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

Third meeting

Online, 23 August-3 September 2021

REPORT OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK ON ITS THIRD MEETING (PART I)

The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework held the first part of its third meeting virtually from 23 August to 3 September 2021. The Working Group heard reports on progress since its second meeting, considered the issue of digital sequence information on genetic resources and undertook a text-based review of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The outcomes of the first part of the meeting will be further considered by the Working Group at its second part, due to be held in-person in early 2022.

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I. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

INTRODUCTION

1. Part I of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held online from 23 August to 3 September 2021.

Attendance

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other Governments:

Afghanistan	El Salvador	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Monaco
Andorra	Eritrea	Montenegro
Angola	Estonia	Morocco
Antigua and Barbuda	Ethiopia	Mozambique
Argentina	European Union	Myanmar
Armenia	Fiji	Namibia
Australia	Finland	Nepal
Austria	France	Netherlands
Bahamas	Gabon	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Georgia	Nicaragua
Belarus	Germany	Niger
Belgium	Ghana	Nigeria
Belize	Greece	Norway
Benin	Grenada	Oman
Bhutan	Guatemala	Palau
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Guinea-Bissau	Paraguay
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guyana	Peru
Botswana	Haiti	Philippines
Brazil	Hungary	Poland
Bulgaria	Iceland	Portugal
Burkina Faso	India	Qatar
Burundi	Indonesia	Republic of Korea
Cabo Verde	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Republic of Moldova
Cameroon	Israel	Romania
Canada	Italy	Russian Federation
Central African Republic	Jamaica	Saint Lucia
Chad	Japan	Samoa
Chile	Jordan	Sao Tome and Principe
China	Kenya	Saudi Arabia
Colombia	Kiribati	Senegal
Comoros	Kuwait	Serbia
Congo	Latvia	Seychelles
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Singapore
Croatia	Liberia	Slovakia
Cuba	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Czechia	Madagascar	Solomon Islands
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	South Africa
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malaysia	South Sudan
Denmark	Maldives	Spain
Dominican Republic	Mali	State of Palestine
Ecuador	Malta	Sudan
Egypt	Mauritius	Suriname
	Mexico	Sweden

Switzerland
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Thailand
 Tonga
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Zambia

Uganda
 Ukraine
 United Arab Emirates
 United Kingdom of Great
 Britain and Northern
 Ireland
 United Republic of Tanzania

United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela (Bolivarian
 Republic of)
 Viet Nam

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

Convention on International Trade in
 Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory
 Species of Wild Animals
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
 Nations
 Global Environment Facility
 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on
 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
 International Maritime Organization
 International Seabed Authority
 Office of the United Nations High
 Commissioner for Human Rights
 Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention

United Nations Conference on Trade and
 Development
 United Nations Convention to Combat
 Desertification
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and
 the Law of the Sea
 United Nations Economic Commission for Latin
 America and the Caribbean
 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and
 the Empowerment of Women
 United Nations Environment Programme
 United Nations University

4. The following organizations were also represented as observers:

ABS Capacity Development Initiative
 Access and Benefit Sharing Alliance
 African Centre for Biodiversity
 African Indigenous Women Organization
 (Nairobi)
 African Union
 African Union Development Agency-NEPAD
 African Wildlife Foundation
 Aichi Prefecture
 Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
 Andes Chinchasuyo
 Anglican Consultative Council
 ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
 Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
 Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad
 Assembly of First Nations
 Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
 Australian Conservation Foundation
 Avaaz
 Barnes Hill Community Development
 Organization
 Bioversity International
 BirdLife International
 Born Free Foundation
 Botanic Gardens Conservation International
 Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable
 Development

Campaign for Nature
 Canadian Environmental Network
 Capitals Coalition
 CBD Alliance
 Center for Biological Diversity
 Center for Large Landscape Conservation
 Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the
 North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre
 Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and
 Development
 Centre for International Sustainable
 Development Law
 Change our Next Decade
 China Biodiversity Conservation and Green
 Development Foundation
 ClientEarth
 Coastal Oceans Research and Development in
 the Indian Ocean
 College of the Atlantic
 Commonwealth Secretariat
 Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of
 Peace
 Conservation International
 CropLife International
 David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation
 David Suzuki Foundation
 Defenders of Wildlife

Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
 DHI Water & Environment
 Duke Kunshan University
 Duke University
 EcoNexus
 ECOROPA
 Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation
 ENDA SANTE
 Environmental Investigation Agency
 ETC Group
 European Bureau for Conservation and Development
 Federación Indígena Empresarial y Comunidades Locales de México
 Federation of German Scientists
 Finance for Biodiversity
 Fondation Franz Weber
 Fondo Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe
 Forest Peoples Programme
 Forest Stewardship Council
 Foundation for the National Institutes of Health
 Fridtjof Nansen Institute
 Friends of the Earth Europe
 Friends of the Earth International
 Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
 Fundación Ngäbe-Buglé (FUNGOBE-B)
 Future Earth
 German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig
 German Committee Future Earth
 Ghent University
 Global Biodiversity Information Facility
 Global Forest Coalition
 Global Industry Coalition
 Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative
 Global Youth Biodiversity Network
 Global Youth Online Union
 Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration
 Greenpeace International
 Griffith University
 Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network
 Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ
 ICCA Consortium
 ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
 Imperial College London
 Indigenous Information Network
 Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable

Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales
 Institute for Biodiversity Network
 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
 Institute for Sustainable Development and Research
 International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Coral Reef Initiative
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations
 International Fertilizer Association
 International Fund for Animal Welfare
 International Indian Treaty Council
 International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
 International Institute for Environment and Development
 International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative
 International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
 International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
 International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity
 International Whaling Commission
 Inuit Circumpolar Council
 IPIECA
 Island Conservation
 IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature
 J. Craig Venter Institute
 Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation
 Japan Civil Network for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity
 Japan Committee for IUCN
 Japan Environmental Lawyers for Future
 Leibniz-Institute DSMZ (German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures)
 Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology
 McMaster University
 Missionary Society of St. Columban
 National Geographic Society
 National Institute for Environmental Studies
 Natural History Museum
 Natural Justice
 Natural Resources Defense Council
 New Wind Association
 Nia Tero
 Nordic Council of Ministers

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 OSPAR Commission
 Parabukas
 Pesticide Action Network UK
 Plantlife International
 Public Research and Regulation Initiative
 Rainforest Foundation Norway
 Rainforest Trust
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
 Ramsar Network Japan
 Red de Cooperación Amazónica
 Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad para América Latina y el Caribe
 Regions4 Sustainable Development
 Réseau des gestionnaires d'aires marines protégées de Méditerranée
 Resource Africa
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
 Saami Council
 Sami Parliament of Norway
 Sasakawa Peace Foundation
 Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
 Sierra Club Canada Foundation
 Society for Ecological Restoration
 Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections (SPNHC)
 Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation - Nepal
 South Centre

Stockholm Resilience Centre
 Survival
 Sustainable Environment Food and Agriculture Initiative
 Tebtebba Foundation
 The Nature Conservancy
 The Nature Conservation Society of Japan
 The Pew Charitable Trusts
 The Union for Ethical BioTrade
 Third World Network
 TRAFFIC International
 Tulalip Tribes
 University of Cambridge
 University of Guelph
 University of Manchester
 University of Vienna
 Western Michigan University
 Wetlands International
 Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
 Wildlands Conservation Trust
 Wildlife Conservation Society
 Wilfrid Laurier University
 Women Engage for a Common Future
 World Agroforestry Centre
 World Animal Protection
 World Business Council for Sustainable Development
 World Federation for Animals
 World Trade Organization
 WWF International
 Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia
 Zoological Society of London

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

5. The meeting was opened at 7 a.m. (Montreal time) on 23 August 2021 by Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), on behalf of Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and on his own behalf, as Co-Chairs of the Working Group. He recalled that, since the previous meeting, in Rome, the world had been disrupted by the harrowing effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. He wished those suffering from COVID-19 a quick recovery and expressed his deepest condolences to those who had lost loved ones.

6. The meeting paused in memory of those that had been lost to the pandemic, and in particular for Mr. Neimatullo Safarov (Tajikistan), a long-time national focal point for the Convention, who had passed away during the current meeting.

7. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Ogwal said that the current segment of the third meeting would carry forward the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework on the basis of the work accomplished at the recent virtual meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Convention. He thanked the Executive Secretary and her staff for the preparations for the meeting and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (the Bureau) for its continuing support and advice. Mr. van Havre added that the Working Group had experienced a number of challenges in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as working online, and also thanked the participants for their continued engagement in the process.

8. Opening statements were made by representatives of the Presidency of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Mr. Hamdallah Zedan (Egypt); the host country of the pre-COP, Mr. Carlos Morales of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia; and the host country of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Mr. Zhao Yingmin, Vice-Minister of Ecology and Environment of China, as well as Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

9. Speaking on behalf of the President of the Conference of the Parties, Mr. Zedan expressed his solidarity with all who had lost loved ones or suffered hardship from the COVID-19 pandemic. The past year had witnessed a devastating global health crisis as well as a series of harrowing global climate events, from droughts and floods to unstoppable wildfires. Immediate steps were needed to heal a broken relationship with nature and halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity; survival required urgent action. The first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework provided a road map for putting biodiversity on a path to recovery before the end of the current decade; that would motivate and unify all actors and help to develop an ambitious, robust and transformative global biodiversity framework as well as the momentum needed for its adoption at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked the Government of Colombia for hosting the current meeting and the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, and the Bureau, for their guidance in organizing it. While the first draft of the global biodiversity framework carried forward the work of the Convention and its Protocols, the Parties also needed to prepare a final draft for the Conference of Parties, but he was confident that the participants would advance that important work for a safer, more sustainable and equitable world, for the sake of future generations, and to achieve the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.

10. Mr. Morales said that, as one of the most mega-diverse countries, Colombia continued to work in collaboration with all Parties in the design and implementation of robust commitments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as for the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from access to and utilization of genetic resources. Such collaboration needed to be both constructive and creative in order to identify specific solutions, and much work remained to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns. While he welcomed the inclusion of conservation and restoration targets, protecting 30 per cent and restoring 20 per cent of the planet might not be enough if the rest of the planet was not sustainably used. Reversing biodiversity loss by 2030, and addressing the current climate emergency, required transformative action and the engagement of all productive sectors to transition to a nature-positive economy that successfully closed the gap between the harmful and positive incentives. The elements related to sustainable value chains, food systems and the circular economy needed to be strengthened, requiring strong international and multilateral cooperation. While all countries had to agree to protect nature, agreement was also needed on a robust means of implementation, which would not be possible without empowering all stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, local governments, business, women and youth. Colombia was convinced of the importance of cooperation among governments and non-State actors to accomplish the 2050 vision, and would host a “pre-COP” on biodiversity to promote high-level political commitment for the adoption of a transformative global biodiversity framework at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

11. Mr. Zhao said that, as President of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, China, together with the international community, was eager to reach an ambitious and pragmatic post-2020 global biodiversity framework that balanced the three objectives of the Convention and took into consideration the attainability of targets and resources. The first draft of the framework provided a basis for further in-depth discussion of its structure, wording and quantitative values. China called on all Parties to maintain an open attitude, continue close communication, jointly find practical solutions and strive for consensus at the current meeting. Only two months remained until the opening of the first part of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Kunming. As host, China was making great efforts to prepare for the meeting, the first part of which would include a two-day high-level segment and the adoption of the Kunming Declaration as well as parallel events, such as the Ecological Civilization Forum. All Parties were invited to participate in order to inject political impetus into global biodiversity governance, foster political consensus and boost the confidence of the international community.

12. Ms. Mrema, noting that over 2,245 participants representing 137 countries and 212 observer organizations were registered for the meeting, thanked the Co-Chairs and the Bureau for their leadership in shaping the online segment of the meeting. She also thanked: the Governments of Canada, Poland and the United Kingdom for providing financial support for the meeting; the Governments of Australia, Canada, the European Union, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Slovakia, Sweden and Switzerland for facilitating the effective participation of developing countries and indigenous peoples and local communities; and the Government of Colombia for convening, on 30 August 2021, a high-level “pre-COP” event that would include a panel discussion among Heads of State and Government with a view to promoting an ambitious global biodiversity framework and building political momentum to ensure success at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The recent assessments by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had unequivocally shown that there was not a moment to spare. A new course was urgently needed to ensure that actions in the coming decade were set on a sustainable path. The Working Group had before it the first draft of a new global biodiversity framework; while still a work in progress, it proposed 4 goals, 21 targets and 10 milestones that could bring the world closer to “living in harmony with nature” by 2050. Demonstrable progress towards a framework could galvanize urgent and transformative action by governments and all of society; an ambitious framework would allow the Parties to the Convention and stakeholders to develop ambitious national and regional goals and targets through their national strategies and action plans and facilitate the regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level.

ITEM 2. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Adoption of the agenda

13. At the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 23 August 2021, the representative of the Secretariat introduced the provisional agenda for the meeting (CBD/WG2020/3/1), and the provisional annotated agenda (CBD/WG2020/3/1/Add.1), which had been prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Bureau. The Working Group adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organization of work.
3. Progress since the second meeting.
4. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
5. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.
6. Other matters.
7. Adoption of the report.
8. Closing statements.

B. Organization of work

14. At the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 23 August 2021, Mr. van Havre, Co-Chair of the Working Group, recalled that the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of Parties applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the meetings of the Working Group and that the Bureau of the Conference of Parties, serving as the Bureau of the Working Group, had designated Ms. Leina Al-Awadhi (Kuwait) as the Rapporteur for the meeting.

15. The Rapporteur, speaking on behalf of all the participants, congratulated the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the members of the Bureau for their hard work in preparing for the online segment and wished them a successful meeting. She also thanked the Executive Secretary and her team for the preparations for the meeting, the Government of Colombia for hosting the meeting and the Parties that had provided funding for the meeting.

16. The Co-Chair explained that the Bureau had requested that the Co-Chairs, with the support of the Secretariat, propose an organization of work for the online segment of the meeting. The proposed organization of work had been considered and adjusted by the Bureau and was set out in the annex to the scenario note (CBD/WG2020/3/1/Add.2/Rev.2). The online segment would comprise a mixture of plenary sessions and contact group meetings. At the final plenary session, the Working Group would consider, under agenda item 4, a final report from the co-leads of each of the contact groups and take note of their work. Those outcomes would then be annexed to the report on part I of the meeting so that discussion could continue when the meeting resumed. With respect to agenda item 5, the participants would receive a final report from the co-leads of the contact group on digital sequence information on genetic resources. That final outcome would also be annexed to the report on the meeting to inform the future work of the Working Group.

17. The Working Group adopted the organization of work as proposed by the Co-Chair.

ITEM 3. PROGRESS SINCE THE SECOND MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP

18. At the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 23 August 2021, the Working Group considered agenda item 3. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary providing an overview of the outcomes of the consultations conducted and other contributions received regarding the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework since the second meeting of the Working Group (CBD/WG2020/3/2).

19. No interventions were made under agenda item 3; however, a number of written statements were submitted and were made available on the meeting web page.

ITEM 4. POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

20. At the second plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 24 August 2021, the Working Group considered agenda item 4. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3) and two addenda setting out the proposed headline indicators of the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1) and the glossary for the first draft of the framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.2). The Working Group also had before it six information documents, setting out the proposed monitoring approach and headline, component and complementary indicators for the framework (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/2); one-pagers on the goals and targets of the first draft of the framework (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/3); the marine input to headline indicators of the draft framework (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/4); the access and benefit-sharing indicators proposed in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/5); a synthesis of the Workshop on the Financial Sector and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/POST2020/OM/2021/4/1); and the report of the third Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/POST2020/WS/2021/1/2).

21. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African Group), Georgia (on behalf of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe) and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

22. Additional statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines (on behalf of the 10 member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) subregion), the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom.

23. The Working Group resumed its consideration of agenda item 4 at the third plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 25 August 2021.

24. Statements were made by representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malawi, Namibia, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland and Zambia.

25. During the session, the representative of the Russian Federation asked that the following statement be included in the meeting report:

“In order for all countries to fully implement the framework, it is extremely important to make effective and full use of the Convention financial mechanism in accordance with article 21. All countries entitled to use Global Environment Facility funding under its rules must have full access to its resources as per the established rules and not on the basis of political decisions. The application of punitive conditions with respect to a number of countries threatens not only the full and effective implementation of the framework but the integrity of the very Convention itself, and the opportunity for full participation by all parties in its implementation.”

26. In addition to the statements by Parties presented orally, written statements were submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group) and Lebanon and made available on the meeting web page.

27. The United States of America also submitted a written statement that was made available on the meeting web page.

28. Statements were made by representatives of the CBD Women’s Caucus, GYBN and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).

29. In addition to the statements by observers presented orally, written statements submitted by the following entities were also made available on the meeting web page: 30X30 Ocean Alliance, African Wildlife Foundation, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Born Free Foundation, Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development, Campaign for Nature, Center for Biological Diversity, Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean, Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace, Conservation International, CropLife International, Defenders of Wildlife (also on behalf of the Born Free Foundation, Center for Biological Diversity, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Environmental Investigation Agency, Fondation Franz Weber and Natural Resources Defense Council), ETC Group, Finance for Biodiversity Foundation, Global Forest Coalition, Global Youth Online Union, Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, International Chamber of Commerce, International Coral Reef Initiative, International Fertilizer Association, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity, Natural Justice, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Secretary of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Sierra Club Canada Foundation, University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network, World Agroforestry Centre, Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia and Zoological Society of London.

30. The Working Group decided to establish four contact groups to allow in-depth discussion of the first draft: (a) contact group 1, led by Mr. Vinod Mathur (India) and Mr. Norbert Baerlocher (Switzerland), with the mandate to focus on the goals, milestones and mission for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and also the overall structure and sections A to E of the draft framework; (b) contact group 2, led by Ms. Teona Karchava (Georgia) and Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana), with the mandate to focus on targets 1 to 8, on “reducing threats for biodiversity”; (c) contact group 3, led by Ms. Gillian Guthrie (Jamaica) and Mr. Andrew Stott (United Kingdom), with the mandate to focus on targets 9 to 13, on “nature’s contributions to people”; and (d) contact group 4, led by Ms. Anne Teller (European Union) and Mr. Jorge Murillo (Colombia), with the mandate to focus on targets 14 to 21 on “tools and solutions” and also on sections H to K of the draft framework.

31. At the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 31 August 2021, the co-leads of contact groups 1, 2 and 4, respectively Mr. Baerlocher, Ms. Karchava and Ms. Teller, reported back to the Working Group on the progress made by the groups thus far. Each noted that they had adjusted the working modalities in light of experience from the earlier sessions in order to advance work and fulfil their mandates. Contact Group 1 had completed its work. In the interest of making the most of the limited time available, Parties were encouraged to submit their proposed amendments to the Secretariat in advance of the next meetings of the contact groups.
32. Following the reports by the co-leads of the contact groups, statements were made by representatives of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.
33. Statements were also made by representatives of the Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity (coordinated by Regions4 and the government of Quebec) (also on behalf of the European Committee of the Regions, the Group of Leading Subnational Governments towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and on behalf of the Edinburgh Process partners), Business for Nature and CBD Alliance.
34. Further statements were made by representatives of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, BirdLife International (on behalf of seven other entities), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Imperial College London (also on behalf of Western Michigan University, Island Conservation, Alliance for Science – Cornell University, Advanced Conservation Strategies, the Institute on Ethics and Policy for Innovation – McMaster University, Public Research and Regulation Initiative and Ifakara Health Institute), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (by pre-recorded video), the Missionary Society of Saint Columban, the New Wind Association, the Wildlife Conservation Society (on behalf of seven other entities), TRAFFIC International and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.
35. At its fourth plenary session, on 31 August 2021, the Working Group also considered the “draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”, as appended to the annex to document CBD/WG2020/3/3.
36. Statements were made by representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (on behalf of the African Group) and Germany (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).
37. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
38. A statement was made by a representative of IIFB.
39. An additional statement was made by a representative of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature.
40. At the fifth plenary session, on 3 September 2021, the co-leads of contact groups 3 and 4, respectively Mr. Stott and Ms. Teller, reported back to the Working Group on the completion of the work of those contact groups. The Working Group was reminded that contact group 1 had reported the completion of its work at the fourth plenary session and, as the co-leads were unavailable for technical reasons, Mr. van Havre, Co-Chair of the Working Group, reported that contact group 2 had also completed its work.
41. Mr. van Havre noted that the co-leads of contact groups had, for each element of the framework, provided: the original text noted in the first draft; a composite of all the interventions and a compilation of individual submissions from which the composite had been drawn, and, in some cases, a summary of general observations on the elements considered by the contact groups. The reports of the co-leads of the contact groups are annexed to the present report. In view of that, in the light of experience from the earlier sessions and in order to advance work and fulfil their mandates, the contact groups had modified their modalities of work. However, as contact group 1 had already completed its work and had been unable to

address Goal A of the draft framework in a way similar to the other goals, delegations were invited to submit proposals relating to Goal A to the Secretariat by 8 September 2021.

42. With respect to the “draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”, which had been considered at the fourth plenary session, the Co-Chair noted that discussion of that matter would continue when the third meeting of the Working Group resumed in January 2022.

43. During the session, the representative of Norway asked that the following statement be included in the meeting report:

“Norway wishes to underline the importance that the implementation mechanism is to be treated as an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Also, we want to point out the crucial interplay between national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the Global Biodiversity Stocktake, and that Parties should be expected to progressively increase their contributions in meeting the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.”

44. The representative of South Africa asked that the words “according to national circumstances” be added to the end of the statement by the representative of Norway. The Co-Chair said that, while it was not possible to edit a statement made by another Party, her request would be noted in the report on the meeting.

45. The Working Group decided to annex the outcomes of the work of the contact group, as described by the co-lead, to the report on the meeting, with the understanding that Parties could submit corrections to their submission to the Secretariat by 8 September 2021 to be reflected in the final report on the meeting.

ITEM 5. DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES

46. At the first plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 23 August 2021, the Working Group took up agenda item 5. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the matter (CBD/WG2020/3/4), setting out an overview of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources (digital sequence information on genetic resources) and of the informal activities carried out at the request of the Co-Chairs, as well as proposed elements of a draft recommendation on the matter. It also had before it information document CBD/WG2020/3/INF/1 providing an update on discussions on the topic in relevant ongoing international processes and policy debates.

