

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

Fifth meeting

Montreal, Canada, 3-5 December 2022

Agenda item 4

POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK - SECTIONS A, B, D, E, H, I, J, K

Section A. Background

1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet, [and economic prosperity] for peoples living in harmony with nature [and [for addressing other multiple worldviews]/[Mother Earth, in the context of multiple worldviews]]. [It underpins [virtually] every part of our lives]; we depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, and it 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].

2. The global biodiversity framework seeks to respond to the Global Assessment Report of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,¹ 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. [As the IPBES Global Assessment report states:

An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.²

...

The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history.³

...

Nature can be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global societal goals are simultaneously met through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change.

...

[The direct drivers of change in nature with the largest global impact have been (starting with those with the most impact) changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species. Those five direct drivers result from an array of underlying causes, the indirect drivers of change, which are, in turn, underpinned by social values and behaviours

¹ 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>.

²Ibid, p. XV-XVI

³ Ibid, p. XIV

that include production and consumption patterns, human population dynamics and trends, trade, technological innovations and local through global governance.]⁴

2bis [[Biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, [ocean degradation] [and][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.]

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 societies' 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

[5. 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 to [halt and reverse]/[address the trend of] biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to its Protocols. The purpose is [to implement]/[the full implementation of] the three objectives of the Convention [in a balanced manner].]

[6. The framework is action- and results-oriented, and aims to guide and promote at all levels the revision, development, updating, and implementation of policies, goals, targets, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and to facilitate [regular] monitoring and review of progress at all levels, [in a more transparent and responsible manner]/ to increase transparency [and [accountability] [responsibility].]

7. The framework promotes [synergies,]coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, , respecting their mandates, and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships among the diverse actors to enhance implementation of the framework [in an effective and efficient manner].

Section B bis. [The fundamental [premises]/[principles]/[guidelines and approaches] for the implementation of the framework*

[8. The implementation of the framework, including its Goals and Targets, is underpinned by fundamental [premises]/[principles]/[guidelines and approaches] that are key for its success [and are to be considered at all stages[, including planning, monitoring, reporting, and review]. [The comprehensive implementation of the framework includes consideration of these [premises]/[principles]/[guidelines and

⁴ Ibid, p. XX

* Section Bbis was only partially discussed by the contact group. There was a discussion that the elements of Bbis might fit into the following three categories: (i) premises/principles, (ii) approaches and (iii) enabling conditions. Additionally, some Parties identified elements reflected in the Nairobi text as well as in decision 14/34 which should be considered in the context of Section Bbis. These elements have been reflected in this document as they were found in the Nairobi text or decision 14/34 to serve as placeholders for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties. In the discussion there were divergent views on the inclusion or not of all the elements identified in Section Bbis (arising from the Informal Group discussions) as well as the additional aspects reflected in the Nairobi text and from decision 14/34. There were divergent views on whether the elements identified in Section Bbis (arising from the Informal Group discussions) as well as the additional aspects reflected in the Nairobi text and from decision 14/34 might better be reflected in other sections or outcomes of the COP, such as in decision text. The Contact Group did not have the opportunity to consider all of the of the proposed elements of Section Bbis

approaches] at all stages. In that regard, the Goals and Targets are to be understood, acted upon, implemented, reported and evaluated, consistent with the followings]]:]

Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

9. [The framework acknowledges the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use. Its implementation must ensure their [traditional] rights[, including their rights over land and territories that they traditionally [occupy]/[inhabit],] and that the knowledge, innovations, worldviews, values and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, documented, preserved [and maintained], [and that their traditional knowledge [associated with genetic resources is accessed and utilized]] with their free, prior and informed consent⁵, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance [with relevant national legislation and international [instruments]/[human rights law], [including]/[and] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [and UNDROP]]. [In this regard, nothing in this framework shall be construed to diminish or suppress any rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in the future].]

