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

Second meeting
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Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs

Over-arching points and suggestions made

1. It was noted that ongoing technical processes are working on many of the targets in section D(c), for eventual consideration by SBI-3, and that it would be useful to not pre-empt this work.
2. It was suggested to merge targets 12-14 into one target that would read as follows:
Mainstream biodiversity into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that ecosystem services are identified and valued and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.
3. It was also suggested to put targets 14 and 17 closer together, or to possibly merge them.
12. Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

12.1 Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 12

1. Many expressed general support for this target. It was said that the target needs to be stronger and not fall back in ambition behind Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. Others observed that eliminating all harmful subsidies in a decade was not realistic.
2. It was suggested that the target needs to take into account national economic conditions and, with a view to achieve mutual supportiveness, other international processes. In that regard, the language in Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 could be used.
3. It was noted that the target needs to clarify that its objective is to help achieving the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
4. It was noted that the language of goal 2 of the long-term strategic approach on mainstreaming, currently under development by the informal advisory group on mainstreaming, could also be considered.
5. The need was emphasized to strengthen positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It was also suggested that resources saved by addressing harmful subsidies can, as a long-term option, be redirected or repurposed to this effect.

6. Guidance needs to be developed to make the target more practical and action-oriented, for instance on effective mechanisms or regulatory approaches, or on what makes a subsidy harmful for biodiversity and how to measure it. The target needs to include an identification phase.
7. Implementing the target requires taking an all-of-government approach, involving other ministries.
8. Transitions due to incentive reform need to be just.
9. Synergies with relevant targets under the Sustainable Development Goals need to be harnessed.
10. Some suggested referencing specific sectors such as agriculture and fisheries, because of other ongoing processes, such as the negotiations under the WTO Doha agenda, while other preferred not to.
11. Some questioned including private incentives, because it would be beyond the remit of Parties, while others highlighted the importance of the private sector.
12. It was suggested that focus of this target should be on harmful subsidies, not just the ‘most’ harmful subsidies.

12.2 Text proposals

1. Reform incentives, eliminating ~~the subsidies that are most~~ harmful to biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
2. Reform incentives, ~~eliminating the subsidies that are most~~ harmful for biodiversity, while enhancing positive incentives to encourage conservation and sustainable use by ensuring by 2030 that public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either neutral or positive for biodiversity by 2030.
3. Reform or eliminate incentives, ~~eliminating~~ the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity
4. Identify, reform and eliminate the incentives, ~~including eliminating the~~ subsidies, that are ~~most~~ harmful for biodiversity, ensuring rapid progress and at the very latest by 2030, that public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
5. Consistent with other international obligations, reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
6. By 2030, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are identified and reformed and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with other relevant international obligations
7. ~~Reform incentives, eliminating~~ Eliminate the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, in particular agricultural and fisheries subsidies, in line with the negotiating mandates of the world trade organization, while ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and are developed and applied in harmony and in accordance with the convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

Note: an option was proposed to replace targets 12 to 14 by one target (see paragraph 2 above under “over-arching points and suggestions made”)

8. Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive

or neutral for biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

9. By 2030, achieve significant progress in fiscal, budgetary, and financial mainstreaming, in particular by eliminating, phasing out, or reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity in key economic sectors, and by developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

10. By 2030, eliminate or repurpose fiscal and regulatory incentives harmful to biodiversity, and adopt financial sector regulations ensuring that incentives including fiscal, regulatory and financial are either positive or neutral to biodiversity.

11. Reform or eliminate subsidies that are harmful for biodiversity, and by 2030 ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are positive to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

12. By 2030, identify fiscal and regulatory incentives and subsidies that are harmful for biodiversity, reforming and redirecting them, to positively impact biodiversity, while leaving no one behind.

13. *Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.*

13.1 Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 13

1. It was suggested that the text of the target needs to be simplified, as not all Parties may use the different instruments that are already, or could be, referenced. It could also be split into two targets.

2. It was noted that one of the goals of the long-term strategic approach on mainstreaming, currently under development by the informal advisory group on mainstreaming, has similar language and that these linkages to the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming need to be taken into account. The long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming could support implementation of a goal on mainstreaming in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It was also stressed that mainstreaming should be a key priority for the framework.

3. Synergies with relevant targets under the Sustainable Development Goals need to be harnessed.

4. The following elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:

- (a) Mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors;
- (b) Role of subnational governments;
- (c) Use of appropriate tools such as strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessment and natural capital accounting, when relevant;
- (d) Natural capital financial accounting systems;
- (e) The diverse values of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (f) Payments for ecosystem services;
- (g) Ensuring implementation of environmentally friendly approaches across different sectors;
- (h) Ensuring that biodiversity values are included in curricula at all levels, including the tertiary level;

- (i) Environmental impact assessment should be participatory and involve indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, investors and business;
- (j) The term ‘all sectors’ should be considered in the broadest sense, including sectors such as health, finance and infrastructure with consideration given to how this can be incorporated into the monitoring framework.

13.2 Text proposals

1. Option to split into two targets:

- (a) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and outcomes, education, health and accounts, ensuring by 2030 ~~that biodiversity values are mainstreamed through mainstreaming~~ across all sectors;
- (b) Biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied by 2030.

2. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local policy planning, development planning ~~processes~~, poverty reduction strategies, and climate change action plans, System of National Accounts, budgeting and reporting processes and ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

~~3. By 2030, national and subnational governments have integrated the diverse biodiversity values of biodiversity into national and local planning processes and reporting systems, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across key all sectors and that biodiversity inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.~~

4. Note: an option was proposed to replace targets 12 to 14 by one target (see paragraph 2 above under “over-arching points and suggestions made”).

5. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are undertaken in all relevant areas comprehensively applied;

6. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounting systems, transforming ecological advantages to economic advantages, enhancing livelihood of high biodiversity areas by developing ecological industry accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

7. Two options:

(a) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local policies planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

OR

(b) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, as appropriate, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental

assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied in accordance with international law.

8. By 2030, integrate biodiversity values are integrated into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, ~~and accounts, and decision-making tools, including ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that~~ biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments ~~are~~ comprehensively applied.

9. Integrate biodiversity values into [100% of] national, subnational and local planning instruments, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors as a structural element and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are undertaken in all relevant areas ~~comprehensively applied~~.

10. Integrate the importance of biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity ~~values are~~ is mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments, including cultural and spiritual aspects, are comprehensively applied.

11. Integrate diverse biodiversity and cultural values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and cultural, environmental and social impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

12. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes aimed at ending poverty in all its forms, ~~poverty reduction strategies and accounts,~~ ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategie social, environmental and human rights impact assessments ~~and environmental impact assessments~~ are comprehensively applied with the meaningful, informed, and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.

13. Integrate the diverse biodiversity values of biodiversity into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounting systems, spatial planning and other decision-making processes ~~and accounts,~~ ensuring by 2030 that values of biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

14. Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.

14.1 Co-Lead's summary of the discussion on target 14

1. Many expressed support for this target, noting the importance of incorporating economic and business issues into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for achieving sustainability, including across supply chains. Reference was made to the IPBES Global Assessment in that regard.

2. In order to make this target more practical and action-oriented, it was noted that some concepts need to be clarified, such as the meaning of “economic sector” or which sectors the target refers to, or what the negative impacts on biodiversity are. Given this lack of clarify, progress would be difficult to measure in quantitative terms.

3. It was noted that this target could be brought closer together with target 17, and the two could possibly be merged, in the light of the closely-related subject matter.
4. It was also suggested that target 14 is redundant vis- à-vis targets 12 and 13 and that the three could be replaced by one target (see above).
5. It was noted that a Party-driven process cannot mandate the private sector and that the wording of the target needs to be changed accordingly.
6. The following elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:
 - (a) The circular economy concept, including consideration of the life-cycle of products and services, and other sustainable practices;
 - (b) The role of the financial sector or the financial system;
 - (c) The necessity of measuring, monitoring and reporting the biodiversity dependencies, risks and impacts of businesses, including across supply chains;
 - (d) Trade-related limitations in taking action on international supply chains;
 - (e) Payment for ecosystem services;
 - (f) Benefit-sharing.
7. It was suggested that different sectors have different responsibilities in relation to this target.
8. Some stated that the target of 50 per cent is not ambitious enough, even though it is perhaps realistic by 2030.

14.2 Text proposals

1. ~~Reform~~ Promote cooperation to facilitate reforms in economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, as appropriate, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity."]
2. Support sectors and entities to transition towards sustainable practices and a circular economy, including along their national and transnational supply chains, integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [X%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.]
3. Note: an option was proposed to replace targets 12 to 14 by one target (see paragraph 2 above under “over-arching points and suggestions made”).
4. Enhance the sustainable practices of productive and private sectors along the life cycle of products and services, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity;
5. Promote the adoption and the enhancement of sustainable practices by all ~~Reform~~ economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity;
6. Reform national, regional and international economic sectors, business models and supply chains to incorporate payment for ecosystem services, fair and equitable benefit-sharing and other sustainable practices, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least (50%) in negative impacts on biodiversity, a significant increase in benefits shared and demonstrable positive incentives for biodiversity conservation;
7. Reform national, regional and international economic sectors, business models and supply chains to incorporate payment for ecosystem services and ecosystem functions, fair and equitable benefit sharing and other sustainable practices, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least (50%) in negative impacts on biodiversity, a significant increase in benefits shared and demonstrable positive incentives for biodiversity conservation;

8. By 2030, reform economic-productive sectors adopt towards sustainable practices including along their national and transnational supply value chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in reducing their ecological footprint [by at least [X%]];
9. By 2030, Governments, businesses and stakeholders take actions to promote a circular economy and avoid and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity of their national and transnational supply chains;
10. Identify, measure and report the impact of private-sector institutions and their global supply chains on biodiversity and, by 2030, adopt measures to mitigate negative impacts by [X] per cent;
11. Ensure, that by 2030, the impact of productive sectors on biodiversity is decreased to levels within planetary boundaries, through reform of economic and financial sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, and reducing their ecological footprint within and beyond borders.
12. Reform economic and financial sectors, including the alignment of financial flows towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.
15. *Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.¹*

15.1 Co-leads summary of the discussion on target 15

1. Many noted the importance of this target and of having it at an ambitious level, commensurate with the level of ambition in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
2. It was noted that the existing strategy and targets for resource mobilization are still relevant and that pertinent experiences should be reviewed carefully. Reference was made in this context to the work of the panel of experts on resource mobilization, whose work will be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.
3. It was suggested that the target to also include technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation. The target could be split into three: (i) one on financial resources; (ii) one on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, and innovation; and (iii) one on capacity building.
4. It was noted that resource mobilization is relevant to all Parties and that all countries need to commit, taking into account their different capabilities. It was suggested that the target needs to include the mobilization of resources from all regions and all sources (financial and non-financial; international and domestic; public and private).
5. It was proposed that the target could address three components: (i) developed countries to continue providing international resources as per Article 20; (ii) mobilization of domestic resources, including from innovative sources, as a complement; (iii) make use of existing mechanisms, and strengthen monitoring and review.
6. It was also proposed that the target could address the following components: (i) reducing resource needs by addressing harmful incentives and subsidies; (ii) mobilizing new and additional resources; (iii) enhancing efficiency by improving access to and utilization of resources, such as through capacity-building. On the latter, others commented that priority needs to be given to making resources available to developing countries.