47. Mr. Christopher Lyal (United Kingdom), one of the co-chairs of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, presented the outcomes of the group’s March 2020 meeting as set out in document CBD/WG2020/3/4, annex I. Notably, the group had defined three groups of genetic and biological information that it concluded could be considered digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as a fourth category, “associated information”, including traditional knowledge, that the group did not consider digital sequence information on genetic resources; however, the group had also recalled the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and the Convention to share benefits from the utilization of traditional knowledge. The group had considered the potential implications arising from the three groups of digital sequence information on genetic resources identified, particularly with respect to traceability; use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and technologies enabled by digital sequence information on genetic resources in life sciences research and innovation processes; the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration on open exchange and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources; and measures governing access, benefit-sharing and compliance. The discussion on potential implications had been preliminary, with the group concluding that the implications depended on the benefit-sharing approach adopted. Finally, the group had discussed capacity-building, emphasizing its importance and suggesting that it be integrated in broader capacity-building initiatives and strategies. Key stakeholders for digital sequence information on genetic resources-related capacity-building included not only those in research organizations but also those in government and regulatory bodies, and indigenous peoples and local communities.

48. The Co-Chair of the Working Group, assisted by a representative of the secretariat, made a presentation on the informal activities more fully described in document CBD/WG2020/3/4, which the Co-Chairs had undertaken in the light of the disruption by COVID-19 of the formal intersessional process provided for in decision 14/20. After briefly reviewing the elements of decision 14/20, the Co-Chair provided an overview of five information-sharing webinars on digital sequence information on genetic resources held from December 2020 and April 2021. Notably, the third webinar had presented five archetype policy options for digital sequence information on genetic resources as distilled from the literature, and the fourth webinar had explored the criteria that could be used to evaluate those options; the content of the two webinars was set out in some detail in annex II to the document. In connection with the webinars, an online forum had been set up to allow sharing of information and views on the digital sequence information on genetic resources policy options and evaluation criteria, summarized in annex V.

49. Regional statements were made by the representatives of the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and Malawi (on behalf of the African Group).

50. Additional statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom.

51. The Working Group resumed its consideration of agenda item 5 at the second plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 24 August 2021.

52. A statement was made by the representative of the United States.

53. Statements were also made by representatives of Bioversity International (on behalf of CGIAR), CBD Alliance (also on behalf of the CBD Women's Caucus), GYBN, IIFB and the International Chamber of Commerce.

54. In addition to the statements by observers presented orally, a written statement submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was made available on the meeting web page.

55. The Working Group decided to establish a contact group, led by Ms. Lactitia Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa) and Mr. Gaute Voigt-Hanssen (Norway), to further consider the matter and prepare a draft recommendation.

56. At the fourth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 31 August 2021, Ms. Tshitwamulomoni reported back on the outcome of the contact group's deliberations. In the contact group, Parties and observers had submitted views on elements of a draft recommendation for the Conference of the Parties, for further consideration at the resumed sessions on the Working Group. Based on the views and elements submitted, the co-leads had identified potential convergence and apparent divergence on digital sequence information on genetic resources and had prepared a summary of those. In line with its mandate, the group had also considered discussing possible linkages between digital sequence information on genetic resources and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and referring proposals for specific elements of the framework to the relevant contact groups under item 4. In addition, there had been general support for, and no objections to, intersessional work to: (a) invite the submission of new views on how to address digital sequence information on genetic resources under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol, based on but not limited to the information and elements contained document CBD/WG2020/3/4; and (b) update the analysis of possible policy approaches, options or modalities and undertake an assessment of those based on a set of existing criteria, with a view to identifying potential advantages and disadvantages of each. The establishment of a group of friends had been proposed to support the work on possible policy approaches, options and modalities; the co-leads were currently working with the Co-Chairs and the Bureau to refine that proposal and would report back to the Working Group at the next plenary.

57. At the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 3 September 2021, Mr. Voigt-Hanssen provided an update to the report given by the co-leads during the fourth plenary session of the meeting. The outcome of the work of the contact group was reflected in three documents that would be annexed to

the report of the Working Group: (a) a text setting out potential elements of a draft recommendation to the Conference of the Parties, in brackets, containing all textual proposals as received, to serve as the starting point for discussions at the resumed meeting of the Working Group; (b) a summary of the discussion regarding areas of potential convergence and apparent divergence on digital sequence information on genetic resources, reflecting the co-leads' impressions of some of the main views expressed during the discussion in the contact group, to help guide further work on the topic, such as identifying additional areas of apparent divergence, as well as areas that would benefit from additional information; and (c) the co-leads' summary of the discussion on linkages between digital sequence information on genetic resources and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In addition, the co-leads requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary to establish an informal Co-Chairs' advisory group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, in accordance with established procedure, to support work on digital sequence information on genetic resources during the intersessional period prior to the resumed meeting.

58. The Working Group noted that the outcomes of the work of the contact groups would be annexed to the report on the meeting, and took note of the intersessional work as identified by the contact group on digital sequence information on genetic resources and indicated in paragraph 56 above. The co-chair reported that the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary would establish an informal Co-Chairs' advisory group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, to be led by the co-leads of the contact group, in order to assist the Co-Chairs in conducting informal consultations on the matter during the intersessional period. The terms of reference of the group are annexed to the present report (appendix to annex V).

59. The representative of South Africa said that her Government and the Government of Norway had cooperated on the global dialogue on digital sequence information on genetic resources by the Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative since 2019. The two Governments would continue their cooperation and common efforts in the field of digital sequence information on genetic resources until the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to help achieve further progress on that highly complex and important issue.

60. The representative of Turkey submitted a written statement that was made available on the meeting web page.

ITEM 6. OTHER MATTERS

61. No other matters were raised.

ITEM 7. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

62. Following an introduction by the Rapporteur, the present report (CBD/WG2020/3/L.1) was approved by the Working Group, as orally amended, on the understanding that it would be completed to reflect the full proceedings of the current meeting and that the full report would be considered and adopted at the resumed meeting.

ITEM 8. CLOSING STATEMENTS

63. As indicated in the revised scenario note (CBD/WG2020/3/1/Add.2/Rev.2), the Working Group agreed, at the fifth plenary session of part I of the meeting, on 3 September 2021, to suspend its third meeting and resume it at a later date.

64. The representative of Switzerland announced his country's offer to host the next sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Convention and the Working Group in January 2022 in person, depending upon the conditions that may need to be applied in light of the ongoing pandemic.

65. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the meeting was suspended at 8:40 a.m. (Montreal time) on 3 September 2021.

Annex I

REPORT BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 1: GOALS AND MILESTONES, OVERALL STRUCTURE, SECTIONS A TO E

Part A of the present report of contact group 1 provides for each element (a) the original text considered by the contact group, (b) a composite text, and (c) a list of textual proposals submitted by Parties, other Governments and observers.

*For the composite text, new language is displayed in **bold**, and new language that is presented as an alternative text is in [**bold and brackets**]. Old language that is requested for deletion is in [brackets].*

*For the list of textual proposals submitted by Parties, other Governments and observers, the following notation is applied: new language is in **bold**, old language requested for deletion is ~~struck through~~. [Brackets] are used to indicate options that should be kept open.*

*In a few cases, proposals from Parties diverge greatly from the original text which renders it impracticable to integrate them into the composite text. Where applicable, they are listed fully in **bold** immediately below the composite text.*

Only proposals by observer and other Governments that received support have been included in the list of textual proposals and integrated into the composite texts. Proposals submitted in writing during the session but not delivered because of technical difficulties are marked with an asterisk and those submitted in writing after the session are indicated with a double asterisk**.*

In Part B, the co-leads have provided their reflections on the overall structure of the post-2020 framework, noting areas of convergence, divergence and those requiring further work.

PART A – PROPOSALS

GOALS A TO D, MILESTONES AND SECTIONS A TO E

Goal A

ORIGINAL TEXT

The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

COMPOSITE TEXT

The [[socio-]ecological] integrity [natural functioning] and connectivity of [all] [priority] terrestrial, marine, [coastal] and freshwater ecosystems is **maintained or enhanced ensuring the reproduction of life of all living beings of Mother Earth**, [[with an increase of] [restoring by] at least [15][20]per cent [in] the area, **which includes maintaining existing areas** [connectivity and ecological integrity] of **threatened or depleted** [natural, semi-natural and managed][these] ecosystems,] **the risk of collapse of ecosystems and habitat types is lowered greatly**, supporting healthy and resilient populations of [all][native][and][the][most threatened] species, [reducing scientifically-based verified and estimated extinction rates] [the rate of direct human-induced extinctions [are halted] [has been reduced [to [near] natural background levels][at least tenfold,]]], **there have been no [further] [human-driven][human-induced] extinctions of [known threatened] species**[the rate of population decline of species and deterioration of habitat types has been reduced significantly][[and] the risk of species extinctions across

all taxonomic and functional groups **that are known to science** [is halved]], and **the abundance and distribution of depleted populations of [wild][native][and][domesticated] species has been restored** and genetic diversity **and adaptive potential of populations of all species, including** [wild][**native**][and][domesticated] species is safeguarded **and maintained**, [with at least [90][**95**][X] per cent of] [**and**] genetic diversity within [all][**known**] species maintained.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Note: As the mode of work during the first session of the contact group involved live capturing proposals in the composite text, a full list of text proposals with attribution is not available for this goal. The text proposals below were displayed separately during the session as they diverge greatly from the original text and thus could not be practicably integrated into the composite text.

Argentina: [Biodiversity is conserved, enhancing the connectivity and integrity of all ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of species, and safeguarding genetic diversity.]

Australia: [Natural functioning of all ecosystems is enhanced, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species.]

*** If wording that relates to the rate of extinctions is retained, we propose that the focus on the 'rate of extinctions' should be on the 'rate of **direct human caused** extinctions' because events outside of our direct control, such as extreme weather events can impact on threatened species and increase the risk of extinction.*

Costa Rica: The ecological integrity and connectivity of all freshwater, marine and terrestrial environments are improved by ensuring that all three levels of biodiversity, ecosystems, species and genes are healthy and resilient.

Cuba: The net gain, integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems is improved or enhanced, the risk of species extinctions in all taxonomic groups is reduced, and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded.

Malawi: The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced including an increase in area, connectivity and integrity of ecosystems, thereby supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species and ensure extinction are prevented while maintaining and safeguarding genetic diversity.

Note: The following text proposals were received via email:

Brazil: ~~**The integrity of all ecosystems is maintained or enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained~~ **reducing scientifically-based verified and estimated extinction rates and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded.**

Colombia: ~~**The integrity of all terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural these ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all the most threatened species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved and genetic diversity of wild and native domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90-(X) per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.~~

European Union and its member States: *We presented our position on the first part before "...the rate" orally.*

****The rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold [to [near] natural background levels], and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and the abundance and distribution of depleted populations of native species has been restored.**

Genetic diversity **and adaptive potential of populations** of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least ~~90~~**95** per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

Mexico: ****The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase [of at least 15 per cent] in the area, connectivity and ecological integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all native species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, no human-induced extinctions of known threatened species and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of and genetic diversity within all species is maintained. Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.**

New Zealand: ****The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of restoring by at least 15% in the area, connectivity and integrity of threatened or depleted natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all native species; there have been no further human-driven extinctions of species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of all species, including wild and domesticated, species is safeguarded, with at least 90% of genetic diversity within all species maintained.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: ****The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least [15 per cent] in the area connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, human-induced extinctions are halted and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species and maintained. (Please note the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.)**

Goal B

ORIGINAL TEXT

Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[[[The diverse conceptualizations of the value of] Nature's contributions to people /with ecosystem services][Biodiversity and ecosystem services][are] [Nature and people's living in complementarity and harmony with Mother Earth] [Biodiversity is] [valued][,][informed, educated] [[respected] recognized, and] [and integrated across policies and sectors, and all ecosystem services are][The intrinsic values of biodiversity are respected] maintained[,] [or][and] enhanced [and restored]] [in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption] [People's dependence to biodiversity is fully acknowledged, with policies oriented to maintaining and enhancing it] through [their] [equitable] [conservation, restoration and] sustainable use [, benefits from the utilization of genetic resources] [within planetary boundaries,] [and/or restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions] [while ensuring sustainable production and consumption across sectors, to] [supporting the 2030 global sustainable development agenda [and its sustainable development goals] [and addressing the challenge of climate change], [for the benefit of [all] [a healthy planet][the present and next generations][people

and future generations and in full compliance with international obligations for the respect and protection of human rights] [peoples and living beings of Mother Earth, strengthening the collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities] [including future generations and especially those most directly dependent on these contributions]] [now and in the future] [, bringing the global ecological footprint within planetary boundaries].

Note: The following text proposals diverge greatly from the original text and could thus not be practicably integrated into the composite text.

Argentina: [Biodiversity is sustainably used, maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services and contributing to sustainable development.]

Australia: [Biodiversity is used sustainably to provide benefits to present and future generations and to nature.]

Brazil: [Biodiversity is sustainably used, stimulating biobased activities and products with a view to increasing productivity across all sectors, fostering innovation and supporting the provision of ecosystem services and the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.]

Namibia: *[X % of land and water is sustainably managed using participatory ecosystem approaches, to ensure conservation, restoration, coherence and sustainable use of biodiversity, for the benefit of all, towards an ecologically, socially and economically just and sustainable world by 2050.] - *proposed as a possible Apex Goal for the global biodiversity framework.*

New Zealand: [Biodiversity is used sustainably, through ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of present and future life on Earth.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES REFLECTED IN THE COMPOSITE TEXT

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): ~~Nature's and people's living in complementarity and harmony with Mother Earth is respected—contributions to people are valued,~~ maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption, supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all **peoples and living beings of Mother Earth, strengthening the collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

China: ~~Biodiversity and ecosystem services Nature's contributions to people~~ are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Colombia: ~~Nature's contributions to people~~ Ecosystem services are valued, maintained ~~or~~ and enhanced through ~~their~~ conservation and sustainable use supporting the ~~2030~~ global sustainable development agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals for the benefit of all **a healthy planet.**

Democratic Republic of the Congo: ~~Biodiversity is Nature's contributions to people~~ are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation, **restoration** and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

European Union and its member States: ~~Nature's contributions to people~~ Biodiversity and ecosystem services are valued and integrated across policies and sectors, and all ecosystem services are maintained, ~~or~~ enhanced and restored through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global sustainable development agenda, **bringing the global ecological footprint within planetary boundaries for the benefit of all.**

Gabon: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation, **restoration** and sustainable use, **benefits from the utilization of genetic resources** supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

India: Nature's contributions to people are valued, **recognized, and** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, **while ensuring sustainable production and consumption across sectors, to** supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Nature's contributions to people are valued, **informed and educated,** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Japan: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through ~~conservation and~~ sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Malaysia: *supports original text of the goal*

Mexico: ~~The diverse conceptualizations of the value of~~ Nature's contributions to people are ~~valued~~ **respected, recognized, and,** maintained ~~or and~~ enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Norway: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use **within planetary boundaries,** supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Peru: Nature's contributions to people/ **with ecosystems services** are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda **and its sustainable development goals** for the benefit of all.

Republic of Korea: ~~Nature's contributions to people are valued,~~ **The intrinsic values of biodiversity are respected,** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use **for the benefit of the present and next generations** ~~supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.~~

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global **sustainable** development agenda **and addressing the challenge of climate change,** for the benefit of all **now and in the future.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Birdlife and WWF: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global **sustainable** development agenda for the benefit of all, **and in support of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.**

Conservation International: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use **and/or restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions** supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

FARN (CBD Women's Caucus): Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through **equitable** conservation and sustainable use supporting the **sustainable** ~~global~~ development agenda for the benefit of all **people and future generations and in full compliance with international obligations for the respect and protection of human rights.**

Friends of the Earth International and EcoNexus: ~~Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced~~ **People's dependence on biodiversity is fully acknowledged, with policies oriented to maintaining and enhancing it** through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

GYBN: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all, **including future generations and especially those most directly dependent on these contributions.**

IIFB: Nature's contributions to people **and peoples' positive contributions to nature** are valued, **respected, recognized and** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all **and the fulfilment of the obligation to respect, protect and promote all human rights for the benefit of all, especially those most dependent on biodiversity.**

Goal C

ORIGINAL TEXT

The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[All] [The] [Both monetary and non-monetary] benefits [arising [out of]] [from] the utilization [of any form] of [biodiversity[biological] resources], including genetic resources [[and of][and/or] [associated] traditional knowledge [resources]], as appropriate,[[associated with genetic resources]] [[, [including] digital sequence information], its derivatives [[and/or] associated traditional knowledge[, where applicable]]], [in any format] are shared fairly[, and] equitably, [and gender equal] [through mutually agreed terms and prior informed consent] [and free, prior and informed access to traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities enhanced,] [, [with consideration of][in particular with] indigenous peoples and local communities[' benefits and]], [in accordance with the third objective of the Convention,][taking into consideration the principles of international law and international agreements to protect intellectual property ratified by the countries,] [in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments,] [including by appropriate access [to genetic resources thereby contributing to] [and contribute to] [[with [a substantial increase][an increase of 50%] in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared [proportionate to the growth rate of economic sectors most reliant on the access and use of genetic resources,] [especially those intended] [thereby contributing [to][towards]] [[including] through the creation of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that collects 1% of the retail price of all consumer products derived from biodiversity, and channels these funds to support on-the-ground [for]] [the] conservation and sustainable use of [biodiversity]] [its components] [by indigenous peoples and local communities and others working at local level] [, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol] [, including technology transfer] [in support of the Sustainable Development Goals] [with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities] [and considering also the use of benefit-sharing for maintaining the integrity of all living beings of Mother Earth].

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **in any format** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Australia: *supports original text of the goal*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **including digital sequence information**, are shared fairly and equitably, **in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **and considering also the use of benefit-sharing for maintaining the integrity of all living beings of Mother Earth.**

Brazil: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared **proportionate to the growth rate of economic sectors most reliant on the access and use of genetic resources**, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

China: The benefits from the utilization **of any form** of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Colombia: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, **in accordance with the third objective of the Convention**, with a [substantial increase/**increase of 50%**] in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, **especially those intended including** for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Costa Rica: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **its derivatives and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, **with consideration of indigenous peoples and local communities**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a ~~substantial~~ increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, ~~including for~~ **thereby contributing to** the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Ecuador: The benefits from the utilization of genetic **and associated traditional knowledge** resources are shared fairly and equitably **through mutually agreed terms and prior informed consent**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

European Union and its member States: **Both monetary and non-monetary** The benefits **arising** from the utilization of genetic resources **and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** are shared fairly and equitably **and contribute to**, ~~with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **in support of the Sustainable Development Goals**.

India: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Indonesia: The benefits from the utilization of ~~genetic~~ **biodiversity/biological** resources, **including genetic resources, digital sequence information, and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably, **with consideration of indigenous peoples and local communities' benefits and**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Japan: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, ~~with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Lebanon: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol**.

Malawi/African Group: The benefits from the utilization of **biodiversity/biological** (genetic resources, **digital sequence information, and associated traditional knowledge**) are shared fairly and equitably,

with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, **thereby contributing to including** for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Mexico: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly, ~~and~~ equitably, **and gender equal** with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities**.

Morocco: *suggested adding “including technology transfer”.*

Namibia: **All* the benefits arising from the utilization of **biodiversity, including** genetic resources, **digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including **through the creation of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that collects 1% of the retail price of all consumer products derived from biodiversity, and channels these funds to support on-the-ground for the** conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **by indigenous peoples and local communities and others working at local level**.

Norway: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** are shared fairly and equitably, **including by appropriate access to genetic resources thereby contributing to** ~~with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Paraguay: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, **taking into consideration the principles of international law and international agreements to protect intellectual property ratified by the countries**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Peru: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **and traditional knowledge, as appropriate**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Republic of Korea: The benefits **arising out of from** the utilization of genetic resources **and/or associated traditional knowledge, where applicable**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and/or non-monetary benefits shared, **thereby contributing to including** for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

South Africa: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **biological resources, including digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **its components**.

Switzerland: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** are shared fairly and equitably **in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, ~~including~~ for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Uganda: The benefits from the utilization of genetic **biodiversity** resources are shared fairly and equitably, **and free, prior and informed access to traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities enhanced**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, **thereby contributing towards including** for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

United States of America: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, **including by appropriate access**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

IIFB: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives, biological resources, ecosystem services and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Goal D

ORIGINAL TEXT

The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[In accordance to Article 20 of the Convention,][All financial flows are aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity and related commitments and][Strive to close] [The gap between the available] [Adequate] [financial [and non-financial] resources from all sources and other] means of implementation[, both financial and otherwise,] [are efficiently employed] [, including directing, repurposing, reforming and eliminating those harmful for biodiversity] [and those necessary] to achieve the **post-2020 framework and 2050 Vision**, [is [closed]] [and equitably distributed][addressed, and cumulative resources spent are further leveraged for impact] [in an efficient and effective way] [, by significantly increasing, finance from all sources] [, including by the creation of a biodiversity fund][, ensuring that the financial, capacity, technical and technological needs of developing country Parties are addressed and promoting the full implementation of Articles 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the Convention][, including by providing new and additional financial resources needed to enable implementation in developing countries] [and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved][, including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework, mainly by generating new and additional resources from all sources and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency resource use][and all financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards a biodiversity net-positive development to ensure an increased resilience of nature and people] [, in particular from public funds and provision to developing countries through direct access modalities] [in an efficient and effective way, including by reforming or eliminating the most harmful incentives and promoting positive incentives for biodiversity][including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity] [, by significantly increasing finance from all sources].

