



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/WG2020/4/INF/1
20 May 2022

ENGLISH ONLY

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

Fourth meeting

Nairobi, 21-26 June 2022

Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

**OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUPS 1-4 ON
THE OUTCOMES OF PART II OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE OPEN-ENDED
WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

Note by the Co-Chairs

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the present document, the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework have compiled observations and reflections from the co-leads of contact groups 1–4 on the outcomes of part II of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework held from 14 to 29 March 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland. They are made available in the form and language in which they were received by the Secretariat.

2. None of the observations and reflections contained in this note are to be understood as prescribing text. Rather, they are intended to facilitate the further deliberations of the Working Group by identifying areas of convergence and, where appropriate, offering perspectives on how areas of divergence might be resolved. The text negotiated by the Working Group at part II of its third meeting, as annexed to the report of the meeting (document CBD/WG2020/3/7), as well as the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (document CBD/WG2020/3/3) in instances where no text has been negotiated, remain the basis for negotiation at the fourth meeting of the Working Group. In addition to the observations and reflections provided in the present document, Parties and stakeholders may further consider the reflections note prepared by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group which was published ahead of part II of the third meeting (document CBD/WG2020/3/6).

* CBD/WG2020/4/1.

OBSERVATION AND REFLECTIONS BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 1 GOALS, MILESTONES, SECTIONS A TO E

2030 MISSION

“To [take][catalyze the necessary means of implementation to support] urgent[, ambitious] [and transformative] action across society to [halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a [biodiversity [net] gain for a nature-positive world][[net] gain for biodiversity][nature-positive world][[conserve and sustainably use biodiversity[, including restoration] and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources], [to put biodiversity on a path to recovery] [achieve a nature-positive world] by 2030] [contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals] [for the benefit of planet and people][, supporting sustainable development and addressing inequalities among and within societies] [by 2030]”.

Alt 1. Zero [net] loss of nature from 2020, [net] positive by 2030, and full recovery by 2050 – for the benefit of all people and life on Earth.

Alt 2. By [2030][2050] halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a [fair and equitable] path to recovery for the benefit of [present and future generations][all people and the planet].

Alt 3. Act now to [conserve][protect], restore, use sustainably, and fund for [reversing biodiversity loss][achieving a [net] gain for biodiversity and] for the benefit for planet and people.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

1. The Contact group considered the mission statement in its third meeting. Delegates agreed on the importance of the mission and reiterated that it should be a clear, concise and measurable expression of ambitions. Delegates shared several useful suggestions for strengthening the mission and making it more accessible to the public at large. Important elements identified that should be reflected in the mission were as follows:

- (a) Urgent, transformative change;
- (b) Reversing biodiversity loss;
- (c) Net gain for biodiversity and nature positive world;
- (d) Fair and equitable sharing of benefits;
- (e) Contribution to sustainable development (or more specifically, the Sustainable Development Goals).

2. Relevantly, in a related discussion under contact group 1, delegates unanimously expressed their support for 2030 to remain the reference timeframe of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

GOAL A

The [[socio]-ecological [resilience]] integrity [, area] and connectivity of [all][both natural [and managed] terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems is [maintained or] enhanced [with no further loss of highly intact or threatened ecosystems], [preventing collapse of]] all ecosystems is maintained or enhanced, increasing[, ensuring] [increasing the area,] connectivity [and integrity of these ecosystems]] [and increasing] [by at least [5] per cent by 2030 [improve resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems] and [15][20] per cent by 2050] [the area and[, the ecological integrity] of a full range of natural ecosystems] [the protection of threatened or restoration of depleted ecosystems.]

The [human-induced] extinction of all [known threatened] species [is [minimized][halted] [[overall] extinction risk is reduced for at least 20% of threatened taxa by 2030] [having by 2030 halted or reversed the increase in the extinction rate]. The [average] abundance and distribution of depleted populations of [wild [and domesticated][all]] [native] species is increased by at least 20 per cent by 2030 [maintained at

or enhanced] to healthy and resilient levels] [, and their genetic diversity [and adaptive potential] is safeguarded[, to [maintain][ensure] their adaptive potential]] [with[.]

[All genetically distinct populations and] [[[a] A]t least [90][95][X] per cent of] genetic diversity among and within [all] [known] [populations of] [wild and domesticated] species is [maintained][safeguarded, maintaining their adaptive potential].]

Alt 7. 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, maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [*numerical values to be added*].

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

3. The Parties agreed that Goal A is technical and complex as it incorporates important elements across the three component levels of biodiversity (ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity). There was an agreement that these three levels should be reflected in Goal A, either with specific language in separate paragraphs based on the text of the first draft or in a condensed wording (alt). While a proposal for a shorter concise text was made in the alt and received some support, many Parties voiced that since Goal A covers multiple elements, conciseness should not come at the cost of oversimplification. The Parties reiterated the importance of ensuring that Goal A is ambitious but also measurable.

4. There was extensive debate on the framing of the goals as key communication tools for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as well as the need to use simple language that is both easy to relate to for non-experts and remains inspirational.

5. The extensive debate on the approaches to Goal A is commensurate with the number of brackets in both texts.

6. Important elements for further deliberation and consensus-building may include the following:

- (a) The concept of no net loss is important for some delegations;
- (b) Goal A should remain focused on the conservation aspects of the framework, hence “ecological integrity” and “connectivity” are both critical concepts to be maintained in the text of Goal A;
- (c) Specific consideration of extinction risk rather than rate of extinction as the former is more difficult to measure;
- (d) Integration of the milestones into Goal A was seen as an important element by some delegations;
- (e) Inclusion of numeric aspects in Goal A as a primary tool for articulating the proposed 2030 targets taking into account that integrating milestones into the goals would inherently include numeric values was considered important by some delegations;
- (f) Goal A can be considered as amenable to inclusion of numeric values as the three elements – ecosystems, species and genetics have a quantifiable element. If the numeric values are removed from the text of Goal A it would become very generic and it would be difficult to measure outcomes/progress/success.

GOAL B

Alt 1. Nature’s contributions to people [, including ecosystem services] are valued, enhanced and maintained through conservation, restoration and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all [present and future generations] [and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment].