¹ This target in no way prejudices the outcomes of the thematic consultations on resource mobilization and capacity-building or any recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

7. The mainstreaming of biodiversity including into the private sector was highlighted as being the largest resource mobilization.

8. It was noted that the financial mechanism of the Convention needs to respond to the degree of ambition of the global biodiversity framework in the coming decade, including by synergizing with the Green Climate Fund. Others underscored the importance of mobilizing resources beyond the financial mechanism.

9. The linkages to subsequent sections were noted: section E on implementation support mechanisms, section F on enabling conditions, and section G on responsibility and transparency. It was said that monitoring progress could be part of the biodiversity stocktake.

10. The technical work undertaken by OECD and the UNDP BIOFIN Initiative was highlighted as providing support for the implementation of this target.

11. It was suggested that quantifying private sector investment in the transformation of the productive models could be a way to support resource mobilization for the framework. It is also necessary to quantify the granting of loans from the banking sector for projects and initiatives with positive environmental impacts.

12. The following elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:

- (a) Articles 20, 16, 12 and 18 of the Convention;
- (b) The notion of full incremental cost;
- (c) The notion of actually providing resources;
- (d) Financial resources as a precondition to mobilize other resources, such as capacity building;
- (e) Benefit sharing;
- (f) Non-market based instruments;
- (g) A sub-target on the development and implementation of domestic resource mobilization strategies, as part of NBSAPs.

13. Representatives discussed the merits of a quantitative target and possible modalities for developing one. Some underscored the importance of a quantitative target as a precondition for expressing the needed commensurability with the ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and for monitoring progress. Others were of the opinion that such a discussion would be premature. The need to undertake further technical work, including data collection, was noted, for instance in the form of a robust technical assessment. In that context, the importance of quantifying the contribution of the private sector and of other non-ODA indicators was noted. Others expressed a preference to focus on outcomes and impacts.

14. In terms of how to design a quantitative target, a percentage figure of national GDP was suggested, while other expressed a preference for an absolute number, in the light of the difficulties of defining a robust baseline.

15. The importance of timely provision of financial resources was highlighted, and a quantitative milestone target to that effect was suggested.

15.2 Text suggestions

1. Resources, including capacity-building, technical and financial resources, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by (X%) and are commensurate with the ambition of targets of the framework.

2. Option to replace target 15 with three targets:

(a) Increase and make available additional biodiversity finance from all sources from [X] by 2025 to [X] by 2030 with at least [x %] from private sources for the implementation of the framework and related programmes of work in developing countries and indigenous peoples and local communities and such resources should be commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework;

(b) By 2030, Parties are effectively cooperating on science, technology and innovation resulting in increased access to and utilization of relevant knowledge, expertise, appropriate technologies and innovative solutions in compliance with national biosafety, access and benefit-sharing and other regulatory frameworks to achieve the post 2020 biodiversity goals and targets;

(c) Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans for implementation of the framework and, by 2022 Parties have negotiated a technology transfer and capacity development mechanism and it has been ratified and implemented by at least 80 per cent of Parties to the Convention by 2030.

3. Resources, including capacity-building and scientific and technical cooperation, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.

4. By 2030, means of implementation from all sources, including resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, have increased through new, additional and effective financial resources from developed countries, other donors and sources, so that by 2030, these resources have increased by [X%] to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.

5. Resources, including provision of financial resources, capacity-building and transfer of technology, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that, by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and are commensurate with the ambition

6. Flows of financial resources towards developing countries, according to Article 20.4 of the Convention, for implementing the framework, including capacity building, have increased annually from all sources by [X billion US dollars] until 2030, and are commensurate with the scale of the targets of the framework.

7. By 2030, ensure that all countries' budgets are sufficient to cover the needs for halting biodiversity loss. Developed countries shall contribute to this by providing new, additional, secure, public and stable financial resources to ensure the biodiversity programmes of developing countries can be sustained over time.

8. Option of a milestone target:

By 2022, [40/X%] of financial resources for implementing the framework are mobilized, and by 2025 the remaining [60/X}% of the financial resources are secured

9. Option for a possible element to include

Develop green investment taxonomies and financial disclosure requirements to leverage private sector finance

