a practical, easily communicated and adaptable monitoring framework, comprised of a set of headline indicators, as well as component, complementary and other indicators, which can be used to track national and global progress towards post-2020 global goals and targets.

42. Capacity, technology and resource support will be provided to Parties to enable the implementation of these mechanisms for responsibility and transparency based on the principles in [B.bis] [from all Parties in line with Article 20 of the Convention, including responsibility and transparency in support provided to developing Parties].

Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake

Note: this text is based on the first reading but was not negotiated during the contact group sessions

43. [Enhancing communication, education, and awareness on biodiversity and the uptake of this framework by all actors is essential to achieve its effective implementation and behavioural change, support sustainable lifestyles and institutionalize biodiversity values, including by:

(a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and ecosystems services, including associated traditional knowledge, approaches and cosmovisions of indigenous peoples and local communities while ensuring their right to self-determination, including their free, prior and informed consent, as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development;

(b) Increasing awareness on the importance of sustainable use of biodiversity and of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources for poverty eradication efforts and national sustainable development strategies;

(c) Raising awareness among all actors of the need for urgent action to implement the framework, while enabling their active engagement in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards the achievement of its goals and targets;

(d) Adapting the language used, level of complexity and thematic content to specific groups of actors, including by developing material that can be translated into indigenous languages;

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

(f) Integrating transformative education on biodiversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting values and behaviours that are consistent with living in harmony with nature;

(g) Raising awareness on the critical role of science, technology and innovation to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to monitor biodiversity, address knowledge gaps and develop innovative solutions to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

4/2. Digital sequence information on genetic resources

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

Recalling recommendation 3/2 of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,

Acknowledging that the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group will undertake further work prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision drawing on the elements in the annex to this recommendation.

Annex

ELEMENTS FOR THE DECISION

[[Reaffirming the sovereign rights of States over their natural resources and according to the provisions of the Convention,]

Recalling decision 14/20,

[Noting that some Parties have adopted domestic measures that regulate access to and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources as part of their access and benefit-sharing frameworks,

Also noting multiple approaches taken to addressing digital sequence information in domestic measures,]

Mindful of the work since the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the scope and definition of “digital sequence information on genetic resources” and, in particular, the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group,

[Recognizing that [digital sequence information on genetic resources [results]][may result] from utilization][genetic information is an intrinsic part] of genetic resources,]

[Recalling the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing established under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture developed in harmony with the Convention,]

[Decides to address digital sequence information on genetic resources in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by [...];]

[Recognizes the need [to develop, in a timely manner,][of] a practical approach [to [ensuring][ensure] [facilitated access to genetic resources and to digital sequence information on genetic resources and] the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the [use][utilization] of digital sequence information on genetic resources] [with a view to identifying][and for] a solution to [the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from] digital sequence information on genetic resources [in line with the key points in paragraph 5 of recommendation 3/2 of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework];]

*[Agrees as follows:]*⁵²

- (a) [Take measures to] encourage more deposits of data;
- (b) Use of tags indicating the [country [or region]][or place] of] origin of [and providing] the genetic resources from which digital sequence information was generated for new submissions to [and existing digital sequence information in] [public][all] databases;

⁵² The following elements are numbered for ease of reference only.

(c) Provide legal certainty and clarity for providers [of genetic resources from which digital sequence information on genetic resources is [obtained]][generated]] and [for] users of [that] digital sequence information on genetic resources;

(d) Be efficient, feasible and practical [[, be]][and] effective in [ensuring][enabling appropriate access to and] fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources] and generate more benefits, including both monetary and non-monetary, than costs;

(e) Be adaptable to future technology changes;

(f) [A solution on fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the [utilization][use] of digital sequence information should] be mutually supportive of [and adaptable to] other [relevant] access and benefit-sharing instruments;

(g) [Urge Parties to take actions to promote][Promotion of] research and innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer [to developing countries [under fair and most favourable terms][as specified in Article[s] 16 [and 18] of the Convention][upon mutually agreed terms]] [and increased mobilization of resources] for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(h) [Respect and protect] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and take into account their role as stewards of biocultural, biological and genetic diversity;]

(i) [Recognizes that] the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources should be used to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and [inter alia] benefit indigenous peoples and local communities;