Alt 2. Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed [ensuring the long-term integrity of ecosystems], and [nature’s contributions to people][, including] ecosystem services are valued, maintained and enhanced, achieving sustainable development [with those ecosystem services currently in decline being restored by 2030] [[in an equitable manner] and achieving a reduction of ecological footprint [in an equitable manner] of [X%] by 2030 and of [Y%] [within planetary boundaries by 2050.]] [and [the fulfilment of all human rights including] the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment].

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

7. There was general agreement that the non-paper text provided by the co-leads offered a good basis for further discussions. The goal is about the sustainable use of biodiversity – one of the three objectives of the Convention– and should be easy to communicate to the outside world. The contact group continued to grapple with the notion, supported by many, that the goals should be aspirational and in that regard not include numerical elements. However, the ongoing discussions on integrating the milestones, as appropriate, would effectively introduce a numerical element into the goals. In this regard, several Parties reserved their right to come back to the text of Goal B once there is a final decision on milestones. This divergence was evident in the various perspectives shared on Goal B.

8. Several perspectives were shared that highlighted the following areas of divergence:

- (a) Concept of “planetary boundaries” is not universally understood or conceptualized;
- (b) Whether restoration should be explicitly mentioned as it represents one of several measures through which ecosystems are valued, maintained and enhanced and is thus inferred;
- (c) Reference to nature’s contributions to people (including ecosystem services) rather than a broad reference to biodiversity being sustainably used and managed.

GOAL C

[Alt 1. The benefits arising from the sustainable use of biodiversity, including biological and genetic resources, [and its derivatives,] digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, [in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities] with a substantial increase in monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and alternative international ABS instruments.

Alt 2. Monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources [in any format] and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are [substantially increased and] shared fairly and equitably [, with an increase in open and appropriate access] [and contribute to] [for] the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the SDGs.

Alt 3. The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] are shared fairly and equitably and substantially increased [thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity].]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

9. The contact group agreed that this goal is primarily focused on the third objective of the Convention and there was broad support for the co-lead’s non paper text and for proposed brackets to be removed. The discussions were constrained by the ongoing deliberations on the inclusion of numerical aspects into the goals as well as the integration of the milestones. While there was broad agreement on the scope of this goal, some issues remain pending:

- (a) Inclusion of specific reference to DSI or placeholder language for final DSI outcome;
- (b) The reference to ‘substantial increase’ received broader support and some delegates expressed continued caution at the suitability of including a numerical element;

- (c) Some Parties requested that a definition of derivatives be included in the glossary before they could consider its inclusion in Goal C;
- (d) Recognition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as having a wider application than the Nagoya Protocol and should thus avoid protocol-specific language such as “derivatives”;
- (e) Facilitating an increase in open and appropriate access to genetic resources leading to enhanced monetary and non-monetary benefits;
- (f) Recognition of the plurality of ABS instruments and processes.

GOAL D

[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [Building on past investments,] [By 2050,] [Address] the [biodiversity finance] gap [between available financial resources [from all sources] and other means of implementation, and those necessary] to achieve the 2050 Vision and the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [is closed], [prioritizing a significant increase in public resources, and through direct access modalities] [and by 2030,] resources from all sources have been significantly increased [including non-financial means of implementation [by \$X by 2030 and \$Y by 2050][by % of GDP and used efficiently and effectively], [financing harmful to biodiversity is] [reduced by \$X by 2030][and [eliminated] by 2050]]] and enhance capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and [all financial resources][public and private financial flows] are aligned with [the 2050 Vision and the goals and targets of this framework [and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors [across all national levels] is achieved]][biodiversity objectives][CBD objectives].

Alt 1. [Building on past investments,] National and international public and private financial flows are aligned with the [post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the] Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature, [and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways] harmful flows have been [[identified,][reformed or [eliminated]] removed][reduced], resources from all sources [, including non-financial means of implementation] have been increased, and efficiently deployed, biodiversity values have been mainstreamed [across all policies and sectors] [enhance the capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technological transfer], and the necessary enabling policies, transparency requirements, and other means of implementation have been secured.

Alt 2. [Building on past investments,]The gap between available financial resources [from all sources] and other means of implementation necessary to achieve the [2050 Vision[and the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework]][post-2020 global biodiversity framework] is [closed][, in an efficient and effective way][national and international public and private financial flows are aligned with the 2050 Vision][and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways][[addressed] [, including by [significantly and progressively] increasing financial resources, capacity building, [technical assistance] and technology transfer [and the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies, sectors and national levels] provided for implementation in developing countries]].

Alt 3. Adequate [means of implementation and] resources [numerical values to be added] to fully implement the GBF are secured [from all sources] and are accessible to all Parties [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision][and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways].

Alt 4. The 2050 Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature is achieved with the support of the [global biodiversity fund], [significantly and progressively] increasing multilateral financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer provided for developing country Parties.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

10. The contact group considered the co-lead's non-paper a good basis for negotiation and broadly agreed on the elements presented in the goal, in particular the notion of closing the global biodiversity finance gap. There was an emerging consensus that this goal also covers enhancing capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer. There were differences expressed on a number of elements and as a result several alternative texts were proposed that emphasized slightly different aspects such as:

- (a) Reference to "building on past investments";
- (b) The notion "efficient and effective use of resources";
- (c) Inclusion of effective mainstreaming of biodiversity as a potential mechanism for resource mobilization;
- (d) Some support was expressed for a formulation that included reference to national and international public and private financial flows that are aligned with the vision of living in harmony with nature;
- (e) Additional concepts such as 'nature-positive, carbon-neutral and pollution free development pathways' were suggested;
- (f) Several delegations indicated that the goal should have ambitious language and not include any numerical aspects as these would be better covered in the targets;
- (g) The idea of establishing the global biodiversity fund was also introduced and supported by some delegations.