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Gabon & United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: *support original text of the goal.*

Argentina: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by providing new and additional financial resources needed to enable implementation in developing countries.**

Australia: **Strive to close** the gap between available financial **resources from all sources** and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, ~~is closed.~~

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): **In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention**, the gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **in particular from public funds and provision to developing countries through direct access modalities.**

Brazil: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **ensuring that the financial, capacity, technical and technological needs of developing country Parties are addressed and promoting the full implementation of Articles 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the Convention.**

Colombia: The gap between available financial and **non-financial resources from all sources** and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the **post-2020 framework and 2050 Vision**, is closed **in an efficient and effective way, including by reforming or eliminating the most harmful incentives and promoting positive incentives for biodiversity.**

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by the creation of a biodiversity fund.**

Ecuador: The gap between ~~the available financial and other~~ means of implementation, **both financial and otherwise**, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

European Union and its member States: The gap between available ~~financial and other~~ means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed **and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved.**

India: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **by significantly increasing, finance from all sources.**

Japan: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is ~~closed~~ **addressed, and cumulative resources spent are further leveraged for impact.**

Mexico: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework, mainly by generating new and additional resources from all sources and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency resource use.**

Norway: ~~Adequate The gap between available financial resources from all sources and other means of implementation are efficiently employed, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.~~

Peru: The gap between available financial **resources from all sources** and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the **post-2020 framework and 2050 Vision**, is closed **in an efficient and effective way.**

Switzerland: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed **and all financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards a biodiversity net-positive development to ensure an increased resilience of nature and people.**

Uganda: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, **including directing, repurposing, reforming and eliminating those harmful for biodiversity** and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

FARN (CBD Women's Caucus): The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed **and equitably distributed.**

GFC: **All financial flows are aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity and related commitments** and the gap between financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

WWF: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for**

the implementation of the framework and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.

Milestone A.1

ORIGINAL TEXT

Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[**Increase** [Net gain] [**Absolute**] in the area, connectivity [and integrity] of **functional** natural [systems] [ecosystems] of at least 5 per cent[.] [**and resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems is improved**] [, with no further loss of any highly intact, threatened, vulnerable or naturally rare ecosystems, and maintaining the extent and ecological integrity of a full range of ecosystems] [and reversal in the decline of high biodiverse and vulnerable ecosystems] [with particular focus on vulnerable ecosystems].]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: ~~Net gain~~ **Increase** in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems ~~ecosystems~~ of at least 5 per cent **and resilience in vulnerable ecosystems is improved.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): ~~Absolute net gain~~ in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

India: Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent **and reversal in the decline of high biodiverse and vulnerable ecosystems.**

Jamaica: Net gain in the area, connectivity, and integrity of natural ecosystems of at least 5 per cent **with particular focus on vulnerable ecosystems.**

Japan: ~~Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.~~

New Zealand: Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems of at least 5 per cent, **with no further loss of any highly intact, threatened, vulnerable or naturally rare ecosystems, and maintaining the extent and ecological integrity of a full range of ecosystems.**

Switzerland: Net gain in the area **and** connectivity ~~and integrity~~ of **functional** natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: ~~Increase~~ ~~Net gain~~ in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least [5 per cent], **and resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems is improved.** (Please note the square brackets around the numerical value is a reservation (pending further consideration) and **not** a deletion.)

Mexico: Proposed deletion of all milestones

Milestone A.2

ORIGINAL TEXT

The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[The **overall** [increase in the] [**Human induced**] species extinction[s] rate [is] [**are**] **at least reduced** [,] [halted] [or reversed] [**by %**], and the [**abundance**] [**of species**] [**is**] extinction risk is [**significantly**] [**decreased**] [reduced] [by] [**for**] at least [10] [5] [25] [20] per cent, [**of threatened taxa**] [with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened [**by %**] **due to direct human activities**] [**with no extinctions among known threatened species**], [**with the average population abundance**] [and the abundance [and distribution of]] [**threatened**] [**depleted**] populations] of **native** species is **significantly** [**increased**] [enhanced] [or at least maintained] **by at least 20 percent.**]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened **due to direct human activities**, and the abundance and distribution of **threatened** populations of species is **significantly** enhanced or at least maintained

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 percent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of **native** species is enhanced or at least maintained.

European Union and its member States: The ~~increase in the~~ extinction rate is ~~halted or reversed~~ **significantly decreased, with no extinctions among known threatened species,** and the extinction risk is reduced by at least ~~25~~10 per cent, ~~with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened,~~ and the abundance and distribution of **depleted** populations of **native** species is enhanced ~~or at least maintained~~.

Jamaica: The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed by [**% to be included**], and the extinction rate is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened by [**% to be included**], and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.

Japan: ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.~~

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

New Zealand: **human-induced species extinctions are halted,** ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed,~~ and the extinction risk is reduced **for at least 20 per cent of threatened taxa** ~~by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and with the average population abundance of native species increased by at least 20 per cent.~~ ~~the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.~~

Switzerland: The increase in the extinction rate is **at least** ~~halted or reversed~~, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is ~~enhanced or~~ at least maintained.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the overall~~ extinction risk is reduced by at least ~~10~~ [5 per cent], ~~with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened,~~ and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is ~~increased enhanced or at least maintained.~~

Milestone A.3

ORIGINAL TEXT

Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Genetic diversity of [populations of wild species] [social, economic, environmental and cultural importance] [as well as] wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species [populations] large enough to maintain genetic diversity has increased by [that have] at least [90] [96] [97] [10] per cent, and [all] [of their genetic diversity] [genetically distinct populations] [are] maintained.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained

Ethiopia: Genetic diversity of wild ~~species of social, economic, environmental and cultural importance as well as~~ domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

European Union and its member States: Genetic diversity **of populations** of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, **the proportion of populations large enough to maintain genetic diversity has increased by at least 10 per cent, and [all] genetically distinct populations are maintained,** ~~with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.~~

Japan: Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least ~~96/97~~ [90] per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, ~~with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.~~

Milestone B.1

ORIGINAL TEXT

Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[[Nature and its contributions] [**Contributions of Nature**] [**Biodiversity [and ecosystem services]**] [to people] [**Nature and peoples' complementarities for living in harmony with Mother Earth for the equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity**] are [**better understood**] [fully accounted] [**valued**] [**for to ensure that**] [and inform [all] [**to ensure that**] relevant public and private [**sector**] decisions [, **policies, plans, and programmes are either positive or neutral for biodiversity**].]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Nature and people's complementarities for living in harmony with Mother Earth for the equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity is fully **strengthened** and informs all relevant public and private decisions.

European Union and its member States: ~~Nature and its contributions to people~~ **Biodiversity and ecosystem services** are fully accounted ~~and inform all~~ **for to ensure that** relevant public and private decisions, **policies, plans and programmes are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.**

Jamaica: Nature and its contributions to people are valued and inform relevant public and private sector decisions.

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

Switzerland: **Contributions of** Nature and ~~its contributions~~ **ecosystem services** to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Nature and its contributions to people **are better understood**, are fully accounted **for** and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

Milestone B.2

ORIGINAL TEXT

The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[The long-term sustainability [**and harmony**] [of all] [categories] of nature['s] [**and people complementarities**] [contributions to people] **from land and the ocean**, [is] [**are**] [**ensured on an equitable basis**], [[with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals] [**and to climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience**] [**All ecosystem services are maintained, enhanced or restored**].]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The long-term sustainability ~~and harmony of all categories~~ **all nature and people's complementarities** are **ensured on an equitable basis**, ~~nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored,~~ contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

European Union and its member States: The long-term sustainability of ~~all categories of nature's contributions to~~ **All ecosystem services are maintained, enhanced or restored.** ~~is ensured, with those currently in decline restored and, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.~~

India: The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, **and all ecosystems equitably and sustainably managed for**, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people, **from land and the ocean**, is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals **and to climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.**

New Milestone B.3

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities for conserving and using sustainably biodiversity is maintained and strengthened.

Indicator: Areas (land and territories) owned by indigenous peoples and local communities' areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) has doubled.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): [Rights of Mother Earth are recognized and effectively implemented].

Indicator: At least 50% of the countries that are signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity have legislated the rights of Mother Earth.

European Union and its member States: The global ecological footprint of production and consumption on the environment is reduced by [X] per cent.

Milestone C.1

ORIGINAL TEXT

The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[[The [share] **proportion**] of monetary benefits [**Monetary benefits are**] received [by providers] **of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources [and][including] digital sequence information [and], [including] [by providers, indigenous people and local communities and] [holders of] traditional knowledge [holders] [associated with genetic resources, and effectively used to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the Sustainable Development Goals][, has increased] [and**

contributes towards preservation of such knowledge and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Ecuador: The ~~share~~ **proportion** of monetary benefits received by providers, including ~~holders of~~ traditional knowledge ~~holders~~, has increased

European Union and its member States: ~~The share of~~ Monetary benefits ~~are~~ received by providers, including by providers, indigenous peoples and local communities and holders of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and effectively used to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the SDGs ~~has increased~~.

India: The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased **and contributes towards preservation of such knowledge and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.**

Japan: ~~The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.~~

Malawi: The share of monetary benefits received by providers **of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources**, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

South Africa: The share of monetary benefits received by providers **of genetic resources, biological resources including digital sequence information on genetic resources, and** ~~including~~ holders of ~~associated~~ traditional knowledge, has increased.

Milestone C.2

ORIGINAL TEXT

Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[[Non-monetary benefits, [such as] **[scientific and technical cooperation with]** [the participation [**and capacity**] of][**Benefit-sharing to**] providers] [**of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information**], [including [holders of] [**associated**] traditional knowledge [**holders**]] [**including but not limited to the recognition and acknowledgement of indigenous peoples and local communities and other providers**] [are] [shared effectively including with providers, indigenous peoples and local communities and holders of traditional knowledge and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the Sustainable Development Goals] [enhanced to engage effectively, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and support] [for] [in] research and development, and innovation [has increased] [along with formal recognition of rights of custodians of genetic resources and holders of traditional knowledge].]

[The share of monetary benefits received by providers of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information, [and] [including] holders of traditional knowledge in research and development, has increased.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, **including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and support for** research and development, has increased.

Ecuador: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including ~~holders of~~ traditional knowledge **holders**, in research and development, has increased.

European Union and its member States: Non-monetary benefits, ~~such as the participation of providers~~ **are shared effectively**, including **with providers, indigenous peoples and local communities** and holders of traditional knowledge **and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.**, ~~in research and development, has increased~~

India: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation **and capacity** of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge **are enhanced to engage effectively** in research and development, **along with formal recognition of rights of custodians of genetic resources and holders of traditional knowledge** ~~has increased.~~

Jamaica: Non-monetary benefits, **including but not limited to** the recognition and acknowledgement of indigenous peoples and local communities and other providers, in research and development has increased.

Japan: ~~Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of~~ **Benefit-sharing to** providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

Malawi: Non-monetary benefits, such as **technical and scientific cooperation with** the participation of providers **of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources**, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, have increased.

South Africa: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers of **genetic resources, biological resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources**, including holders of **associated** traditional knowledge, in research, ~~and~~ development **and innovation**, has increased.

New Milestone C.3

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The share of monetary and non-monetary benefits to support the autonomous maintenance and development of the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities, has increased.

Indicator: Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities constitute 50 per cent or more of the governance of the global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism

Milestone D.1

ORIGINAL TEXT

Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US\$ 700 billion per year by 2030.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Adequate][**Increased**][**Sufficient**] [financial resources] [**are available**][**from all sources**] to implement the framework **and those resources are applied** [are available and deployed], **from all sources, [in particular from public funds and to developing countries] [including domestic] [as well as leveraging past investments for lessons learned] and [progressively] [closing] [addressing] [the annual [global] [the] [financing] funding gap [is reduced by] [[up] to [at least] US\$ [700] [1000] billion per year], by significantly increasing finance from all sources [and by and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity] [by 2030.] for transference through direct access funding to developing countries by the financial mechanism of the Convention.]**

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: ~~Adequate~~ **Increased** financial resources **from all sources** to implement the framework are available and deployed, ~~progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.~~

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least ~~US 700~~ **\$1.000** billion per year by 2030, **for transference through direct access funding to developing countries by the financial mechanism of the Convention.** *New Addition:* [Adequate] [**Increased**] [financial resources] **from all sources** to implement the framework are available and deployed, **from all sources, [in particular from public funds and to developing countries] [including domestic] [as well as leveraging past investments for lessons learned] and [progressively] [closing] [addressing] [the annual [global] [the] financing gap [is reduced by] [up to at least US\$ [700] [1000] billion per year], by significantly increasing finance from all sources [and by and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity] [by 2030] for transference through direct access funding to developing countries by the financial mechanism of the Convention.]**

Ecuador: ~~Adequate~~ **Sufficient** financial resources **are available** to implement the framework **and those resources are applied** ~~are available and deployed,~~ progressively closing the **funding** ~~financing~~ gap ~~up to at least US\$ 700 billion per year by 2030.~~

European Union and its member States: Adequate financial resources **from all sources** to implement the framework are available and deployed, ~~and progressively closing the~~ **annual [global] financing gap is reduced by up to [at least US\$ 700 billion] per year by 2030.**

Alternative option (removing the reference to “financial resources” and focusing on “closing the gap”):

~~Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the~~ **The annual [global] financing gap is reduced by up to [at least US\$ 700 billion] per year by 2030.**

India: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US\$ 700 billion per year, **by significantly increasing finance from all sources by 2030.**

Indonesia: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap ~~up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.~~

Japan: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed **from all sources, [as well as leveraging past investments for lessons learned]** ~~progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.~~

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

New Zealand: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively ~~closing~~ **addressing** the financing gap up to at least US\$ 700 billion per year by 2030.

Switzerland: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap ~~up to at least US \$700 billion per year~~ by 2030.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap [up to at least US\$ 700 billion per year] by 2030. *(Please note the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and **not** a deletion.)*

Milestone D.2

ORIGINAL TEXT

Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[[Adequate]][**Increased**][**Sufficient**][**Comprehensive and robust**] other means **of implementation from all sources**, including capacity-building and development, **scientific and** technical [and scientific] cooperation [and] technology **horizon scanning, monitoring, assessment and** transfer [**and knowledge management**][, **are in place**] to implement the framework [to] **through 2030 and these means are applied** [are available and **effectively** deployed].]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: ~~Adequate~~ **Increased** other means **from all sources**, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Adequate other means **of implementation**, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation **and technology horizon scanning, monitoring, assessment** and transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

Ecuador: ~~Adequate~~ **Sufficient** other means, including capacity-building and development, **scientific and** technical ~~and scientific~~ cooperation and technology transfer, **are in place to** implement the framework ~~to~~ **through 2030 and these means are applied** ~~are available and deployed~~.

European Union and its member States: Adequate other means **of implementation**, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, ~~and~~ technology transfer **and knowledge management** to implement the framework are available and **effectively** deployed.

India: ~~Comprehensive and robust~~ ~~Adequate~~ other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed

Mexico: *Proposed deletion of all milestones*

Milestone D.3

ORIGINAL TEXT

Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[[Adequate]][Increased][Sufficient] [means of implementation][financial and other resources] [in particular from public funds and to developing countries] for the period [2030] [2031] to 2040 are planned [or committed] by [2030] to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: Adequate Increased financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): [[Adequate] [Increased] [means of implementation] [financial and other resources] [in particular from public funds and to developing countries] for the period [2030] [2031] to 2040 are planned or committed by [2030] to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision.]

Ecuador: Adequate Sufficient financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030 for the period 2030 to 2040.

European Union and its member States: Adequate means of implementation financial and other resources for the period 2030 2031 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

India: Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned and or committed by 2030, to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision.

Japan: Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

Mexico: Proposed deletion of all milestones

Switzerland: Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 and 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

New Milestone D.4

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Japan: Adequate resources are channelled towards sustainable forms of production and consumption, with a view to preventing biodiversity loss.

Section A

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION A, PARA 1

1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or

worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

COMPOSITE TEXT FOR SECTION A, PARA 1

Biodiversity, **with its intrinsic value** and the [benefits] **ecosystem services** it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide **at an unprecedented rate, due to anthropogenic activities: currently more than 70 per cent of the land in the planet has been transformed, more than 60 per cent of the oceans have been impacted, and more than 80 per cent of the wetlands have been lost, while 1 million known species are already facing extinction** [and] this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. **, putting at risk of extinction over one million species, jeopardizing the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being and increasing the risk of emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases. Climate change is affecting biodiversity profoundly, increasing the risk of ecosystems to collapse. Loss of biodiversity and natural ecosystems can weaken natural carbon sinks all the way to turning them into sources of greenhouse gases, as well as reduce their ability to adapt to future climate. Biodiversity loss and climate change are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and both emergencies need to be addressed in an integrated and urgent manner.** The post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ builds on **the lessons learned during the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the scientific evidence proportioned by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant reports, as well as the experience and objectives of other multilateral agreements related to the environment,** [and] sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based **urgent** action to bring about a [transformation] **the transformative changes required** in [society's] **our** relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Biodiversity, and the ~~benefits~~ **ecosystem services** it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in **our society's** relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Colombia: Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, are fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide **due to anthropogenic activities: currently more than 70 per cent of the land in the planet has been transformed, more than 60 per cent of the oceans have been impacted, and more than 80 per cent of the wetlands have been lost, while one million known species are already facing extinction.** ~~and~~ This decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework^[1] builds on [**the lessons learned during the implementation of the**] the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, **[the scientific evidence proportioned by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant reports, and as well as the experience and objectives of other multilateral agreements related to the environment,**] and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based **[urgent]** action to bring about ~~a transformation~~ **[the transformative changes required]** in society's

¹ The term "post-2020 global biodiversity framework" is used as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. Similarly, the word "framework" is used throughout the text as a placeholder.

relationship with biodiversity ~~and~~ to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Ecuador: Biodiversity, **its intrinsic value**, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework⁵ builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled

European Union and its member States: Biodiversity, **with its intrinsic value** and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide **at an unprecedented rate**, and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios, **putting at risk of extinction over one million species, jeopardizing the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being and increasing the risk of emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases. Climate change is affecting biodiversity profoundly, increasing the risk of ecosystems to collapse. Loss of biodiversity and natural ecosystems can weaken natural carbon sinks all the way to turning them into sources of greenhouse gases, as well as reduce their ability to adapt to future climate. Biodiversity loss and climate change are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and both emergencies need to be addressed in an integrated and urgent manner.** The post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Section B

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION B, PARA 2

2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

COMPOSITE TEXT OF SECTION B, PARA 2

The framework aims to [galvanize] **catalyze, ensure and enable** urgent and transformative action by **all** Governments **with the involvement of** all of [society] **relevant stakeholders**, including indigenous peoples and local communities, **communication, education and extension institutions, universities and research institutions**, civil society, **individuals, women and girls, youth, elderly** [and] businesses **and finance institutions, including the financial sector as appropriate** to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, **address the main drivers of biodiversity loss and the provision of means of implementation in particular to developing countries** and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, **ensuring coherence and complementarity with** and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, **international organisations** [processes and instruments] **as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as other regional instruments.**

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, **with the involvement of all** society, including **productive sectors**, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil

society, and businesses, **as appropriate**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, **ensuring coherence and complementarity with** ~~and~~ other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, **and the provision of means of implementation in particular to developing countries**, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Colombia: The framework aims to ~~galvanize~~ **catalyze, ensure and enable** urgent, **ambitious** and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including **productive sectors**, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, **individuals, women, youth** and businesses, **including the financial sector**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, **address the main drivers of biodiversity loss**, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Ecuador: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative actions by Governments and all ~~of society~~ **relevant stakeholders**, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

European Union and its member States: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by **all** Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, **women and girls, youth, elderly**, businesses **and finance institutions**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, **international organizations**, processes and instruments.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, **communication, education and extension institutions, universities and research institutions**, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Mexico: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments **at all levels** and all of society, ~~and~~, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and girls, and youth**, civil society, ~~and~~ businesses, **the financial institutions and all productive sectors**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, ~~processes and instruments~~, **as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as other regional instruments.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

GYBN: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, **children and youth, women and girls**, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out (...)

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION B, PARA 3

3. The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.

COMPOSITE TEXT FOR SECTION B, PARA 3

The framework aims to **guide and facilitate and enhance** implementation of **urgent action**], which will be primarily] through activities at the national [level, [with] supporting action] **by all relevant stakeholders and sectors take place** [at the] subnational, regional and global levels **recognizing the responsibilities of Parties to the relevant conventions and agreements, respecting the principle of States' permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and avoiding the application of extraterritorial measures.** Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented **and inclusive** framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and[, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans **and other relevant strategies and action plans** to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring, **reporting** and review of **ambition and of** progress at the **national and global level while increasing transparency and accountability.** (footnote: **monitoring and review will be done in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention**) It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, **other multilateral environmental agreements, relevant international organizations, other international frameworks** and other relevant processes **and expects countries to cooperate in the spirit of global partnership, reaffirming the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.** The framework provides a **basis for strengthening cooperation and enhancing synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes, as they work together at all levels to support its implementation.**

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be ~~primarily~~ through activities at the national level. ~~with~~ Supporting action **will take place** at the subnational, regional and global levels, **respecting the principle of states permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and avoiding the application of extraterritorial measures.** It provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. (footnote: **monitoring and review will be done in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity**) ~~It~~ aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant processes **and expects countries to cooperate in the spirit of global partnership, reaffirming the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.**

Colombia: The framework aims to **guide and** facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the **national and global levels, while increasing transparency and accountability.** It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.

European Union and its member States: The framework aims to facilitate **and enhance** implementation ~~which will be primarily~~ through activities at the national, ~~level, with supporting action at the~~ subnational, regional and global levels, **recognizing the responsibilities of Parties to the relevant conventions and agreements**. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and ~~as necessary~~, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans **and other relevant strategies and action plans** to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring, **reporting** and review of **ambition and of** progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and **other multilateral environmental agreements, relevant international organizations, other international frameworks and** other relevant processes.

Mexico: The framework aims to facilitate implementation **of urgent action**, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action **by all relevant stakeholders and sectors** at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented **and inclusive** framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.

Switzerland: The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. **The framework provides a basis for strengthening cooperation and enhancing synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes, as they work together at all levels to support its implementation.**

Section C

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION C, PARA 4

4. The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.² At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework.

COMPOSITE TEXT OF SECTION C, PARA 4

The framework is a [fundamental] contribution to the [implementation of the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development **and other global challenges**. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals [will help] **is necessary** to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework[, **recognizing that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and reaffirming that planet earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.**] [The full achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to fulfil the goals and targets of the framework.] [At the same time, the framework will contribute to addressing several global challenges in a context of a planetary climate and health crisis.

² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Therefore, ambition and sound implementation of the framework will also aim at generating co-benefits for the achievement of the goals established under the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Ocean Decade, and the promotion of a One Health approach] [Unsustainable practices and other drivers of biodiversity loss jeopardize sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts. Therefore, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development need to be tackled in an integrated manner to achieve the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature].

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: The framework is a ~~fundamental~~ contribution to the ~~implementation of the~~ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals ~~will help~~ is necessary to provide the conditions necessary to implement the framework. **The full achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to fulfil the goals and targets of the framework.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework, **recognizing that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and reaffirming that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.**

Colombia: Title of literal C to be changed to, Relationship with **the** 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development **and other global challenges.** The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework. **At the same time, the framework will contribute to addressing several global challenges in a context of a planetary climate and health crisis. Therefore, ambition and sound implementation of the framework will also aim at generating co-benefits for the achievement of the goals established under the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Ocean Decade, and the promotion of a *One Health* approach.**

European Union and its member States: The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will ~~help to~~ create the conditions necessary to implement the framework. **Unsustainable practices and other drivers of biodiversity loss jeopardize sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts. Therefore, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development need to be tackled in an integrated manner to achieve the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature.**

Section D

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION D, PARA 5

5. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention’s vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”. It also assumes that a whole-of-government- and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to

determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

COMPOSITE TEXT OF SECTION D, PARA 5

The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action [globally, regionally and nationally] **and locally** is required to [transform] **achieve sustainable** economic, social, **cultural** and financial models **in line with the 2030 agenda** [so that the trends that have exacerbated] **addressing the direct and indirect drivers of** biodiversity loss, **so as to halt and reverse current trends and achieve** [will [stabilize] **be reversed** [in the next 10 years] [by] **before 2030 a net positive outcome compared to 2020** and allow for the **further** recovery of [natural] [**terrestrial, marine and freshwater**] [**all degraded**] ecosystems in the following 20 years[, with net [improvements] **gains** by [2050] to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050"]. It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the **transformative** changes needed [over the next 10 years] **before 2030** as a steppingstone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, **all actors, in particular all levels of Governments** [and societies], **business, financial institutions and civil society with the participation of indigenous peoples, women, youth and all relevant stakeholders** need to determine priorities and **equitably** [allocate] **enhance** financial and other resources, **to maximize biodiversity outcomes** [internalize the value of [nature] **biodiversity** and recognize the cost] **recognize the importance of biodiversity and the consequences** of inaction **and provide new and additional resources to developing countries to enable them to meet the incremental costs of implementing the framework.**

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action ~~globally, regionally and nationally~~ is required to ~~transform~~ **achieve sustainable** economic, social and financial models **in line with the 2030 agenda** so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050 . It also assumes that a whole of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments, **with the participation of indigenous peoples, women, youth and all relevant stakeholders** ~~and societies~~ need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, ~~internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost~~ **recognize the importance of biodiversity and the consequences** of inaction, **and provide new and additional resources to developing countries to enable them to meet the incremental costs of implementing the framework.**

Colombia: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally ~~and~~, nationally **and locally** is required to transform economic, social, **cultural** and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will ~~stabilize~~ **be reversed** in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of ~~natural~~ **terrestrial, marine and freshwater** ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net ~~improvements~~ **gains** by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the **transformative** changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

Ecuador: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, ~~with net improvements by 2050~~ to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-

of a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and **allocate** financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction

European Union and its member States: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) **addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, so as to halt and reverse current trends and achieve** ~~will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030)~~ **a net positive outcome compared to 2020** and allow for the **further** recovery of **natural all degraded** ecosystems in the following 20 years, ~~with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature"~~. It also assumes that a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed ~~over the next 10 years before 2030~~ as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, **all actors, in particular all levels of Governments and societies, business, financial institutions and civil society**, need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of ~~nature~~ **biodiversity** and recognize the cost of inaction.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that **a whole-of government and society approach (clarification is needed on this phrase)** is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction

Mexico: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 **allowing to achievement of** the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the **urgent and transformative** changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping **milestone** towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and **equitably** allocate financial and other resources **to maximize biodiversity outcomes**, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

Peru: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of government and society approach, **including private sector**, is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION D, PARA 6

6. The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are

supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.³

COMPOSITE TEXT OF SECTION D, PARA 6

The framework's theory of change assumes that [transformative] actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming **of biodiversity in management and planning, (b) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and their underlying causes** (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and **strengthen the positive relationship between nature and peoples, emphasizing the need to change current anthropocentric approaches to cosmobiocentric approaches centred on all living beings of Mother Earth, based on the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth**; (e) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably **for the benefit of the planet** in order to **meet the needs of people and the planet achieve complementarity and harmony between people's and living beings as members of the organic totality of Mother Earth**, meet people's needs] and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, **commensurate with the ambition of the framework** including financial resources, capacity, [and] technology **and knowledge in particular for developing countries**. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent, [and] accountable **and efficient** manner with adequate **periodic global** stocktaking exercises **based on SMART targets and indicators** to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: The framework's theory of change assumes that ~~transformative~~ actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably ~~in order to meet people's needs~~ and that these actions are supported by (i) enabling conditions, and (ii) adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity, (c) **strengthen the positive relationship between nature and peoples, emphasizing the need to change current anthropocentric approaches to cosmobiocentric approaches centred on all living beings of Mother Earth, based on the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth**; and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to **achieve complementarity and harmony between people's and living beings as members of the organic totality of Mother Earth**, and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology **in particular for developing countries**. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

Colombia: The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) **address the drivers of biodiversity loss and their underlying causes, (b) put in place tools and solutions across all sectors** for implementation and mainstreaming **of biodiversity in management and planning**, (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and ~~(ed)~~ ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably ~~in order to meet people's needs~~ **for the benefit of the planet** and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation **commensurate with the ambition of the framework**, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and

³ The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.

accountable manner with adequate **periodic global** stocktaking exercises **based on SMART targets and indicators** to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

European Union and its member States: The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet ~~the people's~~ **needs of people and the planet** and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity, ~~and~~ **technology and knowledge**. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent, ~~and~~ **accountable and efficient** manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

The European Union and its member States want to stick to the 2030 date given that science underlined the urgency to act and 2030 is politically agreed. It would send out wrong political signals to change the date. At the same time, the European Union and its member States note that 2030 – especially in light of the delayed approval of the framework – is very ambitious and extremely challenging with regard to implementation and the envisaged baseline reference of 2020.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, **specially** financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

Mexico: The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity **loss** and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet **all** people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world **has reversed** is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity **loss**.

Peru: The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably **under the principle of equity** in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION D, PARA 7

7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

COMPOSITE TEXT FOR SECTION D, PARA 7

The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of **human rights** gender equality, women's **and girl's** empowerment, **girls and** youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective **and equal** participation of indigenous peoples and local communities **women, youth, civil society and the private and financial sectors** in the implementation **and review** of this

framework. **(footnote: references to Indigenous peoples and local communities are understood in accordance with Article 46 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).** Further, it is built upon the recognition that its **successful** implementation [[[will] **must** be done in] **relies on** partnership [among] **with** organizations at the global, **regional**, national and local levels **with both public and private sectors and civil society**, to leverage **innovative** ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking **into account common but differentiated responsibilities, the rights of Mother Earth, human rights, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities** an **environmental justice and development** rights-based approach and [recognizing the principle of] **ensuring** intergenerational equity **and common but differentiated responsibilities**.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the framework **(footnote: references to Indigenous peoples and local communities are understood in accordance with Article 46 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).** Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership with many organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, **girls and** youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking **into account common but differentiated responsibilities, the rights of Mother Earth, human rights, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities**, and [recognizing the principle of] **ensuring** intergenerational equity **and common but differentiated responsibilities**.

Colombia: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, ~~women's empowerment, youth,~~ and gender-responsive approaches, and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, youth, civil society and the private and financial sectors** in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its **successful** implementation ~~will be done~~ **relies in** the partnership ~~with among organizations~~ **these stakeholders** at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Ecuador: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of **all relevant stakeholders indigenous peoples and local communities** in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

European Union and its member States: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's **and girls'** empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation ~~will~~ **must** be done in partnership among organizations at the global, **regional**, national and local levels **with both public and private sectors and civil society**, to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It

will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and ~~recognizing the principle of ensuring~~ intergenerational equity.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a **development** rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Mexico: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of **human rights** gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective **and equal** participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**, in the implementation **and review** of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a **environmental justice and** rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Peru: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage **innovative** ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

IIFB: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate **recognition of Indigenous people's rights**, gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework.

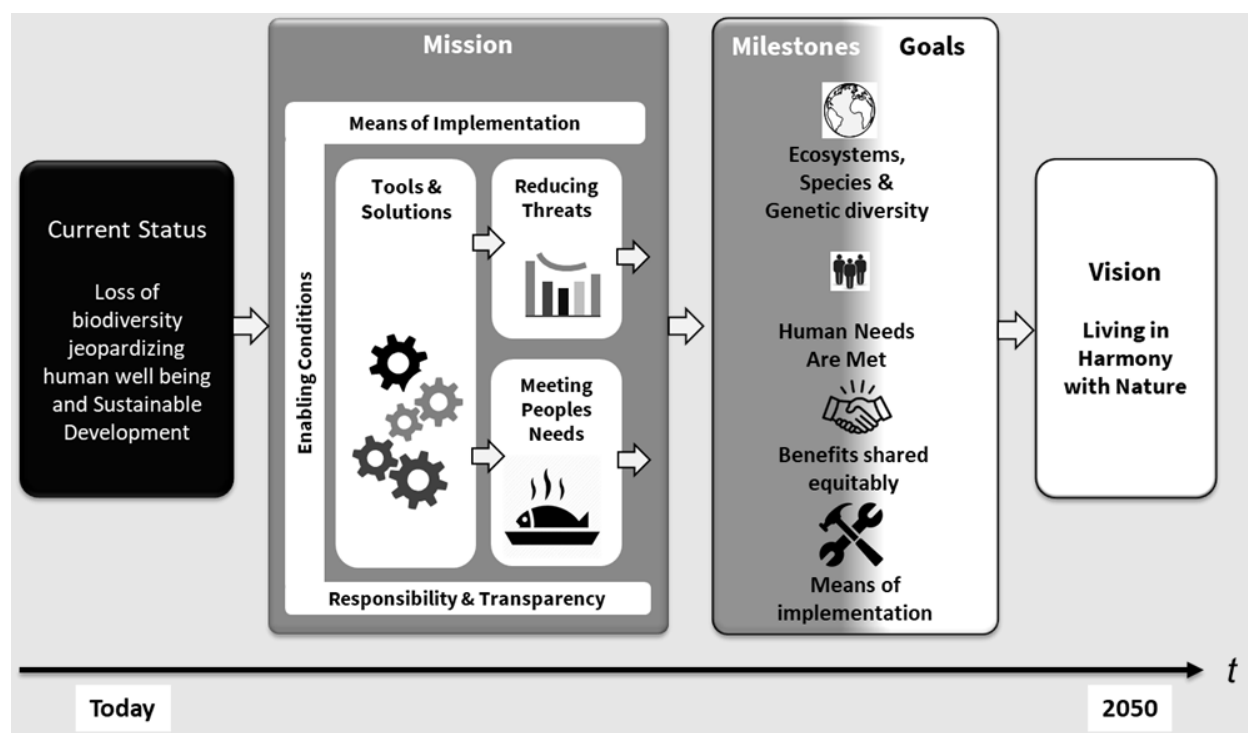
ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION D, PARA 8

8. The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

COMPOSITE TEXT FOR SECTION D, PARA 8

The [framework] [theory of change] is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, **and other sustainable development arrangements, to enhance cooperation and synergies among multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes and thereby** ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

ORIGINAL FIGURE 1. THEORY OF CHANGE OF THE FRAMEWORK



PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

European Union and its member States: *Figure 1 needs to be more precise especially with regard to the relationship between the targets, mission and goals. In the third box, we suggest to replace “Human needs are met” by “Sustainable use of biodiversity” to better reflect the objectives of the Convention.*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): *Current status:* Loss of biodiversity jeopardizing human **quality of life** (well-being/ **living well**) and sustainable development, and **weak bonds between nature and peoples.**

Mission: Enabling conditions: **strengthening harmony and complementarity between peoples and living beings of Mother Earth.**

Milestones goals: **nature and people’s harmonic relationships are strengthened.**

Benefits shared equitably and jointly between peoples and nature.

Vision - **Living in harmony with nature /Mother Earth.**

Colombia: The ~~framework~~ **theory of change** is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. ~~It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, as well as other multilateral environment agreements and processes, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.~~

Jamaica: The framework **should be** complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, **and other sustainable development arrangements**, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

Switzerland: The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. “It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to **enhance cooperation and synergies**

among multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes and thereby ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.”

Uganda: Replace the word “today” at the beginning of the horizontal timeframe in the graphic with “2021”

Section E

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION E, PARA 9 (VISION)

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

COMPOSITE TEXT FOR SECTION E, PARA 9 (VISION)

The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature/ **Mother Earth** where: “By 2050, biodiversity is **respected** valued, conserved, restored and [wisely][**sustainably**] used, **in complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature**, maintaining [ecosystem services,] [**environmental functions**] sustaining a healthy planet **for the joint** and **equitably** delivering benefits essential for all people and living beings of **Mother Earth**”.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature/ **Mother Earth**, where: “By 2050, biodiversity is **respected**, conserved, restored and **sustainable** used **in complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature**, maintaining **environmental functions** /ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet **for the joint** benefits of all people and living beings of **Mother Earth**”.

Jamaica: By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and **sustainably used**, maintaining ecosystem services, a healthy planet and **equitably** delivering benefits essential for all people.

ORIGINAL TEXT OF SECTION E, PARA 10 (MISSION)

10. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”⁴

COMPOSITE TEXT FOR SECTION E, PARA 10 (MISSION)

The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: [**Reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world**] [**enhance complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature/Mother Earth**] [‘To take urgent, **ambitious and transformative** action across society] [**to bend the curve of biodiversity loss to sustainably use biodiversity**] [to conserve and

⁴ In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.

sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources],[**halt and reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity**][**reverse biodiversity loss** [to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030] **and keep within planetary boundaries; and to dramatically increase the mobilization of the resources necessary for the achievement of this mission contributing to global sustainable development** for the **joint** benefit of **the planet and all people**”.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “**enhance complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature/Mother Earth** to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the **joint** benefit of planet and people”.

Colombia: The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent, **ambitious and transformative** action across society to ~~conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources~~ **reverse biodiversity loss**, and to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, **contributing to global sustainable development** for the benefit of **the planet and people**”.

Uganda: “to take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources—to **halt and reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity** ~~put biodiversity on a path to recovery~~ by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: To take urgent action across society to **bend the curve of biodiversity loss and to sustainably use biodiversity**, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefit from the use of genetic resource **and to dramatically increase the mobilization of the resources necessary for the achievement of this mission**, for the benefit of planet and people.

Mexico: The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “**Reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world**. ~~“To take urgent action across society~~ to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and **all people**”.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

GYBN: “To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery **and keep within planetary boundaries** by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”

NGO Avaaz: *Proposed alternate clearer wording:* “**Biodiversity: Act now to Protect, Restore, Use Sustainably and Fund for the benefit of the Planet and People**”

PART B – CO-LEADS REFLECTIONS ON THE OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE POST 2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Participants in the contact group welcomed the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and considered it an improvement from the zero draft and a good basis from which to work. There was a general acceptance for the complementary documents that support the global biodiversity framework, namely the one pager on goals and targets as rationale, together with glossary.

1. There was a general convergence around the need for the structure of the framework to be simplified/improved/made more consistent. There was a suggestion to include the challenges in the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the background.
2. Some participants considered that the Goals, Milestones and Targets could be better linked or aligned, by clearly demonstrating their relationships.
3. The goals and targets can be SMARTer, using language that is simpler, clearer and easier for communication, implementation and measurement. Goals also need to be aspirational in nature and targets to be action or outcome-oriented.
4. Overlaps among goals, milestones and targets where relevant needs to be avoided or reduced.
5. There was a suggestion that adding one more section outlining key principles and cross-cutting issues related to the framework may be useful and strengthen the background.
6. Some concepts or terms used in the framework need to be further explained or defined in the glossary.
7. Some countries suggested that the “Theory of Change” could be strengthened or improved by highlighting transformational changes or transitioning to sustainability needed.
8. In addition, some participants noted the importance of demonstrating the scientific basis for establishing figures and percentages for goals and targets.
9. There were divergent views on the use of milestones in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Several countries were of the view that milestones can be removed or combined with relevant targets, while some countries thought it is necessary to keep milestones (though more work would be needed to formulate them), which are important for measuring progress in implementation.
10. There was a suggestion by some Parties to remove quantitative elements from goals or combining them with relevant milestones or targets, while some countries noted the need to keep ambition level high in goals.
11. The need for identifying baselines for setting goals and targets and making relevant headline indicators applicable to national circumstances was noted. There were also suggestions to develop more headline indicators to address gaps while other Parties preferred a small number of headline indicators, applicable to all Parties.
12. The extended timeframe for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was noted as a matter for further reflection.
13. Ensuring a balance between the objectives of the Convention remains a concern for some participants and additional milestones and language to goals B and C was added to reflect specific elements related to the ongoing discussions on digital sequence information on genetic resources. Further engagements to facilitate common understanding of the goals in the context of the discussions on digital sequence information on genetic resources will be required.
14. Elements for consideration for overall strengthening included all the types of means of implementation, mainstreaming, synergies.
13. For some participants there is need to have a human rights approach and gender perspective in the whole framework, not just in one or two targets.

Annex II

REPORT BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 2: TARGETS 1 TO 8

Part I of the present report of contact group 2 provides for each element (a) the original text considered by the contact group, (b) a composite text, and (c) a list of textual proposals submitted by Parties and observers.

*For the composite text, new language is displayed in **bold**, and new language that is presented as an alternative text is in [**bold and brackets**]. Old language that is requested for deletion is in [brackets].*

*For the list of textual proposals submitted by Parties and observers, the following notation is applied: New language is in **bold**, old language requested for deletion is ~~struck through~~. [Brackets] are used to indicate options that should be kept open.*

*In a few cases, proposals from Parties diverge greatly from the original text which renders it impracticable to integrate them into the composite text. Where applicable, they are listed fully in **bold** immediately below the composite text.*

Only proposals by observers and other Governments that received support have been integrated into the list of textual proposals and integrated into the composite texts.

PART A – PROPOSALS

TARGETS 1 TO 8

Target 1

ORIGINAL TEXT

Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[[Ensure] [Promote] [Maintain and enhance] that [all] [at least 50][X] per cent] [Ensure management [processes][systems] are in place] by 2030 that [ecosystems] [forest], [land, and sea] [and freshwater] [areas] [terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems areas] [globally] [are under] [are subject to] **inclusive, biodiversity-driven spatial plans and integrated management, including the use of [integrated biodiversity-inclusive] [participatory] have been fully addressed under landscape level, multi-sectoral, [spatial planning] land and marine planning and sectorial and development policies which include biodiversity and integrated landscape management approaches, as well as strategic land and sea/waterscapes and equitable governance through a participative approach, at an ecologically relevant scale, to address [address[ing] land- water- and sea-use change,] based on the ecosystem approach, [including identifying priority ecosystems for restoration and conservation,] [across all ecosystems] and water use, [retaining existing] critical and vulnerable ecosystems [intact] ensuring retention, [avoiding/minimizing loss of other natural and semi-natural areas], [retaining intact functional ecosystems] [and wilderness areas] [.]**, [natural ecosystems,] [and other areas of high biodiversity conservation value], [and key areas for biodiversity] as appropriate, enhancing the sustainable management of natural ecosystems and the sustainable use and provision of ecosystem services, and enhancing connectivity, and ensuring the persistence of biodiversity, and retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, fully integrated to plan for achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development according to national approaches and circumstances in order to protect the systems of life of Mother Earth, and seeking to retain the extent and ecological integrity of a full range of ecosystems, minimizing the impact from infrastructure and other sectors responsible for

land-freshwater-and sea-use change and degradation, and recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over lands, territories, waters and resources, including through the conservation and sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities, and reduce pressures on the most vulnerable ecosystems, taking into account customary use and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Ensure that **at least X%** of land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land and sea-use change, **in order to retaining as many as possible existing** intact and wilderness areas.

Australia: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, **including identifying priority ecosystems for restoration and conservation, improving their connectivity and** retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Ensure that all **forest**, land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing **forest**, land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, **as appropriate, fully integrated to plans for achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development according to national approaches and circumstances in order to protect the systems of life of Mother Earth.**

Chile: Ensure that all **terrestrial, freshwater and marine** land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, **including identifying priority ecosystems for restoration and conservation, improving their connectivity and** retaining existing intact and wilderness area.