[Different value systems

10. Nature embodies different concepts for different people, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth, and systems of life. Nature's contributions to people also embody different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts. Both nature and nature's contributions to people are vital for human existence and good quality of life, including human well-being, living in harmony with nature, living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. The framework recognizes and considers these diverse value systems as being an integral part of its successful implementation.]

[Whole of government and whole of society approach

11. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of governments, and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society.]

National circumstances, priorities and capabilities

12. The implementation of the framework will be based on [[national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, including] / [the principle of CBDR in the form of]] national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) [[and on mainstreaming within and across sectors and at all levels of government], and will require [sound,] transparent and inclusive governance, and coherent and effective national legislation, policies and institutions[, including a well-functioning judicial and enforcement system]. [Each Party would contribute to attaining the [framework]/[targets], [according to the provision of financial resources, in the context of Article 20 of the Convention]. National contributions to goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework will be determined according to national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. The aggregate effect of[, and synergies among,] those national contributions as well as the contributions by relevant stakeholders, would collectively contribute to achieving the goals and targets of the framework.]] *Collective efforts towards the targets*

13. [Targets are global in their scale.] Each Party would contribute to attaining the targets, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. The aggregate effect of, and synergies among, those national contributions as well as the contributions by relevant stakeholders, would collectively contribute to achieving the targets of the framework.

[Right to Development

⁵In this framework, free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement

14. Recognizing the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development, the framework enables responsible and sustainable socio-economic development that, at the same time, contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

[Human rights-based approach

15. The framework acknowledges human rights, and the right to a clean, safe and sustainable environment, recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights. Its implementation should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and fulfilling these rights.]

[Gender-responsiveness

16. Successful implementation of the framework 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.]

[Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation

17. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to contribute in a balanced manner to 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.]

[Consistency and synergies with international agreements or instruments

18. The implementation of the framework needs to be aligned with the implementation of other relevant international agreements or instruments that address matters covered under the framework.]

[Principles of the Rio Declaration

19. The framework recognizes that reversing the loss of biological diversity, for the benefit of all living beings, is a common concern for humankind. Its implementation should be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.^{6]}

[Science and innovation

20. The implementation of the framework should be based on scientific and other evidence, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation and that of other knowledge and innovation systems including traditional knowledge and practices, in line with the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach.]

[Ecosystem based approaches and Nature-based solutions

21. This framework is to be implemented based on the ecosystem approach of the Convention⁷, taking also into account the resolution on nature-based solutions adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which defines nature-based solutions.^{8]}

Other aspects identified by Parties during the Friends discussion drawn from the report of the fourth meeting of the Working Group⁹

[Rights of Mother Earth (drawn from Nairobi text of the Theory of Change):

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 Decision V/6

⁸ See operative paragraph 1 of the United Nations Environment Assembly [resolution 5/5](#) on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development.

⁹ CBD/WG2020/4/4

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]

[*Mother Earth Centred Action*]

[*One Health Approach*

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.]

[*Inter-generational Equity*

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.]

[*Formal and Informal Education*

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.]

[*Access to financial resources*

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

[*Provisions of the Convention*

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.]

[*Cooperation and Synergies*

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.]

Other aspects identified by Parties during the Friends discussion drawn from Decision 14/34¹⁰

[(a) **Participatory** – While being Party-led, acknowledging the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development with regard to participation, the process will enable the effective and meaningful participation of all those who desire to engage in the process, including through participation in relevant workshops, consultations, and formal meetings and by providing feedback and comments on discussion and official documents according to the rules of procedure of the Convention;]

[(b) **Inclusive** – The process will help enable all relevant groups and stakeholders to provide their views for consideration. This includes 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

¹⁰ Decision 14/34, annex paragraph 2

scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. Efforts should be made to solicit views from a wide range of perspectives, going beyond those traditionally involved in the work of the Convention and the two Protocols;]