MILESTONES

11. A reflection note on this element will be provided separately.

SECTION B.*BIS*

The full compiled text is contained in the annex to recommendation 3/1 and not reproduced here.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

12. There was overall strong support for having Section B.*bis* as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with many Parties. Some Parties and observers expressed the view that Section B.*bis* should not result in removal of important principles and standards (such as rights-based approaches, rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and gender and youth) from the goals, targets and other sections of the framework, as appropriate. There was also a suggestion to make the title of the section more relevant and informative by rewording it to "Principles and Approaches for the implementation of the framework".

13. While it would be premature to provide reflections on the precise content of the section as it has yet to be negotiated, Parties and stakeholders may wish to consider the following observations:

- (a) Clarity: for Section B.*bis* to be meaningful, it should be as clear and concise as possible, meaning reducing duplication and repetition of similar concepts with minor variation in wording;
- (b) scope: As a section of guiding principles and approaches placed prominently early on in the text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Section B.*bis* would apply to the framework as a whole. Thus, a guiding principle or approach included in this section, for example on gender, rights of

indigenous peoples and local communities, or the diversity of worldviews, values and knowledge systems, would apply to the all parts of the framework equally;

(c) Keeping this in mind, Section B.*bis* is an important and integral element of the framework as well as an opportunity to streamline the overall text of the framework as these guiding principles and approaches would not need to be repeated under every single goal and target, thus enhancing the framework's clarity, comprehension and communicability.

OBSERVATION AND REFLECTIONS BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 2 TARGETS 1 TO 8

Reducing threats to biodiversity

Target 1

[Ensure that [all]/[at least X%] [[terrestrial, [inland water,][and] freshwater, marine [and coastal]]/[land and [sea]/[ocean]] areas]/[ecosystems] globally are under **effective management processes, including** integrated biodiversity[-driven and]-inclusive [and participatory] [landscape-level] spatial planning [and/or **effective management processes**][, **improving connectivity**], **[to minimize the impact of sectors responsible for]/[addressing] land- [freshwater-] and sea-use change, [and that unavoidable impacts from infrastructure is minimized]** [retaining [existing] [intact **ecosystems and**]/[and wilderness areas[, including [primary forests] [threatened, primary ecosystems]]], **including** [areas of high biodiversity [value]/[importance]] **[and the places most important for delivering ecosystem [functions and] services]/[nature's contributions to people]]**]/[enhancing the sustainable management of natural ecosystems and the capacity to [map, monitor and assess, on a regular basis, the provision of]/[provide] ecosystem [functions and] services], **[improving connectivity,] [sustaining ecosystem [functions and] services, avoiding fragmentation, and reducing pressures on vulnerable ecosystems] [, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,]/[and taking into account]/[in line with] sovereign rights and][national circumstances] [and respecting the [customary] rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities]], in accordance with national legislation[and international obligations]]].**

Alt.1 [Address land- and sea-use change, retaining critical and vulnerable ecosystems and intact and wilderness areas, minimizing loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, as well as territories governed or managed by indigenous peoples and ensure that all land and marine areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, while safeguarding the interests and rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law.]

Alt 2

1a [Ensure that terrestrial freshwater marine and coastal areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning areas addressing land- and sea-use change]

1b [Retain existing intact and wilderness areas, taking into account the customary rights of IPLCs]

Alt 3[Ensure that land and ocean ecosystems globally are under participatory and inclusive spatial planning, halting land- and sea -use change, through integrated landscape management, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, including through customary sustainable practices of IPLCs and respecting their rights.]

Alt 4 [The loss in area and ecological integrity [and connectivity] of highly intact terrestrial,[inland water] and marine ecosystems[, in particular the most vulnerable and threatened ecosystems, including intact ecosystems and primary forests] due to land- and sea-use change is halted from [2020/2022] through effective management processes, including integrated, equitable and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

14. The first round of discussions on this target took place during the first and second sessions of the contact group. Textual negotiations on the target took place during the third and fourth sessions on the basis of a non-paper prepared by the co-leads. Main areas of divergence were on the following:

(a) *Numerical value*: Parties expressed divergent views on whether the target should refer to “all” ecosystems, and/or whether it should have a numerical target, with respect to areas or ecosystems under spatial planning. Some Parties expressed concerns with the target being achievable if it covers 100 per cent, and others wished to select the value appropriate to their national capabilities;

(b) *Land and sea/ocean / terrestrial, freshwater, marine, coastal*: Some Parties preferred the reference to land and sea areas, or land and ocean, while others preferred terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. However, many Parties wished to add the reference to coastal ecosystems, if the reference to marine was to be retained;

(c) *Intact / high biodiversity value*: Parties held divergent views on whether the target should refer to intact and wilderness areas or areas of high biodiversity value, or both.

Co-leads’ observations:

The issue of indigenous peoples and local communities, while being of utmost importance, may be better reflected as an overarching principle, rather than being included in all targets.

At the same time, the reference to the sovereign rights and national circumstances, as well as national legislation and international obligations may also be better addressed in the overarching principles for the framework. At the same time, it should be noted that the reference to the sovereign rights of the countries is referred in the preamble of the convention.

Therefore, it is suggested to remove the part of the text: “and taking into account/[**in line with**] **sovereign rights and**][**national circumstances**] [**and respecting** the [customary] rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities][, **in accordance with national legislation**][**and international obligations**]].”

On the numerical value, one of the options to solve this issue is using phrase “all/at least X% of land areas and water bodies. However, it should also be taken into account that all 1-3 targets preferably should have same wording. The wording could also be defined in the glossary.

The text and insertions: 1. [**to minimize the impact of sectors responsible for**] 2. [addressing] land- [freshwater-] and sea-use change 3. [**and that unavoidable impacts from infrastructure is minimized**], seems to serve similar purpose. The insertions seem to relate to minimizing impacts emanating from various sectors/ activities could be covered by the term “land- freshwater- and sea-use change,” since this is exactly the purpose of this target.