Colombia: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally **terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems** are under ~~integrated~~ **land and marine planning and sectorial and development policies which include biodiversity and integrated landscape management approaches** inclusive spatial planning addressing land-, **water-** and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas **including through the conservation and sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Costa Rica: Ensure that all **terrestrial, freshwater and marine** land and sea areas globally **ecosystems** are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, **including identifying priority ecosystems for restoration and conservation, improving their connectivity and** retaining existing intact and wilderness areas **including through the conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Ecuador: ~~Ensure that~~ **Maintain and enhance** all land and sea areas globally ~~are under~~ integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining ~~existing intact and~~ wilderness areas **existing.**

European Union and its member States: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, **based on the ecosystem approach**, retaining [all] existing **critical [and vulnerable] ecosystems and** intact and wilderness areas, **and [minimizing] [avoiding] loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, as well as territories governed or managed by indigenous peoples.**

Note: In addition, the European Union and its member States support adding wording on interests and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Guatemala: ~~Ensure~~ **Promote** that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining ~~existing intact and wilderness areas~~ **natural ecosystems and taking into account customary use and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ensure that all land and sea **and freshwaters** areas globally are under integrated **and participatory** biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning **and management** addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, **and recognizing rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over lands, territories and waters.**

Jamaica: Ensure **management systems are in place for X% of that all land, and sea and freshwater** areas globally **and** are under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, **conserving priority ecosystems, including retaining existing** intact and wilderness areas, **and their connectivity.**

Japan: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive **landscape level** spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

Mexico: Ensure that **[X%] all** land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive **driven** spatial planning, **as well as strategic land and sea/waterscapes and equitable governance through a participative approach,** addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

New Zealand: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, ensuring retention of existing intact and wilderness areas, **and other areas of high biodiversity conservation value, and seeking to retain the extent and ecological integrity of a full range of ecosystems.**

Paraguay: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, ~~retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.~~

Uganda: **By 2030 [x%] of all terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems** ~~Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated~~ **have been fully addressed under** biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, ~~addressing land- and sea-use change while~~ retaining existing intact and wilderness areas

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED PARTIES

BirdLife International: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive, **multi-sectoral** spatial planning **at an ecologically-relevant scale,** addressing land- and sea-use change, **and** retaining existing intact and wilderness areas **and key areas for biodiversity.**

Global Biodiversity Youth Network (GYBN) (on behalf of Youth): **Retain existing intact and wilderness areas and enhance connectivity among them by** ~~Ensure ensuring~~ that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive **participatory** spatial planning, **towards** addressing land- and sea-use change ~~retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.~~

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) (on behalf of IPLCs): Ensure that all land, ~~and~~ sea **and freshwater** areas globally are under integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, **and recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over lands, territories, waters and resources.**

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): Ensure that all land, **freshwater** and sea areas globally are ~~under~~ **subject to inclusive,** biodiversity ~~driven -inclusive~~ spatial ~~plans planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining~~ **and integrated management ensuring retention of existing highly intact natural and wilderness areas and the lands and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensuring the persistence of biodiversity through minimizing the impact from infrastructure and other sectors responsible for land-freshwater-and sea-use change and degradation.**

World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Ensure that all land, ~~and freshwater~~ and sea areas globally are **subject to inclusive,** ~~under integrated~~ biodiversity-~~driven inclusive~~ spatial ~~planning plans and integrated management aimed at retaining existing intact and wilderness~~ **natural areas and the lands and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensuring the persistence of biodiversity**

through minimizing the impact from infrastructure and other sectors responsible for land-freshwater-and sea-use change and degradation.

Target 2

ORIGINAL TEXT

Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

COMPOSITE TEXT

Promote effective restoration of native ecosystems, including through natural processes of succession and regeneration, and [ensure that] [by 2030] at least [[20] per cent][[x] billion hectares] of threatened or global degraded [land and sea areas] [[freshwater, brackish waters, marine and] terrestrial [freshwater and marine] ecosystems] that have been degraded since the pre-industrial period and, where data is not available, the earliest period reflecting oldest available data on potential natural vegetation, [are functionally under [active][effective] ecological restoration [measures][processes] at the landscape level and or restored, with the objective to combat climate change, end poverty and prevent biodiversity loss, [ensuring their integrity and enhancing connectivity among them and]] [their connectivity is restored and safeguarded] [including a focus on restoration into natural and semi-natural ecosystems] [to ensure the healthy, functioning connectivity and long-term viability of a full range of ecosystems] [focusing on [high-risk ecosystems and low productivity lands]][priority][all] ecosystems][key biodiversity areas] [prioritizing vulnerable ecosystems] [and which provide essential ecosystem services, including provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services]] including managed and converted ecosystems] [and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services and improving ecological integrity and connectivity] [with some focus on the restoration of degraded forests as a contribution to the Paris Agreement and with the objective of achieving the land degradation neutrality][to support [climate change adaptation and mitigation], and ecosystem connectivity] [securing connectivity and dynamic balance within and among them, and [with the full and][ensuring] effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, woman and youth and prioritizing natural ecosystems] [and enabling, involving and supporting restoration initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities].

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems **and their connectivity** are under restoration **and or restored**, ~~ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.~~

Brazil: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems **that have been degraded since the pre-industrial period and, where data is not available, the earliest period reflecting oldest available data on potential natural vegetation**, are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them ~~and focusing on priority ecosystems.~~

Colombia: Ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under **ecological restoration processes at the landscape level**, ensuring **integrity and** connectivity among them and focusing on ~~all priority ecosystems and which provide essential ecosystem services, including provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services.~~

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems **and with some focus on the restoration of degraded forests as a contribution to the Paris Agreement and with the objective of achieving the land degradation neutrality.**

Ethiopia: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded ~~land and sea areas~~ **freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems** are under restoration, **with the objective to combat climate change, end poverty and prevent biodiversity loss**, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on **high-risk ecosystems and low productivity lands** ~~priority ecosystems~~.

European Union and its member States: Ensure that at least ~~20 percent of~~ **[X] billion hectares** of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under **effective restoration measures, including a ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on restoration into natural and semi-natural** ~~priority ecosystems~~, **and to support [climate change adaptation and mitigation], and ecosystem connectivity.**

Gabon: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, **brackish waters**, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are **functionally** under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems, **and enabling, involving and supporting restoration initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Jamaica: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine, **coastal** and terrestrial ecosystems are under **active** restoration, ensuring **their integrity and enhancing** connectivity among them, ~~and focusing on priority ecosystems~~ **prioritizing vulnerable ecosystems.**

Jordan: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of **global** degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems ~~are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and their connectivity is restored~~, focusing on priority ecosystems.

Malawi: ~~Ensure that~~ At least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration **and their connectivity is restored and safeguarded**, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

Mexico: Ensure that at least **[20]** per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration ~~ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems. securing connectivity and dynamic balance within and among them, and with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, woman and youth and prioritizing natural ecosystems.~~ *(Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.)*

New Zealand: **Promote effective restoration of native ecosystems, including through natural processes of succession and regeneration**, and ensure that at least 20% of **threatened or** degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under **active** restoration, ~~ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.~~ **to ensure the healthy, functioning connectivity and long-term viability of a full range of ecosystems.**

Switzerland: Ensure that ~~[at least 20 per cent]~~ of degraded ~~freshwater, marine and~~ **freshwater and marine** ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

Uganda: **By 2030**, ~~Ensure that~~ at least **[20%]** of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, focusing on ~~priority ecosystems~~ **key biodiversity areas and ensuring effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Ensure that at least **[20 per cent]** of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration **and/or restored**, ~~ensuring connectivity among them~~ and focusing on priority ecosystems **and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services and improving ecological integrity and connectivity.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

AVAAZ: Ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems, **including managed and converted ecosystems.**

IIFB (on behalf of IPLCs) / ICCA Consortium: Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems **and enabling and supporting restoration initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Target 3

ORIGINAL TEXT

Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Protect and conserve all] [Ensure that [at least [30][20] per cent [globally]] of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and 30 per cent of marine and coastal ecosystems [land] [terrestrial and freshwater [areas] [and of [sea] coastal and marine [areas]] [inland waters and marine [and coastal] areas][marine ecosystems] [freshwater ecosystems and of marine and coastal areas]][freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems] [terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems][terrestrial and marine areas][terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas] [the land and of the ocean] at the national level, [[especially] focusing on] [those] key biodiversity areas and other areas of particular][including all areas of high] importance for [both] biodiversity, including key biodiversity areas, ecosystem functions, cultural diversity, [and [its][nature's] [contributions to people]] [ecosystem services] in accordance to national priorities and circumstances [are effectively and equitably restored and conserved] through adequately funded, supported [protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures that are equitable and effective] [sustainably [[effectively managed and]] equitably [[governed and] well managed]] [governed], [[ecologically and biologically representative and well-connected [[systems][networks] of]] [fully] [including] protected areas, [including fully and highly protected areas] Indigenous Peoples Territories and Community Conserved Areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures], [with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and including through appropriate recognition and support for the collective lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples and local communities,] [and [integrated]][promoting its integration] into the wider ecological, cultural and educational land[scapes] and seascapes] which prohibit environmentally damaging activities, covering at least 30 per cent each of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems globally which includes management and conservation of existing protected areas and ensure social and environmental safeguards, [taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate,] [and give effect to the rights of indigenous peoples,] [prioritizing conditions for conserving natural forest ecosystems, with free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, including in particular indigenous peoples' territories and lands and community conserved areas, and in accordance with article 20.4][and ensure the areas that are traditionally and collectively governed by indigenous peoples and local communities are recognized and secured, and their right to free, prior and informed consent is respected][recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management][including those

areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities] that can guarantee the transformative implementation of the three objectives of the Convention. [Additionally, ensure that, by 2030, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities who traditionally govern and conserve lands and waters are appropriately recognized and collectively secured.]

Alternative

[By 2030, ensure that all area-based biodiversity conservation measures is enacted through effective, equitable and gender responsive governance that strengthens the rights and cultures of indigenous and local communities living there, including through FPIC, contributing to addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and maintaining ecosystems to remain within the planetary boundaries, through ecologically representative and well connected systems of a) territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities b) other effective area-based conservation measures, and c) protected areas].

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Ensure that at least [30] per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity **and ecosystem services** ~~and its contributions to people~~, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Australia: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, ~~especially areas of particular~~ **including all areas of high** importance for biodiversity ~~and its contributions to people~~, are conserved through effectively and equitably **governed and** managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Bhutan: **Protect and conserve all** ~~Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity~~ **including all key biodiversity areas** and its contributions to people, ~~are conserved through~~ **well connected**, effectively and equitably managed ~~ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures,~~ **covering at least 30 per cent each of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems globally which includes management and conservation of existing protected areas.** ~~and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.~~

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Ensure that ~~at least 30 per cent globally~~ land areas and sea areas, especially ~~areas of particular importance for~~ **both** biodiversity ~~its contributions to~~ **and** peoples, are conserved through effectively and equitably **governed** and managed ~~ecologically representative and well connected systems of~~ **including** protected areas and other ~~effective~~ area-based conservation measures, **prioritizing conditions for conserving natural forest ecosystems, with free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, including in particular indigenous peoples' territories and lands and community conserved areas, and in accordance with Article 20.4** ~~and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.~~

Brazil: Ensure that at least 30 per cent of land areas and of sea areas **at the national level**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity ~~and its contributions to people~~ **ecosystem services**, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Chile: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of **the land and of the ocean**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas, **including fully and highly protected areas**, and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Colombia: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of ~~land areas and of sea areas~~ **terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and 30 per cent of marine and coastal ecosystems**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity ~~and its contributions to people~~ **ecosystem services**, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Costa Rica: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of ~~land areas and of sea areas~~ **terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively **managed** and equitably **governed** ~~managed~~, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Côte d'Ivoire: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its ~~contributions~~ **ecosystem services** to people, are **restored and** conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically **and biologically** representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Ethiopia: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are **restored and** conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

European Union and its member States: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land ~~areas~~ and of sea areas, **respectively**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and **ecosystem services** ~~its contributions to people~~, are [**effectively** conserved through ~~effectively and equitably~~ **and well managed**] [conserved through effectively and equitably managed][conserved through effectively **managed** and equitably ~~managed~~ **governed**], ecologically representative and well-connected ~~systems~~ **networks** of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider ~~landscapes~~ and seascapes, **recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management.**

Note: In addition, the European Union and its member States support adding wording on interests and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Fiji: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of ~~land areas and of sea areas~~ **freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are **effectively** conserved through ~~effectively and~~ equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of **fully** protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Gabon: Ensure that at least 30 per cent ~~globally~~ of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through **protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures that are** effectively and equitably ~~managed~~, ecologically representative and well-connected ~~systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures~~, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Guatemala: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, **taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate.**

India: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas ~~and of sea areas~~ **freshwater ecosystems and of marine and coastal areas**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through **sustainably**, effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Israel: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas ~~and of sea areas~~ **inland waters and marine areas**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Kenya: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, **and ensure social and environmental safeguards.**

Lebanon: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of ~~land of sea area~~ **terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity, **including key biodiversity areas**, and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Malaysia: Ensure that at least [30] per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, **in accordance to national priorities and circumstances** are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Mexico: Ensure that at least [30] per cent globally of land areas ~~and of sea~~ **inland waters, marine and coastal areas**, especially **those** areas of particular importance for biodiversity, **ecosystem functions, cultural diversity and natures'** its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, **socially just**, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and **promoting its integration** ~~integrated~~ into the wider landscapes and seascapes, **including those areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.

New Zealand: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes **and give effect to the rights of indigenous peoples.**

Palau: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of ~~sea areas~~ **marine ecosystems**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity, **ecosystem functions** and its contributions to people, are **effectively and equitably** conserved through ~~effectively and equitably managed~~, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation

measures **that prohibit environmentally damaging activities**, and are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, **and ensure the areas that are traditionally and collectively governed by indigenous peoples and local communities are recognized and secured, and their right to free, prior and informed consent is respected.**

Peru: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of [~~land areas and of sea areas~~], especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably governed and managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Senegal: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are **effectively and equitably conserved and managed** through ~~effectively and equitably managed~~, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures **which prohibit environmentally damaging activities**, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

South Africa: Ensure that at least ~~30~~ **20** per cent of land areas and sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively, and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Switzerland: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of ~~land~~ **terrestrial and freshwater** areas and of ~~sea coastal and marine~~ areas, ~~especially focusing on~~ areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ~~and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.~~

Uganda: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of ~~land areas and of sea areas~~ **terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and 30 per cent of coastal and marine ecosystems** especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ~~and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes~~ **depending on national circumstances.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of ~~land areas and of sea areas~~ **the land and of the ocean**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively **managed** and equitably **governed** ~~managed~~, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

United States of America: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, ~~especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people~~, are **restored and** conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. **These areas should be** integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes **and focus on areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Birdlife International: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially **Key Biodiversity Areas and other** areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through ~~effectively and equitably managed~~, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of **effectively managed and equitably governed** protected areas, **Indigenous Peoples Territories and Community Conserved Areas** and other effective area-based conservation measures, and

integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. **Additionally, ensure that, by 2030, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities who traditionally govern and conserve lands and waters are appropriately recognized and collectively secured.**

GFC/CBD Alliance: By 2030, ensure that all area-based biodiversity conservation measures is enacted through effective, equitable and gender responsive governance that strengthens the rights and cultures of indigenous and local communities living there, including through FPIC, contributing to addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and maintaining ecosystems to remain within the planetary boundaries, through ecologically representative and well connected systems of (a) territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (b) other effective area-based conservation measures, and (c) protected areas

GYBN (on behalf of Youth): Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably **governed and managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and including through appropriate recognition and support for the collective lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples and local communities,** and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes**

IIFB on behalf of IPLCs / Assembly of First Nations (AFN) and ICCA Consortium: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably **governed and managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and including through appropriate recognition and support for their collective lands, territories and resources** and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.**

International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity (IUNCBD): Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **and integrated into the wider **ecological, cultural and educational** landscapes and seascapes **that can guarantee the transformative implementation of the three objectives of the Convention.****

University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network (UCCLAN): Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through **adequately funded, supported, effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.**

Target 4

ORIGINAL TEXT

Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Implement sustainable] [Implement] [[Ensure]] effective [active] [or active and passive] and sustainable management] actions [,including through ex situ conservation,] to [maintain and restore the favourable] [promote] [enable] achieve the [discovery] [conservation and the] [recovery], [[and]]

conservation] [and recovery] [of] [wild] [and sustainable use of priority] [priority] [threatened] [native] [wild and domesticated] [threatened wild] [status of wild] [species [, make urgent interventions to prevent extinctions, enable the recovery and conservation of] [and] [and their habitats] [that the genetic diversity of populations is protected, maintained, managed, and monitored, at levels ensuring adaptive potential] [of] [enhance] their [[[the]]] genetic diversity [*] cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and [[of [wild [species with emphasis to social, economic, cultural, and environmental importance as well as] [[and] domesticated]]] [all] [native] species,] [especially those associated to sectors identified by previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties] [prioritizing those at risk of extinction] [[including [[through]]] [support for both in situ and] [in situ and] [in situ, on farm and] [in] [in situ conservation supported by] [ex] situ [and in situ] [and in-situ] conservation] [actions]]] [which integrate digital sequence information on genetic resources processes,], [and restoration of genetically depleted populations] [sustainable use and application of traditional and local knowledge by indigenous peoples and local communities and peasants] [and] [people centric approaches] [sustainable use of wild species and social and economic measures to] [effectively] [and equitably] [sustainably] manage] [reducing] [actions] human-wildlife interactions] [to] and avoid [or reduce]] [ensure active management of] [harm to] humans- or wildlife populations. [conflict.]]]]]] [by 50 per cent.] [around protected and other conservation areas] [and compensate communities affected by human-wildlife conflict.] [to promote human-wildlife coexistence.] [and/or disease transmission.] [by preventing activities that damage ecosystems and habitats and ensuring the customary rights of, and access and use by, indigenous peoples and local communities.] [for the benefit of both wildlife and humans.] [and enhance human-wildlife coexistence.] [taking into account the local and cultural context] [including human mortalities by 50 per cent while maintaining viable wildlife populations.]

[*] *Footnote after “genetic diversity”:* Noting that effective monitoring of genetic diversity requires a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

4 Bis Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of cultivated and domesticated species for food and agriculture and their wild relatives, and maintain the genetic diversity through in situ and ex situ conservation.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of **native** species and ~~the their~~ genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

4 Bis Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of cultivated and domesticated species for food and agriculture and their wild relatives, and maintain the genetic diversity through in situ and ex situ conservation.

Armenia: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ **and in situ** conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Australia: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation **actions**, and ~~effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict~~ **and/or disease transmission.**

Bhutan: Ensure ~~active~~ management actions to ~~promote~~ **enable** the **discovery**, recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions ~~to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict~~ **to promote human-wildlife coexistence.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ~~ex~~ **in situ** conservation, **sustainable use and application of traditional and local knowledge by indigenous peoples and local communities and peasants**, and effectively **and equitably** 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.**

Brazil: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of **wild and domesticated** species and **of their** genetic diversity, including ~~through~~ ex situ conservation, and ~~effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce~~ **ensure active management of** human-wildlife conflicts

Chile: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, and **sustainably** manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Colombia: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery, conservation, **and sustainable use of** **priority** species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated **native** species, **especially those associated to sectors identified by previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties** including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, and effectively manage **actions** human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Côte d'Ivoire: ~~Ensure active management~~ **Implement sustainable** management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species **and their habitats** and the genetic diversity of **cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and** ~~of wild and domesticated species~~, including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, **reducing and** ~~effectively manage~~ human-wildlife interactions to avoid ~~or reduce~~ human-wildlife conflict.

Ethiopia: Ensure [active] **or [active and passive]** management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild **species with emphasis to social, economic, cultural, and environmental importance as well as** ~~and~~ domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

European Union and its member States: Ensure active management actions to ~~enable~~ **achieve** the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ conservation supported by** ex situ conservation, **and restoration of genetically depleted populations**, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict, **for the benefit of both wildlife and humans.**

Gabon: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation **which integrate digital sequence information on genetic resources processes**, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Guatemala: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, ~~and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.~~

India: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and **enhance** the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation and **people centric approaches** ~~effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.~~

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ **and in situ** conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict

Kenya: Ensure **effective** management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ **and in situ** conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict **by 50 per cent.**

Lebanon: Implement active management actions to enable **the conservation** and the recovery of **threatened wild** species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Malawi: Implement ~~ensure~~ active management actions to enable the ~~recovery~~ and conservation **and recovery** of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species ~~including through ex situ conservation~~ and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict **around protected and other conservation areas.**

Mexico: Ensure active **and sustainable** management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Namibia: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, ~~and~~ effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict, **and compensate communities affected by human-wildlife conflict.**

Note: Insert footnote after “genetic diversity”: 1) Noting that effective monitoring of genetic diversity requires a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

New Zealand: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of **threatened** species and the genetic diversity of ~~all wild and domesticated species~~, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce **harm to humans or wildlife populations.**

Norway: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ, on farm and** ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Peru: Ensure ~~active~~ management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of **priority** species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

South Africa: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of **threatened** species and **that the genetic diversity of populations is protected, maintained, managed, and monitored, at levels ensuring adaptive potential.**

Switzerland: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation [and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict].

Uganda: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of **threatened** species and **their** genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, ~~and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.~~

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Ensure active management actions, **including through ex situ conservation**, to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, **prioritising those at risk of extinction**, ~~including through ex situ conservation~~ and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

United States of America: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated **population is protected, maintained, managed, and monitored, at levels ensuring adaptive potential** ~~species, including through ex situ conservation~~, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Birdlife International: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of **threatened wild** species and ~~the~~ **their** genetic diversity, including through ex situ conservation, ~~and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.~~

CMS: Ensure active management actions to **maintain and restore the favourable** conservation **status of** **wild** species, **make urgent interventions to prevent extinctions**, enable the recovery and conservation of **the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species**, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

GYBN (on behalf of Youth): Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ and** ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict **and enhance human-wildlife coexistence**.

IIFB (on behalf of IPLCs): Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **support for both in situ and** ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

IUNCBD: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, **sustainable use of wild species and social and economic measures to** effectively manage human-wildlife interactions **and** avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict **taking into account the local and cultural context**.

WWF: Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, **and reduce** human-wildlife conflict **including human mortalities by 50 per cent while maintaining viable wildlife populations**.