(j) [Recognizes that] the monetary [and][or] non-monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources [must be shared in a fair and equitable way and][that are shared] should be used to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity [as well as sustainable development] and [inter alia] benefit indigenous peoples and local communities[, as applicable];

(k) [[Agrees that] “digital sequence information [on genetic resources]” [is constituted of] [information on][sequences and chemical structures on][annotated sequences of] [DNA, RNA, [proteins, epigenetic modifications,⁵³ metabolites,] [and other macromolecules, [derivatives]] and recognizes the relevance of associated information [particularly traditional knowledge];]

(l) [“Digital sequence information” is any information in [electronic][any] format that results from “utilization of genetic resources”];

(m) [Any solution on digital sequence information on genetic resources needs in principle to lie within the legal framework of the Convention. Solutions which lie outside the scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity would first require revision of the Convention;]

(n) [Access to [pooled][pools of diverse] digital sequence information on genetic [resources][diversity] in public databases supports research and innovation and therefore remains open [and unrestricted] [as per current [best [available] scientific] practices [and international standards]], [subject to provisions to ensure][while addressing challenges related to] benefit-sharing and the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as necessary and appropriate [in order to not hinder [responsible] research and innovation [and fair and equitable

⁵³ CBD/DSI/AHTEG/2020/1/3, section 2.3.3.

sharing of outcomes of such research and innovation] [, [inter alia for] public health and food security] and be consistent with open [science principles][access to data];]

(o) [Digital sequence information on genetic resources is made publicly available;]

(p) [The pooling of data [from different databases] benefits research and innovation and brings mutual benefits to the research and database communities [although open data in itself is not a means to ensure benefit-sharing];]

(q) [Relevance of [tracking and] tracing may depend on the approach taken to address digital sequence information [, for example, for hybrid approaches];]

(r) [Users of digital sequence information must inform the country [of origin or providing country] prior to accessing in case of both commercial and non-commercial use;]

(s) [Tracking and tracing could be [used][useful] for limited specialized subsets of digital sequence information on genetic resources [but is currently not feasible technically or financially at a large scale [and could also lead to a significant environmental footprint]]];]

(t) [Be consistent with international human rights and obligations;]

(u) [The Convention on Biological Diversity [could] provide a framework for a solution on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the [utilization of genetic resources in the form][use of] of digital sequence information;]

(v) [A solution on digital sequence information on genetic resources is likely to include a multilateral mechanism (for example, a multilateral fund). There are various views regarding the benefits of a solely multilateral system versus a hybrid system (i.e. multilateral with limited bilateral exceptions) and regarding the need for mixed models of funding or governance for such systems;]

(w) [The most efficient and effective way of sharing benefits is through a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism;]

(x) [[In the event that the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties fails to agree on a solution for benefit-sharing on digital sequence information,] encourages Parties to safeguard their sovereign rights over genetic resources by explicitly including measures to control access to digital sequence information in their national legal, administrative and policy measures taken pursuant to Articles 3 and 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as the Nagoya Protocol;]

(y) [[Notes that] some Parties have adopted domestic measures that regulate the access to and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources as part of their access and benefit-sharing frameworks;]

(z) [Recognizes that the [solution][practical approach] referred to in paragraph [--] above [may][shall] include the establishment of a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism as described in [the appendix to] this decision[, as a contribution of resource mobilization for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and hereby decides to establish a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism as described in decision 15/--];]

(aa) [Decides to establish a [multi-stakeholder][intergovernmental] dialogue for cross-sectoral coordination on matters related to digital sequence information on genetic resources [, inviting, in addition, multi-stakeholder and international organizations,] [in particular matters related to capacity-building for and technology transfer for developing countries] with [cooperation of] relevant international organizations [and academic institutions[, scientific communities and industries]] associated with digital sequence information, with a view to promoting consistency, including regarding terminologies, as appropriate, across relevant treaty bodies and international legal norms, while keeping within the bounds of the respective mandates and instruments of each organization [that does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols];]

(bb) [Requests the United Nations General Assembly to establish an intergovernmental committee to negotiate a legally binding instrument governing access to and benefit-sharing for digital sequence information on genetic resources;]

(cc) [Decides that the mandate of the extended Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group established under decision 14/20 should be renewed to discuss the diversity of issues in relation to digital sequence information on genetic resources, including the outcomes of the multi-stakeholder dialogue referred to in paragraph [--] of this decision, and requests the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to submit its recommendations for consideration to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;]

(dd) [Broad stakeholder participation in a policy formulation process for a complex issue such as digital sequence information on genetic resources is critical to allow for pragmatic understanding of the range of views, perspectives and interests so as to move closer to a potentially pragmatic policy solution taking into account the interest of those affected. Continued multi-stakeholder dialogue will also be important for the effective implementation of any solution.]