Target 2

Ensure that [at least [20][30] per cent [globally] of]/[at least 1 billion hectares of] [degraded] [[and]/[with a focus on] threatened] [freshwater, [coastal], marine and] terrestrial [and marine] ecosystems[, including agricultural soils] [and X billion hectares of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems] are under [active][effective][ecological] restoration [measures] [at the national level][at the landscape- and seascape-scale], [including a focus on restoration [including land and landscape restoration,] into natural and [semi-natural] ecosystems, and to support [climate change adaptation and mitigation]/[nature’s contributions][, achieving land-degradation neutrality] and ecosystem connectivity [and integrity] / [enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] connectivity] [[among them and focusing]/[[with a focus] on priority ecosystems [through providing an atmosphere for fair mobilization of international resources and transfer of necessary technologies, among others]/[enhancing the ecological integrity of priority ecosystems] [and [bio-cultural] ecosystems managed by IPLCs], [[improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] connectivity] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline][, with the full and effective participation of IPLCs].

Alt 1

[Increase the ecological integrity of at least [20]% of degraded terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas globally from [2020/2022] through effective ecological restoration, focusing on areas of particular importance for biodiversity]

Alt 2

[Bring under restoration at least 20% each of degraded freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems, improving ecosystem integrity and focusing on priority ecosystems]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

15. The first round of discussions on this target took place during the first and second sessions of the contact group. Textual negotiations on the target were started during the fourth session on the basis a non-paper prepared by the co-leads. There was a general consensus to refer to individual ecosystems rather than to land and sea areas, as well as to add a reference to coastal ecosystems. Main areas of divergence were on the following:

(a) *Numeric element:* Some Parties supported 20% or 30% as a numeric element, while others did not wish to include a numeric target at all. Other Parties suggested to use an absolute value, such as “at least 1 billion hectares”.

Co-leads’ observations:

The issue of indigenous peoples and local communities, while being of utmost importance, may be better reflected as an overarching principle, rather than being included in all targets.

Absolute values may be more difficult to use rather than percentages because it could be challenging to translate the absolute value to the NBSAPs.

Target 3

[Ensure that][ecosystems, habitats and the biodiversity they contain are maintained and restored by conserving]]/[enable] at least [30 per cent] [globally][, at the national level,] of [terrestrial, [and] [freshwater]/[inland water] and marine [and coastal] areas] [land areas and of [[sea]/[marine]areas]/[the ocean][,respectively]], [inclusive of areas that are already protected and conserved,] especially areas[, at the national level,] of particular importance for biodiversity and [ecosystem [functions]/[services] and] [its contributions to people], are [effectively] conserved [and sustainably used] through [effectively]/[well-] managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected [systems]/[networks] of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures [that prohibit environmentally-damaging activities], [including indigenous territories, when applicable,] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [while ensuring that sustainable use of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of IPLCs to their management, and ensuring the rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law][[bearing in mind]/[recognizing] that national contributions to this global target will be decided according to national priorities and capabilities, in accordance with the principles of the Rio Declaration, with adequate safeguards for the rights of IPLCs and the rights to development, will not affect the rights or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole GBF] [giving effect to]/[respecting]/[ensuring]/[with full respect for human rights, including]/[fully respecting and upholding] the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, [including their land and territories][,

including the right to prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent and approval][, in light of national circumstances and with respect for national legislation]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

16. The first round of discussions on this target took place during the first and second sessions of the contact group. Textual negotiations on the target were started during the fourth session on the basis of a non-paper prepared by the co-leads. There was a strong support to include a reference to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and to adding “equitable governance”. Main areas of divergence were on the following:

(a) *Numerical element*: While there was strong support for the 30% target, there was also some opposition and concerns, also with respect to the achievability of the numerical target at the national level. Parties also diverged on whether to refer to the numerical element at global level, or at national level;

(b) *Ecosystems-related terminology*: Parties held divergent views on whether the target should refer to land and sea/ocean/marine areas, or whether the ecosystems should be listed individually;

(c) *Sustainable use*: Several Parties expressed the view on the inclusion of sustainable use in the target;

(d) *Financial resources*: There were diverging views on whether to include a reference to financial resources in this target, with some Parties expressing concern that national circumstances might make it impossible for them to reach the target, and this should not limit them from accessing financial resources for implementing the framework.

Co-leads’ observation:

The purpose of this cluster of targets (1-8) is to reduce the main threats to biodiversity. Therefore, the issue of sustainable use may be better reflect in targets 9 to 13 “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing.”

The issue of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as financial resources may serve as overarching principles to be included in respective parts of the framework and the resource mobilization strategy.

The framework and the numerical element in it are relevant to the global level and its implementation is subject to national circumstances. Therefore, if we agree that at the global level 30% protection is necessary for achieving the GBF goals, it is suggested to keep the 30% numerical in the target.

Target 4

[Ensure active][Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [on a scale sufficient] [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened] species[, and the population abundance of native species and maintain the genetic diversity of all species][in particular threatened species], and the genetic diversity of [[native] wild and domesticated] [cultivated] [all] [native] [and domesticated] species [populations], [to maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ [conservation, supported by] [and] ex situ conservation [and restoration of genetically depleted populations] [[reducing] [preventing] [the risk of] human induced extinctions of known threatened species by X per cent][reducing human induced species extinctions risk][, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions [to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict][, by preventing activities that damage ecosystems and habitats and ensuring the customary rights of, and access and use by, indigenous peoples and local communities]. [to

enhance human-wildlife co-existence.] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife] [minimizing harm to native wildlife from human-wildlife interactions]

Alt.1 [Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by X per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by X per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

17. The first round of discussions on this target took place during the first session of the contact group. Textual negotiations on the target were started during the second and third sessions on the basis of a non-paper prepared by the co-leads. Overall, there was a general consensus that the target should refer to both in-situ and ex-situ conservation, though some Parties suggested that the terms could be omitted completely as it is implicit in conservation. There was also a general consensus to focus on threatened species. Main points of divergence occurred in the following:

(a) *Human-wildlife conflict*: Some Parties thought that human wildlife interactions should be removed and perhaps moved to another target (target 5 or 9), while others felt that human-wildlife conflict is best dealt with in this target. Several Parties wished to change the wording to co-existence instead of conflict;

(b) *Wild / native / domesticated / cultivated*: Parties also held divergent views on whether the target should refer to wild, native, domesticated or cultivated species;

(c) *Indigenous peoples and local communities*: Several Parties wished to include a reference to the customary rights, access and use by indigenous peoples and local communities, while others felt it is not necessary in this target, and that it should be rather dealt with in the preambular section.