Target 5

ORIGINAL TEXT

Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Legislate and enforce the protection, conservation and management of wild flora and fauna species, with emphasis on endangered and endemic species, ensuring] [Take measures to make all] [Ensure [that [all] [the]]] [effective regulatory mechanisms are in place to regulate and manage the sustainable] [direct and indirect] [proportion of wildlife species traded is harvested legally, sustainably, traceably] [[harvesting] [collection] [all [exploitation]], [of both target and non-target species] [, trade and use of] [all] [wild] (terrestrial, freshwater and marine) species (including sustainable fisheries management) [taking into account the role and interest of indigenous peoples and local communities, and that the use of wild species] is [[ecologically] and biologically] [effectively regulated [and enforced]] [sustainable] [durable] [poses no risk to health of humans, wildlife or other animals, and that the illegal commercial exploitation and trade of wildlife (domestic and international) is eliminated, creating the conditions for the use and provision of their benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities] [[[and within safe ecological limits], [applying the ecosystem approach]], [legal]] [lawful], [and respecting customary law and customary sustainable use] [equitable] [applies ecosystem-based approaches, and minimizes, and where possible eliminates, adverse impacts on non-targets species and ecosystems] [and minimizes risks to both target and non-target species and] [effectively regulated and enforced, avoids indirect impacts on non-target species] [non-detrimental to the survival of species in the wild, legal, traceable and) (equitable)(based on the integrated approach to health] and [effectively regulated and enforced, and poses no risk of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife, or other animals] [is] [[safe]] [not harmful] for [the health of humans, wild species and ecosystems] [human [,animal, plant and ecosystem [plant [and animal]] [and ecosystem] health]] [animal health, planet health and ecosystem integrity, preventing sanitary and zoonosis risks and promoting the One Health approach, while preserving and maintaining traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities] [and the environment] [our planet and its inhabitants] [by applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries and urgently address the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products] [taking into account customary uses and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [and urgently combat both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products] [promoting the One Health approach] [implemented through One Health approach] [and prevent the illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, including biopiracy] [and serves as a driver of sustainable development and an incentive for conservation, through fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such harvesting, trade and use] [and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflicts] [eliminating all unsustainable and all illegal harvesting, trade and use, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities] [and effectively regulated and enforced; poses no risk to the health of humans, wildlife, or other animals, particularly from pathogen spillover; and respects customary law and customary sustainable use].

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Australia: Ensure ~~that the~~ harvesting, trade and use of wild species, **including sustainable fisheries management is effectively regulated**, sustainable, legal, and ~~safe~~ **minimises risks to both target and non-target species and human health.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Legislate and enforce the protection, conservation and management of wild flora and fauna species, with emphasis on endangered and endemic species, ensuring ~~Ensure~~ that all the ~~exploitation harvesting~~ trade and use of wild species is sustainable ~~legal and safe for human~~

~~health], poses no risk to health of humans, wildlife or other animals, and that the illegal commercial exploitation and trade of wildlife (domestic and international) is eliminated, creating the conditions for the use and provision of their benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities.~~

Brazil: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health **and prevent the illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, including biopiracy.**

Chile: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, **equitable** and safe for human health, **promoting the One Health approach.**

Colombia: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, **equitable** and safe for human health, **animal health, planet health and ecosystem integrity, preventing sanitary and zoonosis risks and promoting the One Health approach, while preserving and maintaining traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Côte d'Ivoire: ~~Ensure that the~~ **Take measures to make all** harvesting, trade and use of wild species sustainable, legal and safe for human **and ecosystem** health

Egypt: Ensure that harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable ~~legal, and safe for human health.~~ **and implemented through One Health approach.**

Ethiopia: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, ~~legal~~ **lawful**, and safe for human, **plant and animal** health.

European Union and its member States: Ensure that ~~[all] the~~ harvesting, trade and use of ~~[all]~~ wild **terrestrial, freshwater and marine** species is sustainable ~~[and within safe ecological limits], [applying the ecosystem approach]~~ **legal**, and safe for human, **animal, plant and ecosystem** health, **eliminating all unsustainable and all illegal harvesting, trade and use, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Gabon: Ensure that the ~~harvesting collection,~~ trade and use of ~~wild savage~~ species is ~~sustainable~~ **durable**, ~~legal-non-detrimental to the survival of species in the wild, legal, traceable and~~ safe for human health **and the environment.**

Guatemala: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health, **taking into account customary uses and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

India: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health **and urgently combat both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.**

Indonesia: Ensure that the ~~harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal~~ **proportion of wildlife species traded is harvested legally, sustainably, traceably** and safe for human health.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, **based on the integrated approach to health** and safe for **our planet and inhabitants.**

Jamaica:

Option 1

Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe ~~for human health~~

Option 2

Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human **and animal** health

Lebanon: Ensure that ~~the harvesting~~ **all exploitation**, trade and use of wild species is **ecologically and biologically** sustainable, legal, and **effectively regulated and enforced, and poses no risk of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife, or other animals** ~~and safe for human health.~~

Mexico: Ensure that the harvesting of both target and non-target species, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, traceable, and safe not harmful for human the health of humans, wild species and ecosystems.

Namibia: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health and serves as a driver of sustainable development and an incentive for conservation, through fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such harvesting, trade and use.

New Zealand: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, effectively regulated and enforced, avoids indirect impacts on non-target species, and is safe for human health.

Peru: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, traceable, and safe for human health.

Switzerland: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflicts.

Tonga: Ensure that the direct and indirect harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health by applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries and urgently address the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

Uganda: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and effective regulatory mechanisms are in place to regulate and manage the sustainable harvesting and trade of wild species taking into account the role and interest of indigenous peoples and local communities and that the use of wild species is safe for human health.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health applies ecosystem-based approaches, and minimises, and where possible eliminates, adverse impacts on non-targets species and ecosystems

New standalone target

Implement One Health approaches, focusing especially on the risks of the emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases, to avoid or reduce risks to the health of humans, wild and domesticated species, and ecosystems

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

CMS: Ensure that any the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health regulated at environmentally sustainable levels and is safe for human health both target and non-target species.

EPI Foundation: Ensure that the harvesting exploitation, trade and use of wild species is ecologically sustainable, legal, and safe for human and animal health.

New additional target

Ensure that illicit wildlife trafficking is reduced by at least X per cent, and that adequate legal frameworks for strictly regulating wildlife trade and preventing and combating illicit wildlife trafficking are in place and effectively implemented.

GYBN (on behalf of Youth): Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is ecologically, biologically, and culturally sustainable, legal, respecting customary sustainable use, and safe for human and ecosystem health.

IIFB (on behalf of IPLCs): Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and respecting customary law and customary sustainable use, and safe for human health.

WCS: Ensure that the all exploitation, harvesting trade and use of wild species is ecologically and biologically sustainable; legal, and safe for human health and effectively regulated and enforced; poses

no risk to the health of humans, wildlife, or other animals, particularly from pathogen spillover; and respects customary law and customary sustainable use.

Target 6

ORIGINAL TEXT

Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[6(a) [By 2030, legal and regulatory frameworks and capacity are in place for identifying and prioritising invasive alien species, assessing their risks, effective management of the] [Legislate and implement measures to promote and strengthen the control, monitoring and eradication of invasive species, as appropriate,] identify and manage [priority] [all] pathways [and rates of] [for] [the] [of] introduction [and establishment] [for][of] [invasive] alien species, [prioritising] [preventing,] as far as possible [the risk of negative impacts on biodiversity from new introductions] [introduction and establishment of all priority invasive alien species,] [and][or] otherwise reducing [their] [the] [pathway-based rate of] introduction, [and] establishment] and dispersal [of other [known or potential invasive] alien species] [coverage and impacts on biodiversity and economic sectors,] [by at least [50] per cent], where data is available, scale up relevant knowledge regarding rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species, in particular in developing countries [and]

6(b) through preventing, identify, and perform [control] [or] [eradicate] [or control] [established] [invasive alien species] [eradication] [activities] [including within activities developed by productive sectors,] [[to eliminate or reduce] their socio economic impacts] [[on human and animal health and ecosystem integrity][on native biodiversity]] [by at least [50 per cent]] [in at least [x%] of priority sites], [focusing on][with particular attention on] [endangered and vulnerable] [priority [native][invasive alien] species [with a higher invasive potential] [and [priority] sites][key biodiversity areas], and increase efforts for early detection and rapid response, and international cooperation to enhance capacity and technology to identify species, [according to national circumstances] [taking into consideration the local socioecological context and national condition of all Parties] [taking into account local socio-ecological contexts] [with a special focus on the eradication of invasive alien species in marine and coastal ecosystems, including oceanic islands] [with a particular focus on islands] and supporting the development of new innovative conservation tools to enhance existing invasive alien species management and control strategies.(*)

() Noting that the identification of invasive alien species can be greatly assisted by the use of DNA barcoding, especially in cases of invasive alien species that closely resemble native species, that DNA barcoding requires digital sequence information on genetic resources, and that this target would therefore benefit from a comprehensive solution in the global; biodiversity framework for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.*

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment [by at least 50 per cent], and **identify and** control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Legislate and implement measures to promote and strengthen the control, monitoring and eradication of invasive species, as appropriate ~~Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.~~

Brazil: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, **where data is available, scale up relevant knowledge regarding rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species, in particular in developing countries,** and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, ~~focusing on priority species and priority sites.~~ **with a special focus on the eradication of invasive alien species in marine and coastal ecosystems, including oceanic islands.**

Chile: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least [50 per cent] and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

Colombia: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, ~~or~~ **and** reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least [50 per cent], and control or eradicate invasive alien species, **including within activities developed by productive sectors,** to eliminate or reduce their impacts **on human and animal health and ecosystem integrity,** focusing on priority species **with a higher invasive potential** and priority sites, **according to national circumstances.**

Côte d'Ivoire: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control ~~or eradicate~~ invasive alien species ~~to eliminate or reduce~~ **and** their **socioeconomics** impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

Ecuador: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction **and establishment** of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction, ~~and establishment~~ **and dispersal,** ~~by at least 50 per cent,~~ **and through preventing,** control or eradicate ~~invasive alien species~~ to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

Ethiopia: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least [50] per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their **coverage and** impacts, **at least by 75 per cent** focusing on priority species and priority sites.

Indonesia: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their **pathway-based** rate of introduction and establishment ~~by at least 50 per cent,~~ and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites, **taking into consideration the local socioecological context and national condition of all Parties.**

Jamaica: *Requested to divide the target as follows:*

6(a) Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their ~~rate of~~ introduction and establishment by at least ~~50~~ [X] per cent.

6(b) Control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

European Union and its member States: Manage [priority] [all] pathways for the introduction of ~~invasive alien species,~~ preventing **introduction and establishment of all priority invasive alien species,** ~~and or~~ reducing their rate of introduction and establishment **of other [known or potential invasive] alien species** by at least 50 per cent, and ~~control or eradicate~~ **or control** invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts **on native biodiversity,** focusing on priority **native** species and ~~priority~~ sites.

Mexico: Identify and manage pathways and rates of ~~for~~ the introduction and establishment ~~for~~ of invasive alien species, preventing or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least [50] per cent, ~~and perform, control or eradicate invasive alien species eradication activities to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on~~ **with particular attention on endangered and vulnerable** priority species and priority sites.

Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.

Namibia: *Insert footnote at the end of the target:* **1) Noting that the identification of invasive alien species can be greatly assisted by the use of DNA barcoding, especially in cases of invasive alien species that closely resemble native species, that DNA barcoding requires digital sequence information on genetic resources, and that this target would therefore benefit from a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.**

Norway: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, ~~preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment~~ **the risk of negative impacts on biodiversity from new introductions** by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate **established** invasive alien species, ~~to eliminate or reduce their impacts,~~ focusing on priority species and priority sites.

New Zealand: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites, **with a particular focus on islands.**

Peru: Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on **endangered and vulnerable** priority species and priority sites.

Switzerland: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment [by at least 50 per cent], and ~~control or eradicate~~ **or control** invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

South Africa: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their ~~rate of introduction and establishment~~ **coverage and impacts on biodiversity and economic sectors**, by at least [50 per cent], ~~and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts~~ focusing on priority species and ~~priority sites~~ **key biodiversity areas**, and **increase efforts for early detection and rapid response and, international cooperation to enhance capacity and technology to identify species.**

Uganda: By 2030, legal and regulatory frameworks and capacity are in place for identifying and prioritising invasive alien species, assessing their risks, effective management of the ~~Manage pathways for their introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.~~ **and for controlling or eradicating priority species to eliminate their biodiversity and socioeconomic impacts by at least [50%], focusing on key biodiversity areas.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Manage pathways ~~of for the~~ introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of ~~introduction and~~ establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, **in at least [x%] of priority sites**, focusing on priority **invasive alien species.** ~~and priority sites~~

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

United States of America: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of export, introduction and establishment ~~by~~ **through existing guidance, standards, and norms established by international organizations at least 50 per cent**, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

GYBN (on behalf of Youth): Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites **and taking into account local socio-ecological contexts.**

Island Conservation: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites **and supporting the development of new innovative conservation tools to enhance existing invasive alien species management and control strategies.**

WWF: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, **prioritizing preventing as far as possible, or** ~~and otherwise~~ reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

Target 7

ORIGINAL TEXT

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

Prevent and [R]reduce emissions and deposits of pollution , including noise and light, [from all sources] [including light and noise,] [minimising or preventing harmful impact] [including nutrients and pesticides lost to the environment] [to levels that are not disruptive, detrimental or harmful] to biodiversity, including soil biodiversity [and] environmental systems/ecosystem [functions] services [[and] or human and animal health,] [mainly in those prioritized ecosystem or sites of highest interest,] [internalizing the impacts and externalities of human activities,] [considering cumulative and interactive effects,] [[[including]] by] halving the amount of [reducing] [excess] [where appropriate] [damage caused by] [the quantity of chemicals, pesticides and] nutrients [lost] [entering] [,pesticides] [to the environment phytosanitary products [[[by at least [half],] [identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides and chemicals, decreasing pesticide usage,] [in the water areas with excessive nutrients] [[and] [eliminating the use of biocides by using agro-ecological approaches] [in at least two thirds the use of] [biocides, in particular] [[use][emissions] of] [pesticides [risks] [including through integrated pest management] [by at [to the minimum possible] least [X] [two thirds]]] [taking steps to minimize noise, light and lead pollution] [taking significant steps to minimize risks from noise and light pollution,] [,taking steps to minimise noise and light pollution] [including phasing out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture by 2030] [the damage caused by the use of hazardous chemicals,] [reducing pollution from chemicals that are harmful to the environment and reducing and progressively] and [eliminating] [significantly reducing] the [additional] [production and later] [the dumping] [discharge] [or emission] of] [and] [single use] plastic [as well as reducing other] [waste.]

[pollution] [into the environment.] [and promoting its reutilization and/or recycling under circular economy strategies, among others.] [among other actions.] [by putting in place preventive and coercive measures, developing the circular economy and promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns and green technologies.] [and electronic waste.] [and untreated municipal, industrial and agricultural wastewater to the environment.] [, and other pollutants.] [and putting [measures] mechanisms in place to enable the management and monitoring of pesticide use for mitigation efforts to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.] [to the environment.] [and other pollutants.] [and removing leaked plastic in the environment.] [pollution]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing **damage caused by** nutrients lost to the environment, **phytosanitary products** ~~by at least half~~, and pesticides ~~by at least two thirds~~ and ~~eliminating the discharge of and~~ plastic waste.

Australia: Reduce pollution from all sources, **minimizing or preventing harmful impact** ~~to levels that are not harmful~~ to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, ~~and pesticides by at least two thirds~~ **reducing pollution from chemicals that are harmful to the environment** and **reducing and progressively** eliminating the discharge of plastic waste **into the environment**.

Brazil: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by significantly reducing, **where appropriate**, nutrients lost to the environment ~~by at least half~~ and pesticides ~~by at least two thirds~~ **the damage caused by the use of hazardous chemicals**, and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and **environmental systems** / ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds, **including phasing out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture by 2030**, and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

Chile: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least [half], [and pesticides ~~at to the minimum possible~~ ~~least two thirds~~] and eliminating the **production and later** discharge of **single-use plastics as well as reducing other plastic waste pollution**.

Colombia: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, **internalizing the impacts and externalities of human activities**, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and **biocides, in particular pesticides, including through integrated pest management** by at least [X] ~~two thirds~~ and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste **and promoting its reutilization and/or recycling under circular economy strategies, among others**.

Costa Rica: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not detrimental to biological diversity and ecosystem functions, ~~and or~~ human health, ~~including by~~ reducing the loss of nutrients to the environment by at least half and ~~in~~ at least two thirds **the use of pesticides** and eliminating **the dumping discharge** of plastic waste, **among other actions**.

Côte d'Ivoire: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human **and animal health**, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, pesticides by at least two thirds, and the discharge of plastic waste, **by putting in place preventive and coercive measures, developing the circular economy and promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns and green technologies**.

Cuba: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, **mainly in those prioritized ecosystem or sites of highest interest**, including

by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

Ecuador: ~~Prevent and reduce the pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions services and human health, including by reducing the quantity of chemicals, pesticides and nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.~~

Ethiopia: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic **and electronic** waste.

European Union and its member States: Reduce **emissions and deposits of** pollution, **including noise and light**, from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, **considering cumulative and interactive effects**, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least [half], and **[use][emissions] of** pesticides by at least [two thirds].

Note: The European Union and its member States agree that greater efforts are still required, including to prevent, reduce and ultimately stop pollution of the environment with plastics and other pollutants; and strongly support a target element on plastic pollution instead of plastic waste in this target.

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

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waster **and untreated municipal, industrial and agricultural wastewater to the environment.**

Japan: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment ~~by at least half in the water areas with excessive nutrients, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the additional discharge of plastic waste~~

Malaysia: Reduce pollution from all sources **including nutrients and pesticides lost to the environment** to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, ~~including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste~~

Namibia: Reduce pollution from all sources, **including light and noise**, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment ~~by at least half and eliminating the use of biocides by using agro-ecological approaches, pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.~~

New Zealand: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ~~and ecosystem functions or and~~ human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticide by at least two thirds, **taking steps to minimize noise and light pollution**, and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

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

Peru: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides RISKS by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste, **and other pollutants.**

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

South Africa: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions or human health, including by **halving the amount of reducing** nutrients lost to the environment **by at least half**, eliminating the discharge of plastic waste, and putting ~~measures~~ **mechanisms in place to enable the management and monitoring of pesticide use for mitigation efforts to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.**

Switzerland: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by ~~at least half~~, and pesticides ~~risks~~ by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions ~~and human health~~, including by reducing ~~excess~~ nutrients ~~entering lost to~~ the environment ~~by at least half~~, **identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides and chemicals, decreasing pesticide usage, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating significantly reducing the discharge of plastic waste to the environment.**

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

United States of America: Reduce pollution from all sources ~~to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health~~, including by **significantly** reducing nutrients **from urban and managed production landscapes** lost to the environment ~~by at least half~~, **eliminating the discharge of plastic waste into the environment, and investing in innovations that reduce the need for** and pesticides **that have an adverse impact on biodiversity** ~~by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.~~

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Business for Nature: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, **including soil biodiversity** and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste **and removing leaked plastic in the environment.**

Center for Biological Diversity: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticide use by at least two thirds, **taking significant steps to minimize risks from noise and light pollution**, and eliminating the discharge of plastic **pollution.**

CMS: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ~~and~~ ecosystem functions ~~or and~~ human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticide by at least two thirds, **taking steps to minimize noise, light and lead pollution**, and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

GYBN (on behalf of Youth): Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge **or emission** of plastic waste **and other pollutants.**

Regions4 (on behalf of subnational and local governments): Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment ~~by at least half~~, and pesticides ~~by at least two thirds~~ and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

International Whaling Commission: Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not **disruptive, detrimental or** harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

Target 8

ORIGINAL TEXT

Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Minimize the **negative** impact of] [Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to] climate change [and ocean acidification] [on biodiversity] [increase ecosystem resilience] [ensuring at least net gains in biodiversity while promoting mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation and climate risk reduction benefits,] and articulate actions aimed at tackling climate change]] [based on equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, ensuring that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, and] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience, [limiting ocean acidification], enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerability and,] [through enhanced resilience] [and] [[[contribute to] [by [increasing][enhancing]] [climate change mitigation [and] adaptation] [and [resilience][disaster risk reduction]] [through] [nature-based solutions[*] [and][with][applying [equitable and rights-based]][with [social] [sociocultural] and environmental safeguards and] [equitable and rights-based] [nature-based solutions with] [different approaches, including] [ecosystem-based [and human rights] approaches] [and other appropriate adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction] [including nature-based solutions] [biodiversity-inclusive nature-based solutions] [community-based and non-market based approaches that protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity,][by accelerating nature-based solutions, recognising the significant potential of these efforts to reduce emissions and to increase resilience to climate impacts] [including the enhanced conservation and restoration of natural carbon-rich ecosystems, while strengthening ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts], [contributing at least [10] GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts [*]]], [in line with the priorities identified by countries in their respective nationally determined contributions] [through the conservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration of 100 per cent of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions] [to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels] [that facilitate atmospheric regulation of greenhouse gas, as well as healthy oceans, soil, air and freshwater quality and quantity, and providing co-benefits to people while ensuring that] [[and ensure that] wherever possible] [all mitigation] [and adaptation efforts] [result in net-gain for biodiversity] [avoid][minimize][have no][and reduce as much as possible] the [negative impacts] of mitigation and adaptation efforts] [ensuring positive impacts and at least net gains in] [[on][and enhance] biodiversity]] [and optimize co-benefits] [and improve ecosystem resilience] [with equitable sharing of benefits and burdens] [while providing benefits for mitigation, adaptation and climate risk reduction] [while protecting the rights of Mother Earth and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities,] [and reduce as much as possible the negative impacts on biodiversity of mitigation and adaptation efforts] [and equitably share benefits and burdens] [and marginalized peoples] [and strive to deliver co-benefits for climate, nature and people].

[*] Note related to the term “nature-based solutions”: If the term [nature-based solutions] is reintroduced into the text please bracket it and add, in brackets, [carbon colonialism] as an alternative understanding of this contentious concept, which has not been agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity.

[**] Footnote after “global mitigation efforts”: Noting that any target in this regard would depend on developed countries first meeting their commitment under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to provide US\$ 100 billion a year in new and additional funding to support action by developing countries.