[Appendix to the decision recommended to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties]

PROPOSALS FOR MULTILATERAL AND HYBRID APPROACHES FOR BENEFIT-SHARING FROM THE USE OF DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES

A. Proposal for the establishment of a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism

1. A multilateral benefit-sharing-mechanism may operate as follows:⁵⁴

(a) Each developed-country Party shall, in accordance with Articles 20 and 15.7 of the Convention, take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to ensure that 1 per cent of the retail price of all commercial income resulting from all utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources or digital sequence information on genetic resources is shared through the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, unless such benefits are otherwise being shared on mutually agreed terms established under the bilateral system;

(b) All monetary benefits shared under the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism shall be deposited in a global biodiversity fund operated by the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, and this global fund shall also be open for voluntary contributions from all sources;

(c) The global biodiversity fund shall be used, in an open, competitive, project-based manner to support on-the-ground activities aimed at the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, in line with the ecosystem-based approach, carried out by indigenous peoples, local communities and others, in pursuit of spending priorities identified from time to time by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through scientific assessments.

2. The Executive Secretary would be requested, in consultation with all Parties and the Global Environment Facility, to prepare options for national legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement a multilateral benefit-sharing system and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

⁵⁴ The inclusion of this suggested option is without prejudice to discussions at the Conference of the Parties and is not intended to indicate any preference among potential options/solutions.

B. Possible approaches for a hybrid solution on access and benefit-sharing arising out of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources

1. Possible approaches for a hybrid solution on access and benefit-sharing arising out of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources are reflected in document CBD/WG2020/3/INF/8 paragraphs 40 (a) and (b).

]

II. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Background

1. The fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held in Nairobi from 21 to 26 June 2022.

Attendance

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

Albania	Dominican Republic	Madagascar
Algeria	Ecuador	Malawi
Angola	Egypt	Malaysia
Antigua and Barbuda	Equatorial Guinea	Maldives
Argentina	Eritrea	Malta
Armenia	Estonia	Mauritania
Australia	Eswatini	Mauritius
Austria	Ethiopia	Mexico
Bahamas	European Union	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Bangladesh	Fiji	Monaco
Belarus	Finland	Mongolia
Belgium	France	Morocco
Belize	Gabon	Mozambique
Benin	Gambia	Myanmar
Bhutan	Georgia	Namibia
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Germany	Nepal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Netherlands
Botswana	Guatemala	New Zealand
Brazil	Guinea-Bissau	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guyana	Nigeria
Burundi	Haiti	Norway
Cabo Verde	Holy See	Oman
Cambodia	Hungary	Palau
Cameroon	Iceland	Panama
Canada	India	Paraguay
Central African Republic	Indonesia	Peru
Chad	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Philippines
Chile	Ireland	Poland
China	Israel	Portugal
Colombia	Italy	Republic of Korea
Comoros	Jamaica	Republic of Moldova
Congo	Japan	Russian Federation
Cook Islands	Jordan	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Costa Rica	Kenya	Saint Lucia
Croatia	Kuwait	Samoa
Cuba	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sao Tome and Principe
Czechia	Latvia	Saudi Arabia
Côte d'Ivoire	Lebanon	Senegal
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lesotho	Serbia
Denmark	Liberia	Seychelles
	Luxembourg	Sierra Leone

Singapore	Syrian Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great
Slovakia	Tajikistan	Britain and Northern Ireland
Slovenia	Thailand	United Republic of Tanzania
Somalia	Togo	United States of America
South Africa	Tonga	Uruguay
Spain	Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuela (Bolivarian
Sri Lanka	Tunisia	Republic of)
State of Palestine	Tuvalu	Viet Nam
Sudan	Türkiye	Zambia
Suriname	Uganda	Zimbabwe
Sweden	Ukraine	
Switzerland	United Arab Emirates	

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

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Secretariat of the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
Global Environment Facility	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
International Fund for Agricultural Development	United Nations Development Programme
International Maritime Organization	United Nations Environment Programme
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	