Co-leads' observation:

Alternative text 1 is very similar to milestone A.2. It is suggested to discuss inclusion of milestone text in targets after the decision on milestones is made.

Target 5

[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] customary [rights and] sustainable use [of IPLCs] [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 IPLCs] [and take urgent action to address both demand 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 IPLCs.]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

18. The first round of discussions on this target took place during the first session of the contact group. Textual negotiations on the target were started during the second and third sessions on the basis of a non-paper prepared by the co-leads. The text of the non-paper maintained the original (positive) formulation of the target, bracketed the reference to human health given the divergent views on this, and included references to customary sustainable use and preventing pathogen spillover. Main points of divergence from discussions on the non-paper text were on the following:

(a) *Captive breeding /farming*: Some Parties wished to include a reference to breeding, captive breeding, and/or farming, while others did not find this necessary;

(b) *Health*: Parties held very divergent views on how health should be addressed in this target. Some wished to refer to One Health Approach, others preferred not to address human health here, or wished to adopt a wider scope, including ecosystem health;

(c) *Formulation*: Several Parties expressed their support for the negative formulation from the Co-Chairs' reflections document, which is reflected here as a text proposal (Alt.1). However, others preferred a positive formulation of the target. Many Parties also expressed their support for the original shorter text from the non-paper.

Co-leads' observations:

[Ensure] [Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]: By using the words "prevent overexploitation" the nature of the target is being changed to more of a sustainable use purpose. Parties may wish to consider whether this is consistent with the original purpose of the target.

[any]/[the]: As we understand it, the reason for using "any" is to avoid the implication that we are specifically encouraging the use of wild species. Parties may wish to consider this point.

[harvesting]/[exploitation][captive breeding][farming] trade and use: in order to streamline this section, we would suggest that the terms "exploitation and trade" or "trade and use" cover all the other proposals.

terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal]: In order to streamline this section, Parties may wish to consider whether the term "terrestrial and aquatic" would be sufficient, as "aquatic" includes all species found in water.

wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivates]: Parties may wish to consider whether any of the additional specificity is necessary. The co-leads would recommend keeping the text as streamlined as possible.

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]]:.:

(a) It seems that the reference to "sustainable" is broadly acceptable;

(b) With respect to the option of "effectively regulated" to replace "legal", the latter may provide some useful specificity;

(c) Safe for target and non-target species/minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems/without adverse effects on the populations of species/safe for human, animal and plant health: Parties will need to consider which of these options most accurately reflects the purpose of this particular target. One option might be "minimizing impacts on target and non-target species populations, ecosystems and human health".

Target 6

[[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 caused by 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]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

19. The first round of discussions on this target took place during the first session of the contact group. Textual negotiations on the target were started during the second and third sessions on the basis of a non-paper prepared by the co-leads. The text of the non-paper reflected the fact that there were diverging views on the numeric elements in the target. It included reference to identification of pathways. It also proposed a text option to make clear the expectation that priority sites and species would be determined nationally. Following the discussion on the text of the non-paper, a number of areas of divergence remained:

- (a) *Numerical element*: Parties held divergent views on whether there should be a numerical element in this target, and if so, whether it should be attached to introduction or to establishment. Some also wished to reduce the numerical value. Others preferred a formulation such as “significantly reduce”;
- (b) *Priority species/sites*: Some Parties wished to retain the reference to priority sites and priority species in the target, others wished to delete it;
- (c) *Ensure / Identify / prioritize / manage*: Parties also held divergent views on the phrasing at the beginning of the target. Several different options were suggested.

Co-leads’ observations:

In the first part of the target, there are two structural choices: “Ensure that the pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species are identified and managed” or “Identify, prioritise and manage the pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species”. For simplicity, Parties may wish to consider the second option. Second order questions are whether to include the words “address the drivers,” and whether to delete the word “invasive”.

With respect to the treatment of invasive alien species themselves, there are various options: detect, eradicate, effectively manage, control. What is chosen in this part will affect what is appropriate in the next part: eliminate, minimize, reduce, mitigate. Parties are encourage to find wording that covers the options in a non-repetitive way. Are the words “supporting innovation and the use of new tools” necessary? Do Parties want a numeric element here?

With respect to the focus areas, it seems there are two fundamental options: the non-paper wording that refers to priority sites and species (with various formulations for this) or an alternative formulation proposed “those that pose significant risk for threatened species or ecosystem services”. Based on the understanding that it will be for Parties to make their own determination of priorities, Parties may wish to consider whether this latter formulation might provide a more concise wording option.

Target 7

Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by [significantly] reducing nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half], and chemicals, in particular pesticides, harmful to biodiversity [by at least two thirds] and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

20. The first round of discussions on this target took place at the second session of this contact group, with a number of divergent views remaining in the following areas:

(a) *Pesticides / Harmful chemicals*: Parties were primarily divided on whether the target should refer to pesticides or harmful chemicals. Some Parties wished to include chemical pesticides, hazardous pesticides, or chemicals and pesticides. The non-paper proposed a different formulation from the original, based on the range of views;

(b) *Other sources of pollution*: Parties held divergent views on whether to include the reference to plastic pollution or plastic waste. Additionally, some wished to include other sources of pollution, such as light or noise, and others did not wish to list all the different types of pollution and rather refer to reducing pollution from all sources. The co-leads did not include these additional sources of pollution, noting that these could be referred to in the monitoring framework as indicators;

(c) *Numerical targets*: Parties held divergent views on whether to include the numerical figures in this target at all, or whether to include it for nutrients or for pesticides, respectively. Following discussion, the co-leads included the option [significantly] to reflect these views.

Note: The text of this target was developed by the co-leads of contact group 2, following a first round of discussions but was not further considered by the contact groups due to time constraints, thus it remains to be negotiated.

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation, adaptation and resilience including through [nature-based solutions] and [ecosystem-based approaches], and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

21. The first round of discussions on this target took place at the second session of this contact group. The co-leads considered there was strong support for a reference to resilience, so this was included in the non-paper. On the basis of strong objections to the numerical element, particularly due to science-related concerns and duplication of efforts with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

the co-leads removed this in the non-paper. It should be noted that some Parties wished to retain the numerical figure. The main area of divergent views was on the following:

(a) *Nature-based solutions / Ecosystem-based approaches*: Many Parties wished to include nature-based solutions in the target, others preferred the term ecosystem-based approaches instead, while a few would like to see both terms represented in the target.