16. *Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.*

16.1 Co-leads summary of the discussion on target 16

1. It was recalled that the text for this target was a proposal from the Liaison Group for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and that the term ‘biotechnology’ had been used by the Group as a placeholder pending further discussion.
2. Some stated that they supported the language of target 16 as it is.
3. Some stated that the target needs to be consistent with Articles 16 and 19 of the Convention and to also recognize the positive contribution to the objectives of the Convention and notably the benefit sharing resulting from biotechnologies (connection to digital sequence information and sharing of benefits arising therefrom).
4. Some mentioned that the target should cover positive aspects of biotechnology, including the promotion of bio-economy, and some stated that risk assessment should be included as a component of the target. It was noted that risk assessment should be based on scientific analysis and consistent with international law.
5. Some mentioned that the target should focus on biosafety, reflecting Article 8(g) of the Convention while others said that the target is broader than biosafety.
6. Others mentioned that the target and its indicators are relevant to the Cartagena Protocol and suggested to replace the word of “biotechnology” by “modern biotechnology” as defined in the Cartagena Protocol or to clarify the type of biotechnology that this draft target aims to address. Some others stated that it is not restricted to the Cartagena Protocol and has to be considered under the Convention, including in relation to synthetic biology (and other new and emerging technologies). Others indicated that the discussion on whether synthetic biology is a new and emerging issue under the Convention is still ongoing.
7. It was observed that there is no methodology for (potential) benefit assessment developed or agreed at international level, including under the Convention. As part of this, it was suggested that it will be difficult to develop indicators for benefits to biodiversity and human health – unless benefits are seen as under the third objective of the Convention in relation to genetic resources.
8. It was also suggested that references to human health should be added to the target, while others stated that human health aspects are regulated under the World Health Organization.

16.2 Text suggestions

1. Establish and implement measures in all Parties countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity ~~assess and manage risks associated with biotechnology, based on scientific evidence, in accordance with international law.~~
2. Establish and implement measures by all Parties by 2030, to manage or control adverse impacts on biodiversity from the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology, recognising also the potential positive impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.
3. Establish and implement measures to control genetic engineering activities in all countries by 2030. ~~to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.~~
4. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to ~~prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity~~ deal with biotechnology in a sustainable manner.
5. Establish and implement appropriate procedures ~~measures~~ in all countries Parties by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
6. By 2030, increase the bio-economy representation of the GDP in at least [X%] while establishing and implementing measures in all countries to prevent potential adverse impacts of modern biotechnology on biodiversity.

(This could also be split into 2 targets – one on bio-economy, one on biosafety)

7. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to ~~prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity~~ ensure an adequate level of protection on safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology, to avoid adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and taking into account human health risks.
8. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to make necessary arrangements to ensure access to biotechnology and its benefits and set out appropriate procedures to handle the impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.
9. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of modern biotechnology on biodiversity.
10. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity, livelihoods and human health while harnessing the benefits associated with such technologies including the benefits from DSI using bilateral and multilateral approaches as necessary.
11. Establish and implement biosafety measures in all countries by 2030 ~~to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.~~
12. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity, taking into account risks to human health, socio-economic considerations especially with regard to the values of biological diversity to indigenous peoples and local communities.
13. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology, including synthetic biology and other new and emerging technologies, on biodiversity and human health, also taking into account socio-economic effects.
14. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to regulate, manage and control the risks and adverse effects ~~impacts~~ of biotechnology on ~~biodiversity~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account human health, and in accordance with the implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and its Capacity Building Action Plan.
15. Establish and implement measures in all ~~countries~~ Parties by 2030 to enable Parties to assess both potential positive and potential ~~prevent potential~~ adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.

17. People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.

20. Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.

Note: due to their similar subject matter, these two targets were considered together.

17.1 Co-Leads' Summary of the discussion on target 17 and target 20

- Several mentioned that these two targets are too broad and present concepts that are not clearly defined, such as “just consumption” and “new social norms”. Corporate social responsibility could be more relevant. The issue was also raised that the wording of the target needs a stronger link to conservation.
- Many also raised the issue that education has not yet been adequately reflected in the framework. Others suggested moving the education element from target 18. It was proposed considering adopting a target that focuses on transformative education, perhaps replacing target 20.

3. Several delegates noted the importance of addressing consumption patterns. Others also saw a need to promote both sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as lifestyles. This should be accompanied by necessary fiscal and regulatory measures. Some delegates would like to see the measurement of the rate of consumption.
4. Several delegates referred to SDG 12, noting their preference to use the language of SDG 12. Specific reference was made to targets 12.1 and 12.8 of SDG 12.
5. Regarding the specific wording, some noted that addressing people goes beyond the remit of Parties while others mentioned that everyone has to be involved and expressed their support for the idea of addressing people, possibly through indicators. Others noted that the target could focus on effective measures on implementing policies and plans and identify relevant actors (governments, business and stakeholders at all levels).
6. It was suggested that the two targets could be merged.
7. The number of countries requiring reporting by the private sector of their impacts on biodiversity was proposed as an indicator for this target.
8. It was suggested that this target refers to transformative change and should rather be part of the 2030 mission instead of a target.

17.2 Text suggestions

1. To replace 17 and 20:
 People everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, achieving by 2030 a positive trajectory in sustainable consumption levels.
2. To replace 17 and 20:
Implement programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
3. To replace target 17:
Appropriate measures including where necessary a combination of fiscal and regulatory policy measures put in place to enhance biodiversity conservation through sustainable consumption and lifestyles, and production levels, taking into account ~~individual and~~ national, cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption and production level.
4. To replace target 17:
Promote people everywhere to take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of it, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.
5. To replace targets 17 and 20:
By 2030 take measurable steps towards sustainable lifestyles, through changing consumption and production patterns, including through avoiding waste and reducing the global ecological footprint by [X%].
6. To replace target 20:
By 2030 people are aware of the multiple values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to benefit from its sustainable use and conservation.