Alternative: **Promote the development of biobased technologies and products to strengthen biodiversity resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and scale up the knowledge on the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to enhance climate change action.]**

Alternative: **Enhancing the adaptive capacity of biodiversity, minimize and mitigate climate change impacts by restoring resilience and connectivity of biodiversity using ecosystem-based approaches that facilitate atmospheric regulation of greenhouse gas, as well as healthy oceans, soil, air and freshwater quality and quantity, and providing co-benefits to people while ensuring that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.**

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to the mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least [10] GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, **in line with the priorities identified by countries in their respective nationally determined contributions, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and reduce as much as possible the negative impacts on biodiversity of mitigation and adaptation efforts.**

Australia: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation **by accelerating nature-based solutions, through ecosystem-based approaches, recognising the significant potential of these efforts to reduce emissions and to increase resilience to climate impacts** contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that, **wherever possible,** all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Brazil: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity. **Promote the development of biobased technologies and products to strengthen biodiversity resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and scale up the knowledge on the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to enhance climate change action.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, based on equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, ensuring that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through different approaches, including ecosystem-based approaches, community-based and non-market based approaches that protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity, ~~contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity,~~ while protecting the rights of mother earth and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

China: Minimize the **negative** impacts of climate change on biodiversity, ~~contribute to by increasing/enhancing~~ mitigation, ~~and~~ adaptation **and resilience** through **[equitable and] [rights-based] [nature-based solutions with]** ecosystem-based **[and human rights]** approaches, ~~contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts,~~ and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity. (Note: the square brackets are reservations (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.)

Chile: Minimize the **negative** impact of climate change on biodiversity, ~~contribute to mitigation and adaptation~~ **ensuring at least net gains in biodiversity while promoting mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation and climate risk reduction benefits, and articulate actions aimed at tackling climate change** through ecosystem-based approaches, **including nature-based solutions,** [contributing at

least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts], and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Colombia: Minimize the **negative** impacts of climate change on biodiversity, **increase ecosystem resilience, and articulate actions aimed at tackling climate change** ~~contribute to mitigation and adaptation~~ through **nature based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches**, ~~contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure~~ **ensuring** that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts and have **positive impacts and at least net gains in** ~~on~~ biodiversity while **providing benefits for mitigation, adaptation and climate risk reduction.**

European Union and its member States: Minimize the impact of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity, **by strengthening ecosystem resilience, [limiting ocean acidification], enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerability and,** [contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through **nature-based solutions [with [social] [sociocultural] and environmental safeguards] and ecosystem-based approaches**] ~~contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity~~ **and optimize co-benefits.**

Note: the square brackets indicate reservations (pending further consideration) and not deletions.

Federated States of Micronesia: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, ~~contribute to~~ **increase** mitigation, ~~and adaptation~~ **and resilience** through **equitable and rights-based** ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts **to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels**, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Indonesia: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing ~~at least 10 GtCO₂e per year~~ to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity **with equitable sharing of benefits and burdens.**

Mexico: Minimize the **negative** impacts of climate change on biodiversity, ~~contribute to~~ **enhancing** mitigation, ~~and adaptation~~ **and resilience** through **nature-based solutions with ecosystem-based and human rights** approaches, contributing [at least 10 GtCO₂e per year] to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.

New Zealand: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity **and** contribute to mitigation and adaptation through **nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, including the enhanced conservation and restoration of natural carbon-rich ecosystems, while strengthening ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts**, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Namibia: If the term [nature-based solutions] is reintroduced into the text please bracket it and add, in brackets, [carbon colonialism] as an alternative understanding of this contentious concept, which has not been agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity. If “synergies” is introduced, please add **“at the local level through on the ground activities carried out by indigenous peoples and local communities”**.

Note: Insert footnote after “global mitigation efforts”: 1) Noting that any target in this regard would depend on developed countries first meeting their commitment under UNFCCC to provide US\$100 billion a year in new and additional funding to support action by developing countries.

Norway: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through **nature-based solutions applying** ecosystem-based approaches ~~contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensuring~~ that all mitigation and adaptation efforts ~~avoid minimize~~ negative impacts on biodiversity.

South Africa: ~~Minimize the impact of~~ **Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to** climate change ~~on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and other appropriate adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction~~ and ensure that all ~~mitigation and~~ adaptation efforts **have no avoid** negative effects on biodiversity.

Switzerland: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation **through nature-based solutions and** ecosystem-based approaches, contributing ~~at least 10 GtCO₂e per year~~ to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts **avoid negative impacts on biodiversity result in net-gain for biodiversity.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to **climate change** mitigation ~~and~~, adaptation **and resilience** through **nature-based solutions and** ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least [10] GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on, **and enhance**, biodiversity **and improve ecosystem resilience.**

Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Birdlife International: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity **through enhanced resilience**, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ~~ecosystem-based approaches~~ **biodiversity-inclusive nature-based solutions**, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity **and marginalized peoples.**

Conservation International: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts **through the conservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration of 100 per cent of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions**, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

IIFB (on behalf of IPLCs): Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity **and equitably share benefits and burdens.**

Regions4 (on behalf of subnational and local governments): Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through **nature-based solutions and** ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network (UCCLAN): **Enhancing the adaptive capacity of biodiversity**, ~~minimize the impact of and mitigate climate change on biodiversity impacts by restoring resilience and connectivity of biodiversity using~~ ~~contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and that facilitate atmospheric regulation of greenhouse gas, as well as healthy oceans, soil, air and freshwater quality and quantity, and providing co-benefits to people while ensuring~~ that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Note: UCCLAN also proposes to merge Targets 8 and 11.

WWF: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, ~~contribute to increase~~ mitigation, ~~and~~ adaptation **and resilience** through **equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions and** ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity **and strive to deliver co-benefits for climate, nature and people.**

PROPOSALS FOR NEW TARGETS

Proposed in discussion on Target 4

Argentina: Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of cultivated and domesticated species for food and agriculture and their wild relatives, and maintain the genetic diversity through in situ and ex situ conservation.

Proposed in discussion on Target 5

United Kingdom: Implement One Health approaches, focusing especially on the risks of the emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases, to avoid or reduce risks to the health of humans, wild and domesticated species, and ecosystems.

EPI: Ensure that illicit wildlife trafficking is reduced by at least X per cent, and that adequate legal frameworks for strictly regulating wildlife trade and preventing and combating illicit wildlife trafficking are in place and effectively implemented.

Proposed in discussion on Target 8

University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network (UCCLAN):

Note: UCCLAN proposes to merge Targets 8 and 11.

Annex III

REPORT BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 3: TARGETS 9 TO 13

Part A of the present report of contact group 3 provides for each element (a) the original text considered by the contact group, (b) a composite text, and (c) a list of textual proposals submitted by Parties, other Governments and observers.

*For the composite text, new language is displayed in **bold**, and new language that is presented as an alternative text is in [**bold and brackets**]. Old language that is requested for deletion is in [brackets].*

*For the list of textual proposals submitted by Parties, other Governments and observers, the following notation is applied: new language is in **bold**, old language requested for deletion is ~~struck through~~. [Brackets] are used to indicate options that should be kept open.*

*In a few cases, proposals from Parties diverge greatly from the original text which renders it impracticable to integrate them into the composite text. Where applicable, they are listed fully in **bold** immediately below the composite text.*

Only proposals from observer and other Governments that received support have been included in the list of textual proposals and integrated into the composite texts.

In Part B, the co-leads have provided a summary of the discussions and their reflections on the elements discussed for each target, noting how they see the areas of convergence, divergence and those requiring further work.

PART A – PROPOSALS

TARGETS 9 TO 13

Target 9

Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Ensure] [Increase] [Ensuring] [that] [nature's] [equitable] [sustainable long term] [the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to continue the provision of] [the sustainability of all uses of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, thereby generating] [benefits] [and services] [and access to] [from biodiversity, ecosystem services] [and associated traditional knowledge], [[[including], [culturally appropriate][improved] nutrition, [food sovereignty and] food [and water] security, [access to] medicines, [access to freshwater and energy, healthcare]] and livelihoods] for [all] people] [especially for [those [(individuals and groups)] in] the most [dependent on [vulnerable] biological diversity] [from an inclusive rural development approach] [vulnerable] [situations] [are attained] [are maintained or enhanced] [are safeguarded], [strengthening a harmonic and complementary relationship between peoples and nature,] [and ensuring biodiversity contributions to sustainable development,] [through [enhancing ecosystem services][the conservation and] [and participatory ecosystem] sustainable [management] [use] [(ecological, economic and cultural)] [and equitable governance] [and/or restoration] [of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions] of [ecosystems and] [wild] [[and] native species,]] [accessed from] [terrestrial, freshwater and marine [and coastal] [wild] [environments] [species]] [specially the ecosystems that are most important for delivering these contributions]

[including agrobiodiversity, and ensuring the protection of] [fair and equitable sharing of these benefits] [and] [protecting]] [promoting][while safeguarding the] [the sustainable] customary [sustainable] use [of biodiversity][and the rights of] [by] indigenous peoples and local communities [in particular women] [, consistent with national and international commitments and regulations regarding species conservation and sustainable use] [according to legislation] [and the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Sustainable Customary Use][and stimulating the development, production and use of biobased products and processes to support bioinnovation].

Alt 1. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities is protected to enhance benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable.

Alt 2 (combination of 5 and 9): Sustainable management of wildlife and protecting customary and traditional sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Ensure benefits ~~including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the those in the~~ most vulnerable **situations**, through sustainable ~~use management of wild of~~ **native** terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use **of biodiversity** by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Australia: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for **those (individuals and groups) in** the most vulnerable **situations** through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, **consistent with national and international commitments and regulations regarding species conservation and sustainable use.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Ensure ~~benefits, including~~ nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people, especially for the most vulnerable, **strengthening a harmonic and complementary relationship between peoples and nature**, through sustainable ~~management and equitable governance~~ of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, ~~and~~ protecting customary sustainable use **and the rights of** ~~by~~ indigenous peoples and local communities **in particular women.**

Brazil: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities **and stimulating the development, production and use of biobased products and processes to support bioinnovation.**

Colombia: ~~Ensure~~ **Increase benefits from biodiversity, ecosystem services and associated traditional knowledge**, including nutrition, **food sovereignty and** food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people, especially for the most vulnerable, **and ensuring biodiversity contributions to sustainable development**, through sustainable management of wild **and native species, terrestrial, freshwater and marine species including agrobiodiversity, and ensuring the protection of** ~~and protecting~~ customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities **according to legislation.**

Costa Rica: ~~Ensure~~ **Ensuring** benefits, ~~including~~ **and access to** nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people, especially ~~for the those~~ most **dependent on** vulnerable **biological diversity**, through sustainable management of ~~wild~~ terrestrial, freshwater and marine **wild** species, and protecting **the sustainable** customary ~~sustainable~~ use by indigenous peoples and local communities **and the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Sustainable Customary Use.**

Cote d'Ivoire: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, **access to freshwater and energy, healthcare** and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable

management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Ecuador: Ensure benefits ~~and services, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people~~ especially for the most vulnerable, through **conservation and** sustainable management of ~~wild native~~ terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

European Union and its member States: Ensure **the sustainability of all uses of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, thereby generating** ~~benefits including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild~~ terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting sustainable use **while safeguarding the** customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Guatemala: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, **health, access to medicines** and livelihoods for people especially for the most **dependent on biological diversity**, from an **inclusive rural development approach** ~~vulnerable~~ through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, ~~and~~ protecting and promoting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

India: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through **enhancing ecosystem services and** sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Indonesia: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, **and consistent with national regulation and international commitment regarding species conservation and sustainable use.**

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food **and water** security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Jamaica: Ensure benefits, including **improved** nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable **through the conservation and** sustainable ~~use management~~ of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine **and coastal** species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Jordan: Ensure ~~that~~ benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable **are attained** through sustainable management (**ecological, economic and cultural**) of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Lebanon: Ensure **equitable** benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through **the conservation, sustainable management and/or restoration** of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, **specially the ecosystems that are most important for delivering these contributions** and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Malawi: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable **use and** management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Mexico: Ensure **the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to continue the provision and access of** benefits, including **culturally appropriate** nutrition, food security,

medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable ~~through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species~~, and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Namibia: Ensure ~~the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for all people especially for the most vulnerable~~ **are safeguarded** through sustainable **and participatory ecosystem** management **approaches** ~~of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species~~, **fair and equitable sharing of these benefits**, and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

New Zealand: Ensure **sustainable long-term** benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Peru: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of **ecosystems** and wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

South Africa: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild **species accessed from** terrestrial, freshwater and marine **environments** ~~species~~ and ~~protecting~~ **promote** customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Switzerland: Ensure ~~benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through~~ sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities **to provide benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable**.

United Arab Emirates: **Sustainable management of wildlife and protecting customary and traditional sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities** to ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable ~~through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting~~ customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Ensure **nature's** benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people, especially for the most vulnerable, **are maintained or enhanced** through the sustainable **use** and management of wild ~~terrestrial, freshwater and marine~~ species, and protect customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Center for Biological Diversity: Ensure ~~that~~ benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for ~~the~~ those most ~~vulnerable~~ **dependent on biodiversity are attained** through sustainable management (**ecological, economic and cultural**) of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, ~~and protecting~~ **including through** promoting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities **and implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use**.

Conservation International: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through **the conservation**, sustainable management, **and/or restoration of 100 per cent of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions** ~~of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species~~ and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

GYBN: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for ~~the most vulnerable~~ **those in vulnerable situations**, through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

IIFB: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines and livelihoods for people especially for ~~the most vulnerable~~ **those most dependent on biodiversity** through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, ~~and protecting~~ **including through promoting** customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities **and implementation of the global plan of action on customary sustainable use.**

Target 10

Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Transform food systems, ensuring they contribute to biodiversity, human and planetary health and food security and nutrition, for current and future generations, and][Ensure] [Promote] [farmers and local communities' knowledge and actions and][the sustainable management of] that [all] [productive] [X%] of areas [[under] [suitable for] [dedicated to]]][Increase] [the amount of goods from] [globally by 50%]]][sustainable] agriculture, [agroecosystems], [fisheries,] aquaculture, [livestock,] and forestry] [areas][, and other [uses][managed ecosystems][productive areas under sustainable management practices][and overall different interconnected human-made productive systems][proportionally to the needs of the populations] are [managed][governed][cultivated][sustainably managed using participatory ecosystem approaches] [sustainably] [for biodiversity,] [and legally, increasing the resilience of these production systems], [and equitably][maintaining their resilience and productivity, and where appropriate, enhanced in a sustainable manner thereby contributing to the][including the retirement and restoration of marginal and unproductive agricultural lands][to ensure human and ecological rights] [in particular] [through] [good agriculture practices, certifications, providing incentives for adoption of eco-friendly technologies,][the implementation of the ecosystem approach][taking into account][in particular through the][ensuring][contributing to][agroecological approaches, ecosystem approaches and indigenous food systems that conserve, restore and sustainably use of][the mainstreaming] [[the conservation] [of] [biodiversity in situ] [restoration] and [its] sustainable use of [biodiversity]] its components] [and agrobiodiversity, in the framework of the ecosystem approach, such as agroecological and other innovative approaches][agricultural reconversion and landscape approaches,][including agrobiodiversity to][extension and rural advisory services][and 100% of the ecosystems most important for providing ecosystem services, in particular through integrated land-use systems, and the promotion of sustainable traditional management systems and agroecological practices,][conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services][, inter alia by protecting pollinators and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that [X] per cent of agricultural land is managed under agroecology or other biodiversity friendly practices.][and reduction of post-harvest loss] [and are being actively restored][in a rights-based, equitable, gender just and sustainable manner [[[increasing the][while the sustainably][and securing the][by improving the][ecosystem integrity, sustainable][their long-term [productivity] [under an environmental responsibility approach] and [increase] resilience [and securing the productivity, while supporting farmer native seed systems and protecting the rights of small-scale food producers, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women, pastoralist and fishers, and ensuring their secure

land, water and sea tenure]] as well as their role in ecosystem integrity and connectivity] [of [these] production systems] [and helping improve ecosystems]]with respect to the indigenous peoples and local communities and its territories, in particular about their native and resilient seed/ are maintained or where appropriate enhanced]]to combat climate change/ and allocating at least 20% of holding areas for native or diverse vegetation]], reducing post-harvest losses and promoting recovery of pollinators and soil fertility]]and adverse impacts on wild species and natural habitats are minimized]]through indigenous, traditional and local varieties]]agroecological approaches and indigenous food systems that generate positive interactions with biodiversity, while phasing out all unsustainable production forms, such as systems based on monoculture production and on agrochemical and excessive natural fertiliser inputs]] notably by applying agroecology and ecosystem approach to fisheries, halving post-harvest losses as well as protecting and promoting the recovery of pollinators and organisms critical for soils fertility].

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Ensure ~~that all~~ areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through **the implementation of the ecosystem approach** ~~the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity~~, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Australia: ~~Ensure all~~ Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.~~ **and adverse impacts on wild species and natural habitats are minimized.**

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Ensure all areas under agriculture, **fisheries**, aquaculture and forestry, **and overall different interconnected human-made productive systems**, are ~~managed~~ **governed** sustainably **and equitably**, in particular through **agroecological approaches, ecosystem approaches and indigenous food systems that conserve, restore and sustainable use of** ~~the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in situ increasing the productivity and increase~~ **resilience, while supporting farmer native seed systems and protecting the rights of small-scale food producers, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women, pastoralists and fishers, and ensuring their secure land, water and sea tenure of these production systems.**

Brazil: ~~Ensure all areas under~~ **Increase sustainable** agriculture, aquaculture and forestry ~~by are managed~~ sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~increasing~~ **improving** the productivity and resilience of these production systems **and allocating at least 20% of holding areas for native or diverse vegetation.**

Colombia: Ensure ~~all that~~ areas ~~under~~ **suitable for** agriculture, aquaculture, **livestock** and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, **agricultural reconversion and landscape approaches**, increasing ~~the ecosystem integrity, sustainable~~ productivity and resilience of these production systems

Cote d'Ivoire: ~~Ensure all areas under~~ **Increase the amount of goods from** agriculture, aquaculture and forestry **proportionally to the needs of the populations while the sustainable productivity and resilience of those** ~~are managed sustainably, through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems~~ **are maintained or were appropriate enhanced.**

Ecuador: ~~Ensure all areas under~~ **Promote the sustainable management of x% of** agriculture, aquaculture and forestry **areas are managed sustainably**, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing ~~the productivity and~~ resilience of these production systems.

European Union and its member States: Ensure **that** all areas under agriculture, **fisheries**, aquaculture, forestry **[and other uses]** are managed sustainably **and legally, increasing the resilience of these production systems**, in particular through the conservation, **restoration** and sustainable use of biodiversity,

inter alia by protecting pollinators and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that [X] per cent of agricultural land is managed under agroecology or other biodiversity friendly practices increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Ethiopia: Ensure all ~~areas under agriculture~~ **agroecosystems, fisheries**, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems

Guatemala: Ensure ~~all~~ **at least (xx%)** areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the **mainstreaming** ~~conservation and sustainable use~~ of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Guatemala Option 2: **Promote** ~~Ensure that~~ all areas dedicated to agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed in a sustainable way, in particular through the **mainstreaming**, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

India: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, **fisheries** and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems, **reducing post-harvest losses and promoting recovery of pollinators and soil fertility.**

Iran (Islamic Republic of): **Promote farmers and local communities' knowledge and actions and ensure** all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **extension/rural advisory services**, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Lebanon: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, **fisheries** and forestry are managed sustainably, ~~through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity~~, **contributing to biodiversity conservation, in particular through integrated land use systems**, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems

Malaysia: Ensure ~~all~~ areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through **good agriculture practices, certifications, providing incentives for adoption of eco-friendly technologies**, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems

Malawi: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ~~in particular through the~~ **appropriate their resilience and productivity, and where appropriate, enhanced in a sustainable manner thereby contributing to the restoration**, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.~~

Mexico: ~~Ensure all~~ **x %** areas under agriculture, aquaculture, **fisheries** and forestry are managed ~~sustainably through the taking in to account~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~increasing the productivity~~ **under an environmental responsibility approach** and resilience of these production systems, **with respect to the indigenous peoples and local communities and its territories, in particular about their native and resilient seed.**

Micronesia (Federated States of): **Transform food systems ensuring they contribute to biodiversity, human and planetary health and food security for current and future generations and ensure** all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, **fisheries** and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and **reduction of post-harvest loss** increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Namibia: Ensure all **productive** ~~areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry~~ are **sustainably managed using participatory ecosystem approaches** ~~managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and~~

sustainable use of biodiversity, and are being actively restored, increasing their long-term the productivity and resilience, as well as their role in ecosystem integrity and connectivity of these production systems.

New Zealand: Ensure all areas under agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems **and helping improve ecosystems.**

Peru: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, livestock and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **and agrobiodiversity, in the framework of ecosystem approach**, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

South Africa: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components biodiversity, and increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Switzerland: ~~Ensure all areas under~~ **Increase globally by [50%]** agriculture, aquaculture and forestry **productive areas under sustainable management practices ensuring** ~~are managed sustainably, through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems such as agroecological and other innovative approaches.~~

United Arab Emirates: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ~~in particular through the conservation to conserve biodiversity and its sustainable use of biodiversity,~~ increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems **to combat climate change.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ~~through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,~~ **conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services and increasing securing** the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

United States of America: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, **including the retirement and restoration of marginal and unproductive agricultural lands,** ~~in particular~~ through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Birdlife International: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably **for biodiversity** through ~~in particular~~ [the] conservation and sustainable use [of biodiversity], increasing **resilience and securing** the productivity of these production systems.

Conservation International: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation, ~~and~~ sustainable use, **and/or restoration** of biodiversity **and 100% of the ecosystems most important for providing ecosystem services**, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Friends of the Earth International: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are ~~managed~~ **cultivated** sustainably, ~~in particular~~ **particularly through the conservation and sustainable use** of biodiversity, ~~increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems~~ **agroecological approaches and indigenous food systems that generate positive interactions with biodiversity, while phasing out all unsustainable production forms, such as systems based on monoculture production and on agrochemical and excessive natural fertiliser inputs.**

GYBN: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, **and other managed ecosystems**, are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **and the**

promotion of sustainable traditional management systems and agroecological practices, increasing the ~~productivity and~~ resilience of these production systems.

GFC: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are ~~managed~~ **governed sustainably** in particular ~~through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity~~ **a rights-based, equitable, gender just and sustainable manner** increasing the ~~productivity and~~ resilience of these production systems.