Note: The text of this target was developed by the co-leads of contact group 2 following a first round of discussions but was not further considered by the contact groups due to time constraints, thus it remains to be negotiated.

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 3:

TARGETS 9 TO 13

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

Target 9

[Ensure all management and uses] [Significantly increase the contribution of sustainable bioeconomy including through the use] of wild [terrestrial, freshwater and marine] species are sustainable, [Ensure benefits such as food security, water, livelihoods, for those most dependent on biodiversity through sustainable management and use of wider landscapes and seascapes], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, while safeguarding customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

22. Parties in the contact group generally agreed that this target should remain separate and that it should focus on the management and use of wild species and their benefits to people. There was general agreement that the non-paper text provided by the co-leads offered a good basis for further discussions. Parties were also supportive of including additional information in a glossary that could expand on elements such as listing the types of species and benefits this target refers to.

Co-leads' observations:

Based on the inputs of the Parties in the contact group, we prepared a reformulation of target 9 but, due to time constraints, we were not able to present it to the group. The slightly edited formulation is as follows:

[Ensure the management and use of wild species are sustainable] [Significantly increase the contribution of sustainable bioeconomy including through the use of wild species], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, while protecting and respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Target 10

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].

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

23. This proposal was prepared by a small informal group of Parties, as mandated by the co-leads. The contact group accepted this alternative text as basis for further deliberations and requested that it be noted there are still some elements which Parties would like to include that were not addressed, including how to make the target more measurable. The informal group also acknowledged that the issue of whether to use the term "ecosystem services" or "nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services" is relevant to Goal B and several other targets within the framework; the group agreed that whatever phrasing is adopted for use across the framework should ultimately be reflected in this target. Finally, on the issue of the inclusion of fisheries within this target, several Parties are still considering whether it should be included and therefore it is in brackets.

Target 11

Restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem functions and services [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 solutions¹ and ecosystem-based approaches²], [rights-based approaches and mother earth centred actions] [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

24. Parties welcomed the formulation proposed by the co-leads and there was general agreement that this target focuses on the regulating services provided by ecosystems and nature. Some disagreement among Parties persists on whether to use the terms “ecosystems functions and services” or “nature’s contributions” and also on whether the types of regulating services should be included. For this target, the glossary can be used to offer more information on what is meant by nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches.

Target 12

Significantly increase the area and quality of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces [and infrastructure] in urban and densely populated areas [and ensure connectivity by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity][and ensure biodiversity inclusive urban planning], enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity [and integrity], [connection to nature] and improving human health and wellbeing [while safeguarding livelihoods of rural communities] and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

25. There was general agreement in the contact group on the focus of this target coupled with broad support for the co-leads' formulation. In addition, there was support to include the enhancement of ecological connectivity and notions of urban planning and sustainable urbanization.

Target 13

[Adopt and implement effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at the [global], regional, [subregional], national, and local levels to [facilitate environmentally sound uses by other contracting Parties] [support the development and appropriate] [facilitate the appropriate] access to genetic [and biological] resources [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [including free and prior informed consent], [prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent or approval and involvement] to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of all of the above [including DSI] [in any form] in accordance with [international access and benefit sharing instruments [obligations]] [the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant access and benefit sharing multilateral agreements and instruments]

¹ Nature-based solutions refers to “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits” (UNEP/EA5/L9/REV.1).

² The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way (decision V/6).

[while encouraging all Parties to ratify the Nagoya Protocol and other relevant international access and benefit-sharing agreements].

[13*bis*.³ Facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources by increasing capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, [on mutually agreed terms] to develop and implement access and benefit measures/mechanisms at the national [and local] level].

[13*bis.alt* Substantially increase the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources in any form, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, ensuring that resources from benefit-sharing reach, by 2030, an amount equal to at least X per cent of the total amount of international public biodiversity finance for developing countries, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity]

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

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

26. The discussion on this target was closely linked to the outcomes of contact group 5 on digital sequence information on genetic resources, however, contact group 5 had not finalized its work when target 13 was discussed. The contact group considered the co-leads' non-paper a good basis for negotiation but more work needs to be done to resolve divergences that emerged during the discussion. In addition, the contact group did not have time to consider the 13*bis* proposed by the co-leads in the non-paper. Nevertheless, some proposals including some textual additions were made to the 13*bis* while a 13*bis.alt* and 13*ter* were collected from Parties but not discussed. These proposals have been included in the report for reference.

³ The contact group did not have time to discuss the 13*bis* proposed by the co-leads in their non-paper, however, some proposals including some textual additions were made to the 13*bis* while a 13*bis.alt* and 13*ter* were collected but not discussed. These proposals have been included in the report for reference.

* This target was not yet examined by the Contact group and therefore the co-leads have not provided reflections or observations

**OBSERVATION AND REFLECTIONS BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 4
TARGETS 14 TO 21; SECTIONS H TO K**

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Target 14

[Ensure the full integration of] [Fully integrate] biodiversity and its [multiple] values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty reduction strategies, [accounts,] and environmental impact assessments, across all levels of government and [~~across all~~] sectors of the economy, [progressively] aligning all public and private activities, [fiscal]and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

27. Parties demonstrated general consensus that the focus of this target should be primarily on government actions. There was also general consensus on the critical role of mainstreaming biodiversity. However, there was divergence on some issues including the following:

(a) *Private sector role:* in view of the general agreement that this target should be primarily focused on government actions, some Parties questioned the inclusion of private sector activities in the target and proposed to delete references to those activities;

(b) *Fiscal flows:* there was a proposal to include “fiscal” flows. Objection was raised, indicating this would be too big a commitment for governments;

(c) *Sectors:* while a proposal was made to include a list of specific sectors, some Parties were not supportive of such an inclusion;

Co-leads’ observations:

The long-term approach to mainstreaming (SBI-3 recommendation [3/15](#)) does not provide a list of specific sectors but refers to “key economic sectors, in particular those that relate to the IPBES approach for sustainability, possible actions and pathways, and nexus areas.” (see rationale to headline action 1). Parties could decide to define an indicative list of productive sectors as part of the long-term approach.