7. To replace target 20:
Promote ecological design of public services for good quality of life, recognizing the value of biodiversity and biocultural diversity.
8. To replace targets 17 and 20:
By 2030, everyone should be aware that biodiversity is essential and crucial for human survival, health and quality of life, and hence will be biophilic², through intensification of public awareness efforts and incorporation of biodiversity into education curricula at all levels worldwide.
9. To replace targets 17 and 20:
By 2030, effective measures are in place to foster and implement policies and plans by governments, business and stakeholders at all levels to achieve sustainable production and consumption and to keep the impacts of use of biodiversity well within safe ecological limits as well as within the limits of the planetary boundaries.
10. To replace targets 17 and 20:
Promote, including through education, environmentally responsible visions of a good quality of life to encourage behaviour change towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles.
11. To replace target 20:
By 2025, develop a global alternative measure for wealth that includes biodiversity and good quality of life, and institute the measure by 2030.
12. To replace target 17:
By 2030, all countries implement measures to advance towards just and sustainable production and consumption patterns and lifestyles, taking into account intergenerational equity, and individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, in the light of common but differentiated responsibilities.
13. Element to amend target 17:
Promote the biodiversity performance of standards and labels within the retail food, garment and [...] industry by supporting standard-setting and the inclusion of biodiversity criteria into sourcing guidelines.
14. To replace targets 17 and 20:
By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity, languages, sustainability and heritage is integrated into school curricula at all levels and in higher education, programmes as well as promoted in informal education, with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.
18. *Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.*

² Biophilic means loving living things, a combination of 'bio', that means 'living' and 'philic' means loving.

18.1. Co-leads summary of the discussion on target 18

1. It was suggested that there are two key elements that should be included in this target: (1) Recognition of traditional knowledge's contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and (2) Protection of traditional knowledge, including recognition of the need for free prior and informed consent, in accordance with national circumstances, before traditional knowledge can be accessed. As part of this, it was recognized that some elements could instead be captured in the sections on "implementation support mechanisms" or "enabling conditions", in order to keep the target short.
2. On the broader knowledge component of the target, it was noted that IPBES has identified a large number of critical knowledge gaps, including: the taxonomy of species; data on nature's contributions to people from specific ecosystem functions; integrated scenarios and modelling studies; and potential policy approaches.
3. Following proposals to include language on digital sequence information in this target, others stated that it was not their thinking that DSI would be mentioned here.
4. It was suggested that means of promotion of education needed to be considered as useful elements, including: use of modern technology and social networking; collaboration with communication and business sectors; work with schools and school clubs; promote international days; integrate biodiversity education into curricula at all levels. It was also suggested that education would be better placed in target 17.
5. It was suggested that the language of the target should refer to "prior informed consent" in relation to the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.
6. It was suggested that the areas of research and knowledge as well as innovation were missing from target 18 and from the targets in general. Some proposals were made to include relevant language in target 18; however, it was also suggested that a separate target could be developed to give adequate prominence to the issue and to avoid developing a complex target addressing multiple issues. The issue was also raised that the target should address a much broader scope than decision-makers.
7. It was also noted that there is a need for information for decision-making and this should take into account respect for personal data and privacy as well as sovereignty over natural resources, including genetic resources, as well as issues relating to national security.

18.2. Text proposals

1. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their ~~free~~, prior and informed consent, and in the case of digital sequence information on genetic resources in compliance with national ABS systems, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers and other stakeholders have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.
2. ~~By 2030, Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating~~ related to biodiversity, ~~in the case of the~~ including traditional knowledge, ~~innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent,~~ is generated, promoted, widely shared and applied, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers ~~have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity~~ awareness of biodiversity loss has increased by X% globally. Where the traditional knowledge, innovations and practice of indigenous peoples and local communities are concerned, their free, prior and informed consent should be obtained, as appropriate.
3. ~~Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local~~

~~communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring~~ By 2030, ensure that all decision-makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity implementation of the Convention by promoting the generation, sharing and use of knowledge and data relating to the three objectives of the Convention and, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent.

4. ~~Promote education and the~~ Develop and implement mechanisms to enhance education, ~~and the~~ generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decisions are based on best available knowledge for evidence based, adaptive, and ecosystem based management of biodiversity ~~makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.~~

5. ~~Promote~~ Pursue education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

6. ~~Promote~~ By 2030, education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity is increased, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

7. Enhance education, communication, public awareness and public activities to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

8. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, addressing critical gaps in knowledge and data, and recognising and protecting in the ease contribution of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, accessed only with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national circumstances, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

9. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity, where applicable and according to national legislation.

NEW TARGET:

1. Developed country Parties undertake to ensure that scientific knowledge and technology for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention are shared with developing country contracting Parties in a fair and equitable way.

2. By 2030, all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information related to biodiversity of their jurisdiction for effective environmental management based in facts and science.

NEW TARGET:

3. Promote, awareness, education, generation sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples with their prior and informed consent, in order to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

4. Promote education, protection and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

5. Promote education, research and the generation, sharing and use of scientific and traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

~~6. — Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring~~ By 2030, all countries have established sustainable and operational biodiversity monitoring systems and information facilities, producing and mobilizing findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable data; supporting that all decision makers have access to reliable and up to date information for the in effective management of biodiversity by addressing knowledge gaps; and respecting that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are shared with their free, prior and informed consent.

7. By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity, languages, sustainability and heritage is integrated into school curricula at all levels and higher education programmes, and promoted in informal education with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.