[(d) **Transformative** – The process will mobilize broad societal engagement to achieve accelerated and sustainable transformations to implement the three objectives of the Convention, whereby biodiversity and ecosystems are recognized as the essential infrastructure supporting life on Earth, without which human development and well-being will not be possible. It will place biodiversity, its conservation, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, at the heart of the sustainable development agenda, recognizing the important linkages between biological and cultural diversity;]

[(f) **Catalytic** – The process will serve to catalyse a global-scale movement for biodiversity, emphasizing the sense of political urgency and mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement concrete actions from local, national, regional and global levels;]

[(k) **Results-oriented** – The process will seek to identify at an early stage issues for further clarification, discussion and exploration. Relevant experts and stakeholders will be engaged to address potential issues and realistically achievable solutions, building on the experiences in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;]

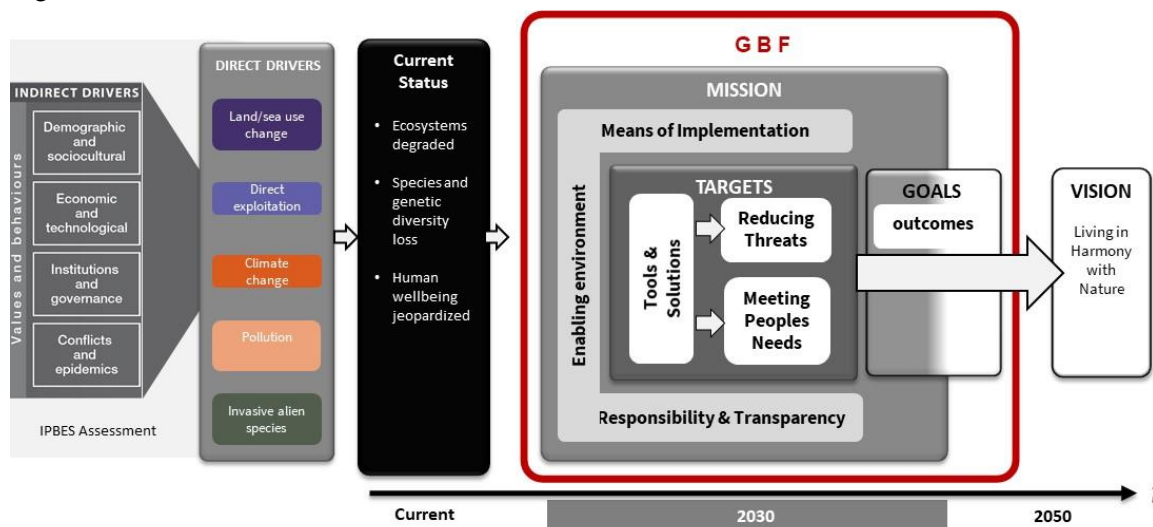
Section C. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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 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 theory of change on which the framework is based [(see figure 1)] recognizes that urgent action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required, and assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) address the drivers of biodiversity loss [and their [indirect drivers]/[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[, consistent with diverse worldviews, including recognizing the rights of nature]/[and (e) recognize the rights of Mother Earth] and that these actions are supported by the necessary enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, [in particular in developing countries,] including financial resources, capacity building, scientific cooperation, technology transfer, knowledge[, and effective responsibility and transparency mechanisms, including for planning, reporting and review of progress]. [. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a [more] transparent and responsible 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



Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission

24. 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.”

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

Option 1. To take urgent action [and provide the necessary resources] to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [[[to achieve a nature positive world][and][/]][to put nature on a path to recovery]] for the benefit of [the planet]/[Mother Earth] and people];

Option 2. To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [[to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery]], in a fair and equitable way, for the benefit of [the planet]/[Mother Earth] and people by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.