4. The following organizations were also represented:

ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Aichi Prefecture
Action for Ecology and People Emancipation (AEER)	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
Advanced Conservation Strategies	American Institute of Biological Sciences
Africa Resources Trust	Andes Chinchasyo
African Biodiversity Network	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
African Centre for Biodiversity	Asociación de la Juventud Indígena Argentina
African Indigenous Women's Organization (Nairobi)	Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana
African Union Development Agency-NEPAD	Association des jeunes pour l'assainissement et pour la protection de l'environnement
African Wildlife Foundation	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname
Agroecología Universidad Cochabamba	

Australian Conservation Foundation	Cultural Survival
Avaaz	David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation
Barnes Hill Community Development Organization	Defenders of Wildlife
Beijing Entrepreneur Environmental Protection Foundation	DHI Water & Environment
Beijing Greenovation Institute for Public Welfare Development	Duke Kunshan University
Biodiversity and Biosafety Association of Kenya (BIBA)	Duke University
Bioversity International	Earth BioGenome Project / University of California, Davis
BirdLife International	Earth Law Center
Born Free Foundation	EcoNexus
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University	Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society	Enda Santé
Capitals Coalition	ESCR-Net - International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Caribbean Community Secretariat	ETC Group
Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa (CYNESA)	European Bureau for Conservation and Development
CBD Alliance	Every Woman Hope Centre
Center for Biological Diversity	Expertise France
Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples and Public Diplomacy "Young Karelia"	Federación Indígena Empresarial y Comunidades Locales de México
Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre	Federation of German Scientists
Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development	Finance for Biodiversity Foundation
Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya	Fondation Franz Weber
Change our Next Decade	Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y El Caribe
Chibememe Earth Healing Association	Forest Peoples Programme
China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation	Forest Stewardship Council
ClientEarth	Forest Watch Indonesia
Climate Action Network Canada	Forests of the World
Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean	Forum for Environment and Development (Forum Umwelt & Entwicklung)
Comité français de l'UICN	Foundation for the National Institutes of Health
Confederação Nacional da Indústria	Foundation of Future Farming (Zukunftsstiftung Landwirtschaft)
Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentavel	Friends of the Earth - Malaysia
Conservation Alliance of Kenya	Friends of the Earth Europe
Conservation International	Friends of the Earth International
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	Friends of the Earth U.S.
Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas	Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica	Fundación Gaia Amazonas
Cornell University	Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
Corporación Corpogen	Future Earth
CropLife International	Gawis Indigenous Rights Inc.
	German Research Foundation (DFG)
	Ghent University
	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
	Global Forest Coalition
	Global Industry Coalition
	Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative
	Global Youth Biodiversity Network

Global Youth Online Union
 Greenpeace International
 Griffith University
 Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity
 Observation Network
 Heriot-Watt University
 ICCA Consortium
 ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
 iGEM Foundation
 Imperial College London
 Indigenous Information Network
 Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating
 Committee
 Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
 Institut du développement durable et des
 relations internationales
 Institute for Biodiversity Network
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Coral Reef Initiative
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical
 Manufacturers and Associations
 International Fertilizer Association
 International Fund for Animal Welfare
 International Indian Treaty Council
 International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
 International Institute for Environment and
 Development
 International Livestock Research Institute
 International Partnership for the Satoyama
 Initiative Secretariat
 International Studies Association
 International University Network on Cultural and
 Biological Diversity
 Island Conservation
 Italian Climate Network (ItaliaClima)
 International Union for Conservation of Nature
 (IUCN)
 J. Craig Venter Institute
 Japan Committee for IUCN
 Japan Environmental Lawyers for Future
 Japan Wildlife Research Center
 Kua'āina Ulu 'Auamo
 Laudato Si Movement
 League of Arab States
 Leibniz-Institute DSMZ (German Collection of
 Microorganisms and Cell Cultures)
 McMaster University
 Mesa Nacional Indígena de Costa Rica
 Missionary Society of St. Columban
 Mount Holyoke College
 National Geographic Society
 National Institute for Environmental Studies