(Proposed new target on education)

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

(a) The learning processes and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) The human rights to free, inclusive, equitable and quality education, including the rights of women and marginalized social groups;

(c) The need to integrate teaching/research/outreach activities in order to effectively impact on the ground and society, and contribute to the implementation of biodiversity and sustainability policy.

19. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

19.1 Co-Leads Summary of the discussion on target 19

1. Many made comments on this target and there was general support for it.

2. It was mentioned that indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth are key stakeholders whose voices, perspectives and specific considerations need to be taken into account in decision-making on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at all levels.

3. It was stated that this was an important target to realize the vision of “living in harmony with nature” and suggested additions to make it more inclusive of all key stakeholders.
4. There was a specific proposal to add a new target in the framework focussed on supporting and protecting those individuals and groups who are at the forefront of defending biodiversity and human rights, and who are often at risk as a result.
5. In addition to the textual proposals for the target, some delegations proposed reflecting in the monitoring framework the following indicators adopted in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43);
 - (b) Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/34);
 - (c) Trends in which indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (from decision XIII/28).

19.2 Text suggestions

1. Promote cross-sectoral approaches to ensure the full and effective participation of stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.
2. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation~~ and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over relevant resources by 2030.
3. Where applicable and according to national legislation, ~~P~~promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.
4. Promote the full and effective participation of rights-holders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 inclusive equitable participation, benefit sharing and rights over relevant resources
5. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 ~~equitable participation and rights over relevant resources~~ the rights of access to environmental information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, in accordance with national legislation.
6. By 2030, ~~Promote~~ the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, ~~and of women and girls as well as youth~~, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is ensured, ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.~~
7. By 2030, ~~Promote the full and effective participation of~~ indigenous peoples and local communities, ~~and of women and girls, as well as youth~~ and other vulnerable groups participate fully and effectively in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.~~

8. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls and other non-normative genders as well as youth, in policy and decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over ~~relevant~~ their lands, territories and resources.

9. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls ~~as well as youth and inter-generational equity, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring~~ by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

10. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and ~~rights over~~ enjoyment of rights with respect to relevant resources.

11. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making at all levels, from local to global, related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

12. Pursue ~~Promote~~ the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources in accordance with national circumstances.

13. ~~Promote~~ Strengthen the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

14. Promote the equitable governance, conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, including through full and effective participation ~~of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth,~~ in decision-making at all levels particularly of indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth, and secure rights over their lands and resources by 2030 related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 ~~equitable participation and rights over~~ relevant resources.

NEW PROPOSED TARGET:

15. By 2030, legal and policy frameworks are developed and implemented to guarantee the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the safety of human rights defenders in environmental matters.

16. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and ~~girls as well as youth,~~ in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and in securing their rights over land and resources by 2030 and securing the participation of the whole of society through fully inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms at all levels, ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over~~ relevant resources.

17. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, and regarding indigenous peoples, their free, prior, and informed consent in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030, equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

17bis. Promote and secure the full and effective participation of stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to

the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and tenure rights over relevant resources.

20. *Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.*

Note: this target was considered in conjunction with target 17 above.

New targets proposed:

1. Enhancing synergies between the various biodiversity related conventions and other relevant MEAs to contribute to effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework.
2. Ensure, monitor and report on: (i) equal access to biological resources; (ii) fair and equitable sharing of benefits from relevant resources; and (iii) women and girls' equal engagement and leadership at all levels of decision-making and governance processes in support of the objectives of the Convention.

E. Implementation support mechanisms

E.1 Co-leads summary of the discussions on section E

1. Some noted that in general, the content of the section is very important but felt that it is premature to discuss it due to ongoing processes. As such, the text was seen as a placeholder. The need to discuss potential overlap with other sections was also identified.
2. It was said that this section is essential. A need was identified to better distinguish between tools for strengthened implementation and means of implementation.
3. Regarding the subparagraph on resources, it was highlighted that financial resources available for the implementation of the framework need to be directly accessible to the custodians of biodiversity, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and that there should be human rights safeguards included in any financing mechanisms, in line with the CBD voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms, adopted by decision XII/3.
4. The following elements were suggested to be added:
 - (a) An enhanced financial mechanism that delivers resources as per Article 20 of the Convention, taking into account the role of indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - (b) An operational scientific co-operation and technology mechanism that builds upon article 18 of the Convention at the global level linking to regional networks;
 - (c) An operational capacity mechanism;
 - (d) An effective communication framework;
 - (e) The CBD clearing-house mechanism;
 - (f) Scientific research;
 - (g) Sharing best practices.

E.2 Text suggestions

1. Effective implementation of the framework requires implementation support mechanisms commensurate with the ambition set out in the goals and targets of the framework and with the transformative changes required to reach them. These include:
 - (a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;

(b) Capacity-building, ~~particularly nationally determined and/or country-driven capacity building~~, in accordance with national priorities and capacities, and through a country-driven modality;³

~~(b)alt1~~ Capacity-building, particularly nationally determined and/or country-driven capacity building, through cooperation among countries, including experience and best practices sharing;

(c) The generation and sharing of scientific data and information and knowledge important to the effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework, including research on new and additional tools to stop and reverse biodiversity loss;

(d) Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation ~~relevant to the implementation of the framework~~ on mutually agreed terms, that contributes to the implementation of the framework;

~~(d)alt~~ Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation relevant to the implementation of the framework, considering south-south and triangular cooperation

(e) Action against environmental crime affecting biodiversity;

(f) Financial flows are consistent with the three objectives of the Convention.