(d) *SDGs:* there were proposals to include a reference to the Sustainable Development Goals at the end of the target, but some Parties cautioned that the global biodiversity framework, although aligned to the SDGs, has a different focus and scope.

Co-leads’ observations:

References to sustainable development, applicable to the whole GBF, can be included in section C. The proposed target is aligned with Target 15.9 of SDG 15, which states that: “By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.”

Target 15

[[Increase significantly the number / percentage of] [Take legal, administrative and policy measures to] [Ensure through mandatory requirements that [all]] businesses and financial institutions [, especially [large and economically significant businesses] [those with significant impacts on biodiversity,]] [assess, monitor, [disclose]] [regular evaluations] and [transparently report] [and accept responsibility for their] on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, human rights [and the rights of mother earth] [across operations, value chains and portfolios,] reduce [and manage] negative impacts [by at least half],

[ensuring ABS compliance and reporting,] and increase positive impacts[, ensuring legal responsibility and accountability, through regulation of their activities, imposing penalties for infractions, ensuring liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest] reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and financial institutions and supporting the circular economy, [moving towards [sustainable patterns of production and extraction] the full sustainability] [of extraction and production practices], sourcing, supply chains, use and [disposal], [providing information needed to consumers to enable public to make responsible consumption choices that are biodiversity positive] [following a rights-based approach] consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, together with Government regulation.]

[Encourage business and financial institutions to adopt [sustainable practices resulting on benefits to biodiversity] [biodiversity positive practice] and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

28. Parties demonstrated general consensus that the focus of this target should be primarily on businesses, and financial institutions. Some Parties also indicated that government had a role to play in creating an enabling environment. However, the following key points remain unresolved and would need further negotiation:

(a) *Ensure/Encourage*: different views were expressed on what the role of government should be in this target. The proposal in the co-leads' non paper focused on the role of government in ensuring that businesses report on their impacts and dependencies (including through legislation, policies, enforcement and liability requirements). However, some Parties argued that governments will bear the responsibility for the implementation of the global biodiversity framework, and thus the framework cannot compel the private sector to take action;

(b) *Mandatory requirements or regulation / voluntary action*: there were proposals to include mandatory requirements for business to assess and disclose their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity but some Parties preferred to encourage voluntary business actions;

(c) *All businesses / large businesses / business with significant impact*: There were different views regarding this element of the target. Several Parties indicated that the target should not address "all" businesses. Some proposed to limit it to "businesses with significant impact" or "large and economically significant businesses," while others wondered how these would be determined. Some Parties argued that small and medium enterprises are also critical for the target;

(d) *Numerical values and associated baselines*: several Parties asked what baselines would be used to measure "reducing negative impacts by half." Some Parties also questioned the use of a numerical target, suggesting it should be aspirational. An alternative proposal to measure the increase of the quantity of businesses that report and implement the rest of the activities of the target was raised.

Co-leads' observations:

In the supplementary information on effective and feasible pathways for closing the biodiversity finance gap (CBB/SBI/3/INF/47), the Panel of Experts on Resource Mobilization suggests that a useful starting point for reducing the harmful expenditure underpinning production patterns is for countries to identify the economic sectors with the greatest impact and dependency on nature, and seek to put in place a supportive policy and regulatory framework to enable change by both business and financial actors.

Target 16

Ensure that [all consumers] [people] are encouraged and enabled to make [sustainable][and] [responsible] [consumption] choices [including] by [establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks], improving [environmental] education, and access to relevant [accurate and verified] information and alternatives, [and promote sustainable consumption of products and services] [in accordance with fairness and equity,] [taking into account [historical patterns of production and consumption, and] cultural [, economic and social] [preferences] [to halve the global footprint of diets, aligning human and planetary health, halve per capita global food waste, substantially reduce waste generation and reduce the net global consumption of all materials by 40 per cent while making consumption patterns more equitable] [and socio economic conditions][context]], [to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption], to [and progressively] reduce [by at least half] [the] [food] waste [including food waste] [and significantly reduce all waste], and where relevant, [eliminate of the overconsumption of natural resources] [overconsumption of food] [and other materials][and products][, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth] [to halve global per capita food waste and substantially reduce waste generation].

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

29. There was consensus that the focus of this target should be primarily on consumers/society. Many Parties, however, stressed that governments have a key role to play and it should be reflected on the target. A few key issues remained unresolved and would require further discussion:

(a) *Role of government*: divergent views were expressed on the role of government and how this should be reflected;

(b) *Numeric value*: Parties expressed divergent views on the numeric component of the target and asked for further clarification on the rationale behind the co-leads proposal on halving food and other materials' waste. Some Parties also indicated that establishing a baseline would be extremely challenging. This should be addressed during the fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;

(c) *Responsible vs. sustainable*: there were divergent views on language and while some Parties proposed to use responsible choices, other Parties would prefer to keep the co-leads' proposal and maintain sustainable;

(d) *Overconsumption*: many Parties were not favorable to include the expression overconsumption as this would greatly depend on national circumstances. Other Parties, however, proposed to keep reference to overconsumption as this could be perceived as lowering ambition and the global biodiversity framework should reflect SDG 12.

Co-leads' observations:

The numeric component in this target was proposed in alignment with SDG 12.3. Parties could address separately halving the food waste and, where applicable, substantially reducing overconsumption of natural resources.

Note: According to [latest projections](#), the global population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050. The equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.

It is estimated that 1/3 of all food produced each year, – equivalent to 1.3 billion tons worth around \$1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers, or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices.

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] on biodiversity [and] ,[taking also into account the risks to] human health [following risk assessment procedures], [taking also into account socio economic considerations] [reducing] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts] [through implementing of horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment, ensuring liability and redress from damage], [while recognizing [and encouraging] the potential benefits of [the application of modern] biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention [and for meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population]].