Section H. Implementation and support mechanism

[28. Implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals and targets will be facilitated and enhanced through [[adequate financing from all sources,] [aligning public and private financial flows with biodiversity objectives, eliminating or redirecting resources harmful to biodiversity to nature-positive activities, [in particular subsidies for agriculture and fisheries, in line with WTO rules], [enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use], / [enhancing the transparency of resource provision, avoiding double counting,] and through] support mechanisms and strategies under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, including [its] financial mechanism[s], and strategies and plans for [strengthening [and fast tracking]] / [substantially and progressively increasing] and mobilizing resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer [and technology for horizon-scanning, monitoring and assessment], knowledge management, [in accordance with Articles 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 of the Convention,] [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[, national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, and national capacity-building and development plans, building upon the long-term strategic framework for

capacity-building and development]. [The implementation of the framework will address the financial, capacity, technical, technological constraints faced by developing country Parties, in line with Article 20.4 of the Convention.]

[28bis 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 arrangement for a new programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local and communities; and [the clearing-house mechanism for [facilitating education and] implementing the knowledge-management component of the framework] / [a mechanism to facilitate education] and knowledge sharing among Parties and relevant stakeholders, and the Gender Plan of Action. [The framework, through the mechanisms, [shall] / [should] implement all of the elements referred to in section Bbis]].

29. The implementation of the framework will build on an urgent and renewed sense of international cooperation and solidarity. 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.

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

[Section I. Enabling conditions*

[Recognizing that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the basis for the implementation of the framework and are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries.

The full implementation of the framework will require the provision of adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources on a needs basis, in line with Article 20 of the Convention. It further requires cooperation and collaboration in building the necessary capacity and transfer of technologies to allow parties, especially developing country Party to fully implement the framework.

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

It will require the implementation of conservation and sustainable use measures in a mutually reinforcing manner, and the creation of opportunities for sustainable bio-based products and services, in particular in developed countries' markets, as the most cost-effective action to implement the framework.]

[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),¹¹ intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance

* Section Bbis was only partially discussed by the contact group. There was a discussion that the elements of Bbis might fit into the following three categories: (i) premises/principles, (ii) approaches and (iii) enabling conditions. Additionally, some Parties identified elements reflected in the Nairobi text as well as in decision 14/34 which should be considered in the context of Section Bbis. These elements have been reflected in this document as they were found in the Nairobi text or decision 14/34 to serve as placeholders for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties. In the discussion there were divergent views on the inclusion or not of all the elements identified in Section Bbis (arising from the Informal Group discussions) as well as the additional aspects reflected in the Nairobi text and from decision 14/34. There were divergent views on whether the elements identified in Section Bbis (arising from the Informal Group discussions) as well as the additional aspects reflected in the Nairobi text and from decision 14/34 might better be reflected in other sections or outcomes of the COP, such as in decision text. The Contact Group did not have the opportunity to consider all of the of the proposed elements of Section Bbis

¹¹ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

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*,¹² 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 transparency¹³

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] [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 were 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,

¹² 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>.

¹³ 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.

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];¹⁴

(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]]];¹⁵

(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;]

(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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

[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

36. [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], promote sustainable lifestyles and biodiversity values, including by:

(a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, [considering nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services] / [multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services,] / [diverse values of biodiversity and ecosystems services], including associated traditional knowledge, [approaches, and

[cosmobiocentric] worldviews] of indigenous peoples and local communities [while ensuring [the exercising of their right to self-determination, including by] their free, prior and informed consent, as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development];

(b) Increasing awareness on the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources for [economic development] / [improving sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication efforts and its overall contribution to global and/or national sustainable development strategies];

(c) Raising awareness among all [sectors][and][/][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) [Targeting communication] / [Facilitating understanding of the framework], including by adapting the language used, level of complexity and thematic content to relevant groups of actors, considering their socioeconomic and cultural context, including by developing material that can be translated into indigenous and local languages;

(e) Promoting or developing platforms, partnerships and action agendas, including with media, civil society and educational institutions, including academia, 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 curriculum on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in educational institutions and promoting [lifestyles] / [knowledge, attitudes, 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.]