(g) A mechanism for scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation referred to as technology mechanism is hereby established to enhance technology development and transfer to developing countries and to provide policy recommendations on emerging technologies including biotechnology in order to support developing country efforts to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable technologies. This mechanism will be under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

(h) A capacity mechanism to contribute towards enhanced action on addressing biodiversity loss and support sustainable development is hereby established. The mechanism will enhance the capacities of developing countries at the individual, institutional and systemic levels including building capacities for policy formulation, mainstreaming of biodiversity into production sectors, implementation of conservation and sustainable use initiatives and establishment of national systems and measures for transparency and reporting;

(i) A communication mechanism is hereby established to enhance biodiversity education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions aimed at implementing the global biodiversity framework;

(j) International, regional, bilateral and transboundary cooperation for implementation of the framework;

F. Enabling conditions

F.1. Co-leads' summary

1. Some noted that in general, the content of the section is very important but felt that it is premature to discuss it due to ongoing processes. As such, the text was seen as a placeholder. The need to discuss potential overlap with other sections was also identified.

2. It was stated that the reference to “other societal objectives” in the chapeau of paragraph 14 is unclear and should perhaps be deleted.

³ The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 will be one of the main mechanisms for the provision of this support (decision 14/24).

3. It was suggested that sub-paragraph (h) of paragraph 14 should be moved to the top of the list given its importance.
4. It was suggested that the following issues would need to be addressed in this section:
 - (a) on stakeholder participation, "rights holders" should be added to reflect inclusiveness in the process and interactions;
 - (b) It is essential to ensure not only that all relevant stakeholders are included but that all key sectors, critical to address biodiversity loss, are involved in the implementation of the framework;
 - (c) Issues of gender equality, empowerment of women and gender-sensitive approaches need to be formally and structurally integrated for the implementation of the framework taking into account the need to develop supporting indicators that will link these issues to all the relevant targets;
 - (d) The framework should provide concrete guidance, commitments and mechanisms to ensure that synergies with the other Rio Conventions and the Agenda 2030 are dramatically strengthened;
 - (e) Reversing biodiversity loss is not (only) about activities but also about policies, programmes and other actions;
 - (f) Emphasis should be placed on the development of programs for education, awareness and communication with the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the content of the programs in order to reflect the views of each stakeholder to obtain their adherence to the process;
 - (g) Establish a mechanism for mobilizing and providing effective and efficient financial flows to support action;
 - (h) the framework must also take into account traditional knowledge, the results of science as a basis for innovation and technology transfer.

F.2. Text proposals

1. Appropriate consideration of a set of enabling conditions will facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions are:
2. Alternative options:
 - ~~Appropriate consideration of a set of~~ Creation of certain enabling conditions will be required for facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions include, but are not limited to are:
 - Appropriate consideration of a set of enabling conditions will facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions are, among others:
 - (a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;
3. Alternative options:
 - The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities ~~and a recognition of their rights~~ in the implementation of the framework
 - The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the framework on all levels;

- The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework and decision-making processes

(b) The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions;

3. Alternative options:

- The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, non-governmental organizations, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions
- The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions with the recognition of territorial approaches
- The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions by promoting the participation of the whole of society through inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms

(c) Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender-responsive approaches;

4. Alternative options:

- Respect, protect and realize human rights for all, gender equality, empowerment of women and youth, gender responsive approaches and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and intergenerational equity, including to their full and effective participation is fundamental in the implementation of this framework.

(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity;

(e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes;

5. Alternative options:

- Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes and instruments, including on human rights
- Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes in particular through: 1. better resource mobilisation synergies; 2. the formalization and strengthening of mechanisms for collaboration between the three Rio conventions and the biodiversity related conventions.
- Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes, on global, regional and national level.

(f) Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels;

6. Alternative option:

- Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels with the recognition of strengthening of local bio-economies

(g) Adequate inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;

7. Alternative options:

- ~~Adequate~~ Inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework
- ~~Adequate~~ Inclusive and integrative governance ~~is put in place to ensure~~ ensuring policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation of the framework
- Adequate inclusive and integrative and representative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework
- Adequate inclusive, equitable and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework, with due recognition given to existing customary and indigenous governance frameworks

(h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss.

8. Alternative option:

- ~~Adequate~~ Political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss

9. Proposals for new sub-paragraphs:

- o The active involvement of sub-national governments, cities and local authorities and a recognition of their subnational competence for the implementation of the Framework
- o Recognition of dialogue between scientific and traditional knowledge from their traditional practices in research processes to allow IPLC to be the main researchers in their territories
- o The intergenerational transmission of knowledge, cultures, languages and biodiversity values, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities

10. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

11. Alternative option:

- ~~Implementation of~~ Advances in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

G. Responsibility and transparency

G.1 Co-leads' summary

1. Some noted that in general, the content of the section is very important but felt that it is premature to discuss it due to ongoing processes. As such, the text was seen as a placeholder. The need to discuss potential overlap with other sections was also identified.