Natural History Museum, London
 Natural Justice
 Natural Resources Defense Council
 Nature Conservancy of Canada
 Nia Tero
 NOAH - For Animal Rights (NOAH - for dys
 rettigheter)
 Nordic Council of Ministers
 Norwegian Forum for Development and
 Environment
 OGIEK Peoples Development Program
 On the EDGE Conservation
 One World Analytics
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and
 Development
 Pacific Environment
 Pan African Sanctuary Alliance
 Partners for Indigenous Knowledge Philippines
 PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment
 Agency
 Pesticide Action Network UK
 Plateforme Océan et Climat
 POLLINIS
 Public Research and Regulation Initiative
 Rainforest Foundation Norway
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Secretariat
 Ramsar Network Japan
 Red de Cooperación Amazónica
 Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad
 para América Latina y el Caribe
 Regions4 Sustainable Development
 Resource Africa
 Resources Legacy Fund
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
 Rueda de Medicina y Asociados, A.C.
 Saami Council - Norway
 Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment
 Programme
 Society for the Preservation of Natural History
 Collections
 Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation -
 Nepal
 Soka Gakkai International
 Stockholm Resilience Centre
 Sustainable Environment Food and Agriculture
 Initiative
 Tebtebba Foundation
 The Nature Conservancy
 The Nature Conservation Society of Japan
 The Ocean Foundation
 The Pew Charitable Trusts

The Union for Ethical BioTrade
 Third World Network
 TRAFFIC International
 Uganda Virus Research Institute
 Union of Indigenous Peoples “SOYUZ”
 United States Council for International Business
 Universidade Federal de São Paulo - Unifesp
 University of Cambridge, Conservation
 Leadership Alumni Network
 University of Guelph
 University of Lund
 University of Manchester
 University of Sussex
 University of Sydney
 University of Vienna
 Wellcome Sanger Institute

Wetlands International
 Wetlands International - Japan
 Wilder Institute
 Wildlands Conservation Trust
 Wildlife Conservation Society
 World Animal Protection
 World Business Council for Sustainable
 Development
 World Economic Forum
 World Federation for Animals
 World Future Council
 Worldrise Onlus
 WWF
 Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative
 Zoological Society of London

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

5. The meeting was opened at 10.20 a.m. by the Co-Chair, Basile van Havre.
6. Opening statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Inger Andersen; the Minister for Ecology and Environment of China, Huang Runqiu; and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Elizabeth Maruma Mrema.
7. Ms. Andersen said that findings by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in line with those of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and other scientific processes, that global warming was putting biodiversity and ecosystems at risk of extinction demonstrated the need for a transformative global biodiversity framework and its urgent implementation across the whole of government and the whole of society. Following recent major environmental forums on climate change, desertification, chemicals and waste, the spotlight had now fallen on biodiversity and its Convention. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework was critical to endeavours to end the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. She outlined areas where progress was needed at the current meeting, including defining ambition and measurability; strengthening planning, reporting and review; resource mobilization; and digital sequence information on genetic resources. Conceding that finding common ground was not always easy, she warned that the planet and human health were under serious threat owing to biodiversity loss and urged participants in the current meeting to make one last push in preparation for the Conference of the Parties, in order to build a framework that would help every human and every other species to thrive.
8. Mr. Huang, speaking on behalf of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties, thanked the Government of Kenya for the thoughtful arrangements for the meeting. Noting steady progress in the global biodiversity conservation process, thanks to widespread efforts and contributions, he cautioned that the ongoing decline in global biodiversity had not, however, been fundamentally curbed and urged all parties to work hard to reverse the process. Recalling the announcement by the President of China, Xi Jinping, of the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund and his country's contribution of 1.5 billion yuan, he said that the fund and the adoption of the Kunming Declaration (CBD/COP/15/5/Add.1) had given a strong political impetus to the consultations on the global biodiversity framework. In March 2022, at the second part of the Working Group's third meeting, parties had demonstrated a shared willingness to seek common ground while reserving differences, laying a solid foundation for follow-up negotiations. He hoped that parties would seize the opportunity afforded by the current meeting to strengthen their political will to adopt the framework, and to push for substantive progress on such key topics as digital sequence information on genetic resources and resource mobilization and agree on a clean text for the framework. Notwithstanding

divergences in the current negotiations on the text, all parties were strongly motivated to strengthen the conservation of global biodiversity and to put biodiversity on the track of restoration before 2030. Accordingly, he hoped that all parties, in the spirit of international cooperation and multilateralism, would work together to build a fair and reasonable global biodiversity governance system in which every party did its share.