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

30. During the third session of contact group 4, Parties demonstrated general support for the proposal in the co-leads' non-paper that was developed based on the views expressed by delegations during the second session. A few key issues remain unresolved and will need further discussion:

(a) *Biotechnology/Modern biotechnology*: There were divergent views on whether the scope of the target should cover biotechnology in a broader sense as per Convention (e.g. Article 8(g)) or focus mainly on modern biotechnology as per the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

(b) *Socio, cultural and economic impacts assessment*: delegations expressed divergent views on the need to include socio, cultural and economic considerations in the text. Some Parties noted that these are already expressed in the Cartagena Protocol;

(c) *Positive impacts*: Parties expressed divergent views on the need to include reference to positive impacts of biotechnology in the target. Several Parties did not support inclusion of a reference to positive aspects, while others were in favour, noting that biotechnology can contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention.

Target 18

[Identify,] [redirect, repurpose to nature-positive activities, domestically and internationally,] [Eliminate,] [substantially] phase out or reform incentives harmful for biodiversity, [including all harmful subsidies] [in a just, effective and equitable way,] [in a manner consistent with WTO rules,] [taking into account national socio-economic conditions,] [while substantially and progressively] reducing them [by at least US\$ 500 billion per year], including all of the most harmful subsidies, [and ensure that financial savings are channelled to support biodiversity prioritizing the stewardship of IPLCs, smallholder producers, and women]] and ensure that positive incentives[, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives,] are scaled up, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

Alt 1

[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, [in a manner consistent with WTO rules,] [while substantially and progressively] reducing them [at an absolute minimum] [annual spend] [by at least US\$ 500 billion 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,] and ensure that [all] [positive] incentives [, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives,] are [either positive or neutral for biodiversity, including payments for environmental services] [scaled up][, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations].

Alt 2

[Identify] and eliminate[, redirect or repurpose to nature-positive activities,] incentives harmful for biodiversity including all harmful subsidies and ensure that positive incentives are scaled up[, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations].

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

31. There was general consensus on the need to address incentives harmful for biodiversity. Parties, however, had divergent views on several aspects of the target and further discussions will be needed to streamline the scope and focus of the target:

(a) *Action verbs – Identify/redirect/repurpose/eliminate/phase out/reform:* There were divergent views on the action verbs to be included in the target. Some Parties supported the need to ramp up ambition and focus on eliminating harmful subsidies;

Co-leads' observations:

Action verbs could be addressed in different levels. “Redirect” and “repurpose” could be directly link in the target to the investment of activities and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

(b) *Reference to relevant international obligations:* there were divergent views on whether, and if so how, to include reference to other relevant international obligations. While some delegations indicated support to referencing WTO obligations, several Parties indicated that the framework should not include specific references to other international agreements as there is no hierarchy between them and rather reference other relevant international obligations in line with the language used in Aichi Biodiversity Target 3.

(c) *Nature positive activities:* while some Parties suggested referencing nature-positive activities in the target, others indicated that this would be challenging since that the concept of “nature-positive activities” has not yet been clearly defined and may be open to interpretation.

Target 19.1

[[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Progressively] Increase [annual] financial resources [from all [public and private] sources] [by] [reaching] [at least] [US\$ 200 billion per year] [by X% global GDP, in accordance with the OECD Outlook to 2030,] [by 1% GDP] by 2030,] including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by (a) [progressively] increasing [new and additional] international [public financial resources from [developed countries][countries with capacity to do so]] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their NBSAPs in light of their capacities] [and IPLCs] [through direct access modalities] [reaching] [by] at least [US\$ 10 billion per year [at an increasing percentage]] by 2030 [in form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] (b) leveraging private finance, (c) [progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [by 1% GDP] [by 2030][, and [(d) establishing a new international financing instrument,] [(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] [the instrument developed to measure the dimension of the local biodiversity financial gap] [and/or the cost of implementation of NBSAPs].]

Alt 1

[In accordance with Article 20, developed country Parties shall provide X USD bn [per year] in new and additional financial resources to developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementation of the post-2020 GBF, [including through increased funding for the Global Biodiversity Fund,] avoiding double counting, enhancing transparency and predictability, and stimulating payments for environmental services.]

Alt 2

[Increase financial resources for biodiversity from all sources, including domestic, international, public and private sources, aligning them with the post-2020 GBF. Enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of such resources use[, through the use of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments].]

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

32. There was general support for this target, but Parties expressed divergent views on its key aspects and further discussions will be needed to reach common ground.

(a) *Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)*: several Parties proposed to include the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities more explicitly in the target while others were not in agreement;

Co-leads' observations:

Being a principle, CBDR could be addressed in section B.bis of the global biodiversity framework.

(b) *1 per cent GDP*: divergent views were expressed regarding the inclusion of reference to 1 per cent GDP in this particular target, with respect to both international financial flows to developing countries and domestic resource mobilization;

(c) *Nature positive activities*: while some Parties suggested referencing nature-positive activities in this target, many others indicated that this would be challenging since the concept of "nature-positive activities" is not yet clearly defined and may be open to interpretation;

(d) *Reference to Article 20 of the Convention*: while some Parties expressed their strong support to including reference to Article 20, others were not supportive and proposed to refrain from making specific references in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Co-leads' observations:

Being a disposition that applies to the implementation of the Convention, Art. 20 could be addressed in the section C of the global biodiversity framework.

Target 19.2

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development and access to innovation, [technology horizon scanning, monitoring, and assessment,] 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[, achieving a substantial increase in joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research capacities,] commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

33. There was broad support for the proposal in the co-leads' non-paper for this target. A few issues to be considered in the coming discussions:

(a) *Horizon scanning*: There were divergent views on the relevance of including references to horizon scanning in the target;

(b) *Quantitative element*: some Parties indicated that quantitative elements are missing in the target.

Target 20

Ensure that quality information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide decision-making for effective governance, management and monitoring of biodiversity, and by strengthening communication, awareness-raising, education, research and knowledge management.*

Target 21

Ensure the full, equitable, effective and gender-responsive participation in decision-making [and access to justice] related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth, [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders].*

* This target was not yet examined by the contact group and therefore the co-leads have not provided reflections or observations.