2. Some Parties stated that they were not in a position to make proposals, while others made such proposals.

3. It was noted that productive and convergent discussion took place in the consultation workshop on review mechanisms in the week before the second meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group.
4. It has been mentioned that this section needs new developments to be discussed at SBI3, including the idea of voluntary commitments similar to Nationally Determined Contributions.
5. It has also been proposed that this section could be separated in two parts: transparent implementation and monitoring, and reporting and review.
6. It has also been proposed that the ways Parties and non-Parties participate in the responsibility and transparency framework shall be differentiated.
7. The following elements were suggested for inclusion:
 - Continuation of NBSAPs as the main vehicle for national implementation of the Convention;
 - Regular National Reports as be the main mechanism through which Parties report on their progress against their commitments and reflecting their contribution to the new post-2020 targets;
 - Headline global indicators, by making use where possible of existing data collected for management purposes at the national level, or information that can be efficiently collected at a global scale;
 - Monitoring and review processes which are fit for purpose for our Convention. These could draw on the experience of other processes, but where other models are adapted, these should ensure a good fit with the other elements of the post-2020 framework;
 - greater alignment between national planning processes and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
 - greater transparency, accountability and comparability of national commitments;
 - a small number of comparable headline indicators that could be used at national and global levels;
 - a regular review process or ‘global stocktake’ to track progress towards global goals and targets;
 - some form of voluntary peer review process to help Parties strengthen their implementation;
 - full participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;
 - National and subnational commitments towards achieving the global targets;
 - Principled guidance on ambition;
 - Procedural obligations to ensure commitments are adequate and followed up;
 - Global biodiversity stocktake to assess collective progress;
 - Cyclical, repetitive processes to coordinate scaling up of ambition and commitment.

G.2 Text suggestions

1. The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:

2. Alternative options:

The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation ~~at the national, regional and global levels~~. These are essential elements of the framework and include:

The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report and assess on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:

The framework ~~contains~~ adopts existing measures and establish new measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. In addition to normal reporting, there will be periodic reviews and stock take to assess progress and gaps in the implementation of the framework. The measures to monitor and review and report should be based on the existing mechanisms.

- (a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

3. Alternative options:

Reflecting the framework in ~~Relevant Planning Processes including~~ National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs, under the CBD, as well as Nationally determined contributions - NDCs, under the UNFCCC; and NAPs, under the UNCCD);

Establishing and reviewing national targets and indicators aligned with this framework in NBSAP

- (b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;

4. Alternative options:

Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by ~~parties Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector~~ of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered

Periodic reporting, including through the use of ~~identified~~ indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered through culture-adequate and reachable media;

Proposal to divide this point b in three subsections, as follows:

(b): “Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators by Parties of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;

(b) bis: “Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by non-Party stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered”

(b) ter: Placeholder for further enhance coherence and synergies of reporting systems under the MEAs.

- (c) Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;**

6. Alternative options:

Periodic reviews and stocktakes by the subsidiary body of implementation, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;

Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered, and data sharing, in particular regarding genetic resources;

Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered with, encourage Parties to actively participate in the voluntary review, and the reviews and stocktakes shall be undertaken in a facilitative,

non-intrusive, non-adversarial, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties;

7. New sub-paragraph:

(c) bis (new): Standardized guidelines and tools for consistency in reporting progress and gaps in the implementation of the framework.

(d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.

8. Alternative options:

Additional voluntary mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.

Additional mechanisms for responsibility, information sharing, auditing and transparency.

Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency including a ratcheting mechanism.

New paragraph:

Parties shall establish close collaboration at the national level between the focal point of the CBD and the focal points of other relevant conventions in order for Governments to develop coherent and synergistic approaches across the conventions and increase effectiveness of national efforts, for example by developing national biodiversity working groups to coordinate the work of focal points of relevant MEAs and other stakeholders inter alia through relevant measures in NBSAPs, harmonized knowledge management and national reporting by making use of the Data Reporting tool DaRT developed by the UN Environment Programme as well as through and adoption of coherent national positions in respect of each MEA.

H. Outreach, awareness and uptake

H.1 Co-Leads' Summary

1. Several comments were made on this section. It was observed that this section needed further work and viewed it as a placeholder.

2. It was noted that there were connections between the content in this section and in other parts of the framework and wondered if it was necessary to have it as a separate section. In particular, it was suggested that this section could be merged into section E in the proposed communication mechanism. On the other hand, others suggested that this section should be substantially strengthened. It was also suggested that the role of the Secretariat should be clarified and strengthened.

3. The need to assess the effectiveness of various communication channels and messages was noted, as well as the need to address communication barriers and the need for indicators to able to measure the impact of awareness initiatives, including changes in people's perception of the value of biodiversity, and how they are getting interested, engaged and committed in implementation of the framework.

4. It was suggested that the section could benefit from the establishment of a high-level political forum that could help in disseminating political messages prepared by the proposed communication mechanism. In addition, the possibility of convening scientists through the IPBES process with the policy processes and also enhancing synergies with other biodiversity related MEAs was raised.

B. Concrete Textual Proposals

4. All actors will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies.

Alternative options:

All actors will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for a whole of society engagement to contribute to its implementation by Parties. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is coherent with and mutually supportive of other relevant international processes, strategies and agreements.

All actors will need to help to inspire and raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies.

All actors, especially national and subnational governments, will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies. Activities should allow the parties to:

- (a) Increase understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of IPLCs;
 - (b) Raise awareness of all rights-holders and stakeholders of the existence of biodiversity-related targets, and as well the post-2020 process within the convention;
 - (c) Raise awareness with citizens about the post-2020 targets;
 - (d) Promote or develop platforms to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity;
 - (e) Promote biodiversity education in school curricula, including awareness about the Rio conventions and its role in shaping national legislation.
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