9. Ms. Mrema welcomed participants to the fourth meeting, which had returned to Kenya, site of the Working Group's first meeting in 2019 and, as the cradle of humankind, the perfect setting for parties to commit themselves anew to the essential task before them. She thanked the President of the Conference of the Parties, Mr. Runqiu, for his leadership, with his colleagues, in preparing for the current meeting. She also thanked UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi for hosting the meeting and commended the chairs of the subsidiary bodies for their leadership of those bodies, which had developed key recommendations that would form an inherent part of the post-2020 package to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. She extended heartfelt thanks to the parties which had provided funding for the current meeting: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Union, and also the many other donors which had helped to cover the participation costs of representatives from developing countries and countries with economies in transition: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia and Sweden, and of indigenous peoples and local communities' representatives and experts: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Malta, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom, making possible the highest number of representatives ever to attend such a meeting. That said, a big shortfall still remained with regard to the required funds for the meeting, and she therefore called on other donors to step forward.

10. Over the nearly four years since the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the adoption of the landmark decision that had set the current process in motion, much had been accomplished, raising the profile of biodiversity in the international arena and drawing increased political attention to biodiversity in major forums. Public calls for action to safeguard nature – led by the world's youth – were growing stronger by the day, while nature continued to suffer the impacts of biodiversity loss. While a solid foundation had been laid for work at the current meeting, much remained to be done to deliver an agreement that could bend the curve of biodiversity loss, contribute to the achievements of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, and facilitate the achievement of the 2050 Vision of the Convention. Great importance was therefore attached to the current meeting, the last chance, before the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to not only shape the framework but also demonstrate the power of international cooperation and multilateralism.

11. She announced that, owing to continuing concerns related to the ongoing global pandemic, China, with the support of the Bureau and following consultations with the Bureau, the secretariat and the Government of Canada, had decided to relocate the second part of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to Montreal, Canada, where it would be held from 5 to 17 December 2022.

12. The representative of Canada said that her country was proud to host the Convention secretariat in Montreal and welcomed participants to that city for the second part of the fifteenth Conference of the Parties. Noting that up to 1 million species worldwide were at risk of extinction, she stressed the urgent need for global action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. To that end, Canada looked forward to collaborating with China, as the holder of the Presidency of the Conference, and all parties in a joint endeavour to adopt an ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

13. The representative of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties, Zhou Guomei, expressed thanks to Canada for its gracious offer to host the second part of the Conference's fifteenth session. She said that it had not been an easy decision, at such short notice, and China was therefore particularly grateful to the Executive Director of UNEP, the Executive Secretary of the Convention, the secretariat, the Bureau and the parties for their guidance and understanding.

14. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean group), France (on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States),

Kuwait (on behalf of the Asia-Pacific region), New Zealand (on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and Senegal (on behalf of the African group).

15. Statements were also made by Costa Rica, speaking on behalf of a diverse group of 48 developing and developed countries, constituting the High Ambition Coalition; Colombia, speaking also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru; and Germany, speaking in its capacity as holder of the Presidency of the Group of Seven.

16. The representative of Ukraine, asking that his statement be placed on record, said that the unprovoked and unjustified war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine was also an attack on the environment, causing serious damage to the natural heritage. He asserted that the bombing of fuel depots and gas lines was endangering ecosystems, and that environmental hazards were being created by the dispersal of military-origin heavy metals and toxic hazardous materials. Destroyed habitats, including of rare and endangered species, would take many years to restore. He said that damage had been caused over a vast area, measuring millions of hectares, of nature and biosphere reserves, national parks and other protected areas representing hotspots for biodiversity. In conclusion, he warned that war on the European continent posed an existential threat to the entire world and brought unprecedented and long-lasting challenges to the environment and human habitat.

17. The representative of the Russian Federation, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that, under its mandate, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and even more so its working bodies, should not be involved in the discussion of conflicts, which was the prerogative of the Security Council, and that the statements by the representatives of Ukraine, the European Union and New Zealand, on behalf of a group of countries, were in direct breach of that mandate. He said that the issue of armed conflicts had never been discussed previously in meetings under the Convention and that he saw no reason why an exception should be made for Ukraine. Accordingly, in his view, the statements by the aforesaid representatives testified to the erosion of the Convention as a global platform for discussion by Member States of environmental challenges in the field of biodiversity. Addressing issues of environmental protection and biodiversity conservation should unite countries, not divide them.

18. Statements were also made by representatives of the following organizations on behalf of major groups and stakeholders: International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB); CBD Women's Caucus; Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN); CBD Alliance; BirdLife International, on behalf of a group of 10 non-governmental organizations; Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change of Quebec, on behalf of the local and subnational governments stakeholder group; Business for Nature Coalition; and Finance for Biodiversity Foundation.

19. A statement was made by the Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Ivonne Higuero, on behalf of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, concerning the role of those conventions in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In addition, a statement was made by the Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Global Environment Facility, Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, by video link, concerning the conclusion of the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and the support that it would bring to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

ITEM 2. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Adoption of the agenda

20. At the first plenary session of the meeting, on Tuesday, 21 June 2022, the Working Group adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (CBD/WG2020/4/1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organization of work.
3. Reports from the subsidiary bodies of the Convention.

4. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
5. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.
6. Other matters.
7. Adoption of the report.
8. Closing statements.

Election of officers

21. At the first plenary session of the meeting, the Working Group noted that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties would serve as the Bureau of the Working Group and decided that Leina Al-Awadhi (Kuwait) would act as Rapporteur for the meeting.

Organization of work

22. At the first plenary session of the meeting, the Working Group considered the organization of work proposed by the Co-Chairs, as set out in the annotated provisional agenda (CBD/WG2020/4/1/Add.1) and in the scenario note prepared by the Co-Chairs (CBD/WG2020/4/1/Add.2).

ITEM 3. REPORTS FROM THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES

23. At the first plenary session of the meeting, on Tuesday, 21 June 2022, the Working Group heard reports on intersessional work from the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. The Working Group had before it the reports of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation on its third meeting (CBD/SBI/3/21) and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on its twenty-fourth meeting (CBD/SBSTTA/24/12). The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, Charlotta Sörqvist, reported on the work of that body at its third meeting, and also on intersessional work, including the workshop on options to enhance planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms to strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/ID/WS/2022/1/3) and the informal consultations on resource mobilization (CBD/WG2020/4/INF/6). The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, Hesiquio Benitez Diaz, then reported by video link on the work of that body at its twenty-fourth meeting, and also on intersessional work, including a technical analysis of indicators proposed for the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/ID/OM/2022/1/INF/3) prepared for the expert workshop on the monitoring framework for that framework to be held in Bonn from 29 June to 1 July 2022.

ITEM 4. POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

24. At the second plenary session of the meeting, on Tuesday, 21 June 2022, the Working Group took up agenda item 4. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3), draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.3), the outcomes of the work of the Working Group during the second part of its third meeting (CBD/WG2020/3/7), the glossary for the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/4/2), and the reflections by the Co-Chairs following the first session of the third meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/WG2020/3/6). The Working Group also had before it the following information documents: observations and reflections by the co-leads of contact groups 1–4 on the outcomes of the resumed third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/WG2020/4/INF/1) and science briefs on targets, goals and monitoring in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework negotiations (CBD/WG2020/4/INF/2).

25. The Co-Chair introduced agenda item 4, on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, commending the progress that had been made on the development of the framework, primarily through contact groups at its third meeting. Noting that the various parts of the framework were at different stages of development, he outlined those areas to which attention should be given at the current meeting and suggested

the appropriate *modus operandi* for their consideration. He also provided an update on the issue of milestones and drew attention to the proposal before the meeting on that issue (CBD/WG2020/4/INF/5). Representatives were invited to consider the milestone elements in the discussions on relevant goals, targets and sections, as specified in the proposal. He also noted that the Glossary had been updated and, while it was not intended to negotiate the Glossary, if it was deemed helpful to update a definition, it would be duly updated.

26. Statements were made by Brazil and Norway.

27. At the third plenary session of the fourth meeting, on Friday, 24 June 2022, the Working Group heard reports from the co-leads of the contact groups, on the work done in the contact groups.

28. The Co-Chairs then reviewed the status of progress on the framework and outlined a suggested approach to further work.

29. The meeting had before it draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.3), which had previously been made available to the Working Group at the first part of its third meeting and had then been revised in the light of the comments made at that time. Owing, however, to time constraints, it had not been further considered at the second part of that meeting. The Co-Chairs invited the Working Group to consider the draft decision as part of its recommendation to the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its fifteenth session.

30. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, France (speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

31. Some parties in their statements requested that an opportunity be provided for them to submit further written inputs for the draft decision at a later stage.

32. A statement was made by the representative of the Holy See.

33. Further statements were made by the representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, speaking also on behalf of IIFB; GYBN, on behalf of youth; the CBD Women's Caucus, on behalf of women; the Agroecologia Universidad Cochabamba, Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the academic and research sector; and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), on behalf of non-governmental organizations.

34. At the fourth plenary session of the fourth meeting, on Sunday, 26 June 2022, the Working Group heard reports from the co-leads of the contact groups, on the work done in the contact groups.

35. The Co-Chairs submitted the draft text of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework resulting from the work of the various contact groups for approval.

36. Following an exchange of views, the draft text of the framework was approved as orally amended and then formally adopted as CBD/WG2020/4/L.2/Annex.

37. The Co-Chairs submitted for approval revised elements of a draft recommendation on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prepared in the light of the comments made during the plenary session on 24 June 2022. The draft recommendation was approved on the understanding that Parties would have opportunity to submit further comments on the draft recommendation prior to its finalization. The recommendation was then adopted as CBD/WG2020/4/L.2.

38. In his statement, the representative of the United Kingdom recalled that it had raised a proposal for a new target on the One Health approach during the meeting of contact group 4. Namibia and Norway also proposed new targets.

39. In his statement, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran highlighted that access to international funds should be irrespective of economic and political restrictions.

40. The recommendation, including the annex containing the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework is set out in section I of the present report as recommendation 4/1.

ITEM 5. DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES

41. At the second plenary session of the meeting, on Tuesday, 21 June 2022, the Working Group took up agenda item 5. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the outcomes of its third meeting (recommendation 3/2) contained in the report on the second part of its third meeting (CBD/WG2020/3/7), a note by the Executive Secretary on digital sequence information on genetic resources (CBD/WG2020/4/3) and the outcomes of the work of the informal co-chairs' advisory group and other relevant activities (CBD/WG2020/4/INF/4).

42. A statement was made by the co-lead of the informal co-chairs' advisory group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, Lactitia Tshitwamulomoni.

43. At the third plenary session of the meeting, on Friday, 24 June 2022, the Working Group heard a report from the co-lead of the contact group on digital sequence information on genetic resources.

44. At the fourth plenary session of the meeting, on Sunday, 26 June 2022, the Working Group heard a report from the co-lead of the contact group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, Gaute Voigt-Hanssen.

45. The Working Group then considered a draft recommendation, submitted by the Co-Chairs, on digital sequence information on genetic resources and following an exchange of views, approved it, as orally amended, for formal adoption as CBD/WG2020/4/L.3. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report as recommendation 4/2.

46. A statement was made by the representative of Japan who, noting the complexity of the issue and the high level of interest of all stakeholders, highlighted the importance of sharing the outcome of the assessment being carried out by the independent consultant in a transparent manner.

ITEM 6. OTHER MATTERS

47. The Co-Chairs noted that while progress had been made at the current meeting of the Working Group, much remained to be done to develop a text that would be ready for finalization at the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. They therefore proposed to hold a fifth and final meeting of the Working Group over a period of up to three days immediately prior to the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. To facilitate the work of the fifth meeting, they also proposed to convene a small and regionally balanced informal group of negotiators to prepare proposals for a streamlined text. This document would not replace the formal outcomes of the fourth meeting of the Working Group.

48. Representatives expressed general support for the proposals of the Co-Chairs while emphasizing the importance of transparency, inclusivity and balance in the process, and called for a clear road map. The Co-Chairs indicated that they would prepare a detailed road map for consideration and approval of the COP Bureau in the coming weeks.

ITEM 7. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

49. The present report was adopted at the fourth plenary session of the meeting on Sunday, 26 June 2022, on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (CBD/WG2020/4/L.1), as orally amended and on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization.

ITEM 8. CLOSING STATEMENTS

50. The Co-Chair delivered a tribute in memory of the late Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, Orlando Jorge Mera.

51. Closing statements were delivered by the representative of China as holder of the Presidency of the Conference; the Executive Secretary of the Convention; and the representative of Canada, as host of the

Convention secretariat and of the forthcoming session of the Conference of the Parties. Representatives of regional groups, groups of like-minded countries and small island developing States also delivered closing statements. In addition, representatives of stakeholder groups delivered closing statements.

52. Following those statements and after the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chair declared the fourth meeting of the Working Group closed at 8.55 p.m. on Sunday, 26 June 2022.