Wilfried Laurier Center: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably **to ensure human and ecological rights**, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **including agrobiodiversity** to increase the ~~productivity and~~ resilience of these production systems **through indigenous, traditional and local varieties**.

WWF: Transform food systems, ensuring they contribute to biodiversity, human and planetary health and food security and nutrition, for current and future generations, and ~~Ensure~~ all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, ~~in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity~~, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems, **notably by applying agroecology and ecosystem approach to fisheries, halving post-harvest losses as well as protecting and promoting the recovery of pollinators and organisms critical for soils fertility**.

Target 11

Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Strengthen and restore] [[Take actions to] Maintain [and enhance]] [the provision of [[nature's] contributions] [to all people] [of ecosystems] [related [to]] [natural] ecosystems, and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, ensuring biodiversity's continued] [the provision of ecosystem services related to the] [ecosystem services, such as climate change adaptation and mitigation][the natural functioning of ecosystems in the provision of services including]] [[and] ecosystem services [through nature-based solutions and the ecosystem based approach, including services related to health, livelihoods and well-being] [, in particular] [related [to]] [climate change adaptation and mitigation,][, including] [the] regulation of [climate,] air [and land] quality, [quality and quantity] of [[safeguarding] water [security]] [, contributions to human, animal and ecosystem health] [and soil [system] [fertility]], [and [to] [ensuring [protection]] [resilience] from] [the impacts of climate change] [disaster risks for the planet and people, in particular women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities and the most vulnerable] [protection of soil from contamination and sediments] [[other] hazards [, including zoonotic diseases] and [from] extreme events][, in 50% of regions where these critical ecosystem services have been degraded, and maintain and enhance these services in all areas, for the well-being of]] [[for] [all] people [, including future generations] especially the most vulnerable [through the conservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration of the ecosystems which are the most important for delivering these contributions]][, especially [through] [using] [the conservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions] [biodiversity-inclusive] nature-based solutions [with social and environmental safeguards] and ecosystem-based approaches [to deliver multiple benefits]][, taking account health of ecosystems][take action to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through Nature based solutions with safeguards for biodiversity, applying ecosystem-based approaches.]

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to **ecosystem services, in particular** regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events ~~for all people~~.

Bhutan: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air **and land** quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Maintain and enhance ~~nature's contributions to~~ **natural ecosystems, and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, ensuring biodiversity's continued** regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people **especially the most vulnerable**.

Brazil: Maintain and enhance ~~nature's contributions to~~ **the provision of ecosystem services related to the** regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

Colombia: Maintain and enhance **the provision of nature's contributions and ecosystem services through nature-based solutions and the ecosystem-based approach, including services related to health, livelihoods and well-being,** ~~to~~ regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from **disaster risks for the planet and people, in particular women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities and the most vulnerable** ~~hazards and extreme events for all people~~.

Cote d'Ivoire: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water **and soil**, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

Ethiopia: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and **protection of soil from contamination and sediments** hazards and extreme events for all people.

European Union and its member States: Maintain and enhance **ecosystem services, such as** ~~nature's contributions to~~ **climate change adaptation and mitigation, the** regulation of **climate**, air quality, quality and quantity of water, **contributions to human, animal and ecosystem health** and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people, **especially through nature-based solutions [with social and environmental safeguards] and ecosystem-based approaches**.

Guatemala: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, ~~and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people~~.

Israel: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and **to** protection from hazards, **including zoonotic diseases**, and **from** extreme events, for all people.

Jamaica: Maintain and enhance **the natural functioning of ecosystems in the provision of services including** ~~nature's contributions to~~ regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and **resilience** ~~protection~~ from **the impacts of climate change, other** hazards and extreme events for all people.

Lebanon: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions **related to the** regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people **especially the most vulnerable, through the conservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration of the ecosystems which are the most important for delivering these contributions**.

Mexico: *We consider this target it's somehow duplicated with T9, so we would like to suggest to merge targets 9 and 11 in order to have just one target in relation to the maintenance of ecosystem services to ensure the provision of ecosystem services.*

New Zealand: ~~Maintain and enhance~~ **Strengthen and restore** nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events, **in 50% of regions**

where these critical ecosystem services have been degraded, and maintain and enhance these services in all areas, for the well-being of all people.

Norway: Take action to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through Nature based solutions with safeguards for biodiversity, applying ecosystem-based approaches.

Peru: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people, **taking account health of ecosystems.**

South Africa: Maintain and enhance nature's the contributions **of ecosystems** to the regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, **and the soil system** ~~protection from hazards and extreme events for all people~~

Switzerland: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, ~~quality and quantity of~~ water **and soil fertility**, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Take actions to maintain and enhance nature's contributions to **all people, including** regulation of air quality, **safeguarding** ~~quality and quantity of water security~~, and **ensuring** protection from hazards and extreme events, **using nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches to deliver multiple benefits** ~~for all people.~~

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Birdlife International: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people **through biodiversity-inclusive nature-based solutions.**

Conservation International: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people **through the conservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration of 100 per cent of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions.**

GYBN: Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air **and soil**, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all, ~~people~~ **including future generations.**

Target 12

Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Address drivers of zoonotic outbreaks and land-use change as well as] [Address drivers of zoonotic diseases spillover (high-risk trade and consumption of wildlife, and unsustainable food production systems, such as large-scale livestock farming, including of species still found in the wild, and habitat fragmentation through conversion of land for agriculture) and apply, at all levels, a strengthen One Health approach, uniting human, animal and environmental health, to prevent future pandemics as well as] [Preserve, and where possible] [Increase] [and sustain][and plan] [Develop and maintain] [mainstreaming for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban and spatial planning, governance and development to achieve sustainable and resilient cities] [the area [and quality][and connectivity] of , [ecological connectivity] [and management of] [[and] access to [green and blue spaces], and benefits from [these spaces]]] [surface of] [biodiverse] [green and blue [spaces]][areas and infrastructures with ecosystem approach and ecological connectivity, allowing equitable]] [and infrastructure,] [with biodiversity safeguards] [for public use as a contribution to] [including agroecological urban agriculture] [in urban areas that contribute to biodiversity and the

ecosystem services it generates in addition to] [and strengthen the one health approach uniting human, animal and environment], [for [enhancing biodiversity and improving] [both] human [and nature] health [,learning] [, food security, secure livelihoods, reunite peoples with Mother Earth,] and well-being[/living well]] [and social cultural and human development] [and enhanced biodiversity] [especially] [of people living] [for all] in [urban [areas] and other densely [populated]]~~[[disadvantaged]~~ areas [human settlements in urban-regional contexts] [to at least [X] per cent of their total area and enhance [biodiversity friendly] access to these areas, thereby contributing to biodiversity, ecological connectivity, human health and well-being] [while ensuring equitable and safe access to all with strict protection of the remaining intact and wilderness areas] [promoting the conservation of the native biological diversity of these areas] [ensuring all people have access within 20 minutes' walk to such spaces, and enhance connection to nature by restoring local biodiversity values, for human health and well-being]] taking into account marginalized areas and social groups].

Alt 1: Increase mainstreaming for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban and spatial planning, governance and development to achieve sustainable and resilient cities, urban areas and other human settlements in urban-regional contexts.

Bis 1. Implement One Health approaches, focusing especially on the risks of the emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases, to avoid or reduce risks to the health of humans, wild and domesticated species, and ecosystems.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Bhutan: Increase the area of access to, and benefits from green and blue space **and strengthen the One Health approach uniting human, animal and environment** for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, **including agroecological urban agriculture for both human and nature health, food security, secure livelihoods, reunite peoples with Mother Earth,** and well-being /living well in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Colombia: Increase **mainstreaming for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban and spatial planning, governance and development to achieve sustainable and resilient cities,** ~~the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other~~ **human settlements in urban-regional contexts densely populated areas.**

Costa Rica: Increase the ~~area of, access to, and benefits from~~ **surface of green and blue spaces in urban areas that contribute to biodiversity and the ecosystem services it generates in addition to** ~~for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.~~

Cote d'Ivoire: ~~Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from~~ **Develop and maintain green and blue spaces for public use as a contribution to,** ~~for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.~~ **While ensuring equitable and safe access to all with strict protection of the remaining intact and wilderness areas.**

Ecuador: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from ~~green and blue~~ **natural** spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Ethiopia: Increase the area of, **ecological connectivity and management of,** access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

European Union and its member States: Increase the area of, ~~access to, and benefits from~~ green and blue spaces ~~for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas~~ **to at least [X] per cent of their total area and enhance [biodiversity friendly] access to these areas, thereby contributing to biodiversity, ecological connectivity, human health and well-being.**

Guatemala: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas, **promoting the conservation of the native biological diversity of these areas.**

India: Address drivers of zoonotic outbreaks and land-use change as well as increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Jamaica: Preserve, and where possible, increase the area and management of, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Japan: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces with biodiversity safeguard, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Mexico: Increase the area quality, quantity and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for the benefit of human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas, **promoting the conservation of native biodiversity.**

New Zealand: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, ~~for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas,~~ **ensuring all people have access within 20 minutes' walk to such spaces, and enhance connection to nature by restoring local biodiversity values, for human health and well-being.**

Norway: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces and infrastructure, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated.

United Arab Emirates: Increase and sustain the area of green and blue spaces, access to, and benefits from these spaces ~~green and blue spaces,~~ for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Increase the area, and quality of and access to, ~~and benefits from green and blue spaces and infrastructure, for enhancing biodiversity and improving human health and well-being, especially of people living in urban and other densely populated disadvantaged areas.~~

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Birdlife International: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from **biodiverse** green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

CBD Women: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health, **learning,** and well-being and **enhanced biodiversity** in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

FARN: Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health, **learning,** and well-being and **enhanced biodiversity** in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

GYBN: Increase the area **quality and connectivity** of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health, **learning,** well-being, and **enhanced biodiversity, especially** in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

IUNCBD: Increase the area of **and plan green and blue areas spaces and infrastructures with ecosystem approach and ecological connectivity, allowing equitable access and benefits for human health, well-being, and social cultural and human development** in urban areas and other densely populated areas, **taking into account marginalized areas and social groups.**

WWF: Address drivers of zoonotic diseases spillover (high-risk trade and consumption of wildlife, and unsustainable food production systems, such as large-scale livestock farming, including of species still found in the wild, and habitat fragmentation through conversion of land for agriculture) and

apply, at all levels, a strengthened One Health approach, uniting human, animal and environmental health, to prevent future pandemics as well as increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being for all in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Target 13

Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Take and][Develop and][Establish and] [Implement] [Ensure that access and benefit-sharing] measures [and mechanisms] at [global level] [all] [globally] [the] global, [regional and subregional] [and national levels [[as][where] appropriate] [established and implemented] [and in all countries] [including regulations, policy measures, administrative arrangements and capacity-building and monitoring mechanisms] [are effective in facilitating] [to facilitate] [and regulate] [appropriate and legal] [access to genetic resources] [tangible and intangible] [any form of] [genetic resources] [in all forms] [biological resources] [and digital sequence information on genetic resources] [digital sequence information on genetic resources and [if applicable] associated traditional knowledge] [, ensuring] [and] to [ensure] [promote] [the effective application of access and benefit-sharing frameworks and rules, in line with the Convention, encouraging all Parties to ratify the Nagoya Protocol and other relevant international access and benefit-sharing agreements] and increase the fair and equitable sharing of benefits [particularly to indigenous peoples and local communities] [where applicable, with the rightful providers in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Article 5 of the Nagoya Protocol] arising from the [use] utilization of [any form of] [all biodiversity/biological resources] [biological resources], genetic resources, [digital sequence information on genetic resources] [including digital sequence information] [derivatives] [ecosystem services] and [as relevant, [of]] [associated] traditional knowledge [and, as appropriate, of associated traditional knowledge[utilization of traditional knowledge associated with] associated with genetic resources] [digital sequence information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, including through the creation of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism funded by a 1% levy on retail sales in developed countries of all products derived from biodiversity] [so as to promote scientific research and innovation to advance the sustainable use of genetic resources, biodiversity conservation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals [including] whether or not through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent] [in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol] [including by appropriate access to genetic resources, subject to] [[including] [through] mutually agreed terms and [free] [with free] prior [and] informed consent] [[including through mutually agreed terms] and prior and informed consent and through mutually agreed terms] [where relevant] [depending on national measures] [and including by easy, standardized and cost-effective procedures] [of traditional knowledge holders and through mutually agreed terms, and based on the unrestricted respect for human rights] [in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol] [and the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international instruments] [the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant multilateral agreements] [in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments] [and a consensus on policy option of access to and benefit-sharing of digital sequence information has been reached and implemented at the global level].

Bis 1: Establish and implement a mechanism to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Bis 2. Increase the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, proportionally to the growth rate of the economic sectors most reliant on the access and use of genetic resources, to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and establish and implement a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Ter 2: Ensure, plan and support the development of the educational, scientific, technological and trade capacity of developing countries and, as appropriate, of indigenous peoples and local communities, for access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and eliminate the barriers that limit such development.

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

African region: Establish and implement measures at global and national levels in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of all biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources and, as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and free prior informed and consent in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international instruments.

Argentina: Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization use of genetic resources. And as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, particularly to indigenous peoples and local communities arising from the use of genetic resources, including digital sequence information and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including by appropriate access to genetic resources, subject to through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Brazil: Implement measures at global level and in all countries, including regulations, policy measures, administrative arrangements and capacity-building and monitoring mechanisms, to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the effective application of access and benefit-sharing frameworks and rules, in line with the Convention, encouraging all Parties to ratify the Nagoya Protocol and other relevant international access and benefit-sharing agreements the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent

China: Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to any form of genetic resources, and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of any form of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent and a consensus on policy option of access to and benefit-sharing of digital sequence information has been reached and implemented at the global level.

Colombia: Implement measures at the global and national levels and in all countries to facilitate appropriate and legal access to genetic resources and to ensure and increase the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, derivatives, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Costa Rica: Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, **derivates and digital sequence information on genetic resources** and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Cote d'Ivoire: ~~Take and~~ implement measures ~~at global level and~~ in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources **and digital sequence information on genetic resources** and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, **digital sequence information on genetic resources** and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, **in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.** ~~Including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.~~

Ecuador: Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and **if applicable, of associated traditional knowledge, ensuring** ~~to ensure~~ the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from ~~its the use of genetic resources~~ through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Ethiopia: Implement measures at global **regional and subregional** levels and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and, **if applicable, of associated traditional knowledge, to ensure ensuring** the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from ~~the its use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including~~ through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

European Union and its member States: Implement measures at global, **regional and national** level ~~and in all countries~~ to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and ~~as relevant of~~, associated traditional knowledge, [including through mutually agreed terms and prior informed consent], **and including by easy, standardized and cost-effective procedures.**

India: **Establish and** implement measures at global level and national level in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources **in all forms** and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and ~~as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through~~ **with free prior and informed consent and including** through mutually agreed terms.

Japan: Implement measures ~~at global level and~~ in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, ~~including~~ through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Mexico: Implement legal measures at **all levels** ~~global level and, at~~ in all countries, to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources and ~~as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and with free, prior and informed consent of traditional knowledge holders and through mutually agreed terms, and based on the unrestricted respect for human rights.~~

Namibia: Implement measures at global level and in all countries ~~to facilitate access to genetic resources and~~ to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, **digital sequence information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, including through the creation of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism funded by a 1% levy on retail sales in developed countries of all products derived from biodiversity** and, ~~as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent~~

Norway: Implement relevant measures at global, **regional and national levels** ~~level and in all countries~~ to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ~~ensure~~ **promote** the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and, ~~as relevant~~ **appropriate**, of associated traditional knowledge

~~associated with genetic resources including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.~~

Peru: Implement measures **and mechanisms** at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, as appropriate, ~~including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.~~

Republic of Korea: Implement measures at global, **regional and national levels**, ~~and in all countries as appropriate~~, to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising ~~out of the utilization of from the use of~~ genetic resources, and associated traditional knowledge, **where applicable, with the rightful providers in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention and Article 5 of the Nagoya Protocol** ~~including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.~~

South Africa: ~~Implement~~ measures at global **and national level established and implemented** in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources, **biological resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge** ~~and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, biological resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant multilateral agreements. Including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.~~

Switzerland: Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of ~~associated~~ traditional knowledge **associated with genetic resources**, ~~including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments.~~

United Arab Emirates: **Develop and** implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Implement measures at a global **and national level where appropriate**, ~~and in all countries~~ to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of ~~associated~~ traditional knowledge **associated with genetic resources**, including through mutually agreed terms and prior informed consent **where relevant**.

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

United States of America: Implement measures at ~~global level and in all countries~~ **national and international levels / internationally and domestically** and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

ICC: ~~Implement~~ **Ensure that access and benefit-sharing** measures at global level and in all countries ~~are effective in to facilitate~~ **in ensuring** access to genetic resources and ~~to~~ **in ensuring** the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, **so as to promote scientific research and innovation to advance the sustainable use of genetic resources, biodiversity conservation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals** ~~including whether or not~~ through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

IIFB: Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, **biological**

resources, ecosystem services, derivatives, digital sequence information and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and **free**, prior and informed consent.

GYBN: Implement measures **at all levels** ~~global levels~~ and in all countries to facilitate **and regulate** access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of **tangible and intangible** genetic resources, **derivatives, biological resources, ecosystem services**, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and with **free**, prior and informed consent **of indigenous peoples and local communities**.

IUNCBD: (New Target) **ensure, plan and support the development of the educational, scientific, technological and trade capacity of developing countries and, as appropriate, of indigenous peoples and local communities, for access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and eliminate the barriers that limit such development.**

NEW TARGET PROPOSALS FROM PARTIES

Argentina: Proposes two new targets:

Additional target: Implement measures at global level and in all countries ~~to facilitate access to genetic resources to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated~~ **utilization of traditional knowledge associated with** genetic resources, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Additional target2: Establish and implement a mechanism to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Brazil: proposes a new target:

Target 13bis. Increase the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, proportionally to the growth rate of the economic sectors most reliant on the access and use of genetic resources, to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and establish and implement a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Switzerland: As an alternative, Switzerland prefers to combine both target 5 and target 9 in new target 9~~alt~~ as follows: Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing.

New Target 9~~alt~~ (targets 5 and 9 combined): **Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities is protected to enhance benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Implement One Health approaches, focusing especially on the risks of the emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases, to avoid or reduce risks to the health of humans, wild and domesticated species, and ecosystems.

PART B – CO-LEADS REFLECTIONS

1. Participants in the contact group discussed targets 9-13 on meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing. The textual submissions from Parties, other Governments and observers can be found in part A above.

2. There was general support for the need for targets reflecting the two objectives of the Convention regarding sustainable use and access and benefit-sharing within the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. However, some Parties also noted the need for coherence across the framework and for targets to be SMART and add value to the achievement of the global biodiversity framework without duplication. There were specific comments related to either more clearly delineative or merging targets 5 and 9 or targets 8 and 11. Some Parties also noted that further consideration should be given to the issues of health and zoonotic diseases and their placement in the framework in a coherent way.

3. During the discussion on this set of targets, many Parties expressed the need to complement these targets with the monitoring framework which could be used to inform quantitative elements and assess progress. Many Parties also noted the need to update the glossary. In this context, there were some suggestions related to the need to continue work on the monitoring framework and the glossary to further align with the targets before the next session.

4. Many Parties made specific suggestions related to terms which could be included in the glossary, for example, the terms “vulnerable people”, “ecosystem-based approaches” and “nature-based solutions” were highlighted by some Parties.

5. The importance of equity for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, most vulnerable peoples and across generations was highlighted by a number of Parties. In the context of this set of targets several Parties noted the need to streamline the text across the targets and to reduce duplication. In some cases, some Parties added to lists of services, benefits, ecosystem types, people groups and other lists to make them more comprehensive whereas other Parties proposed the elimination of such lists to avoid exclusion (e.g., in target 9 some Parties suggested deleting the list of specific services and benefits while other Parties added to the list of benefits).

6. The following provides a summary of the discussions in the contact group on individual targets:

(a) On target 9, Parties expressed support for the general concepts in this target, including: ensuring the sustainable management and use of wild or native species; ensuring that these continue to provide benefits and services for people especially for those in vulnerable situations; the need for enhanced equitable governance, conservation and sustainable management of species; and the need to safeguard sustainable customary use of biodiversity and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, consistent with national commitments and the Global Plan of Action on Sustainable Customary Use. This target contains several elements that gained support and could be reformulated to achieve a better balance between sustainable use and the benefits derived from sustainable use;

(b) Many Parties supported the retention of the target with amendments. Some Parties would like to merge targets 5 and 9 while other Parties feel that these should be maintained as separate targets with target 5 focused on sustainable management and target 9 focused on sustainable use;

(c) On target 10, while there was a lot of support for this target that addresses sustainable production systems there were many textual suggestions from Parties that had substantial changes to the original text. This has created a situation where there is a lack of convergence on the wording of the target, even while there are areas of convergence on several of the concepts contained within it. Key aspects to be addressed are: the scope (whether to include fisheries or not); focus (on increasing productivity and/or long-term sustainability); level of ambition (all, a percent of, or unspecified amount of production systems) and whether to include detail or examples on types on management approaches to be considered. These points were also linked to measurability and availability of suitable indicators;

(d) On target 11 many Parties expressed support for a target to maintain and enhance, or strengthen and restore, ecosystems that provide societal benefits. Some Parties supported the term “nature’s contributions” and others preferred the term “ecosystem services”. Many Parties supported the need to include services related to the regulation of air quality, quality and quantity water, and reduction in hazards. Some Parties proposed adding other aspects relating to soil quality and other services such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, reduction in risks to human health (either in this target or in another place in the global biodiversity framework). The importance of equity for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, most vulnerable peoples and across generations was highlighted by a number of Parties. Some Parties expressed the term nature-based solutions should be re-instated in this target and in the glossary while other Parties expressed opposition to the use of some terms, including nature-based solutions which they said was outside the scope of the Convention;

(e) On target 12, there was general support for including maintaining or enhancing the extent and quality of green and blue spaces in a way that enhances biodiversity and benefits to people. Some Parties were in support of the inclusion of the need to increase benefits related to access to these areas, while other Parties were of the view that this issue was outside scope of the Convention. Some Parties proposed including a reference to infrastructure. However, some Parties expressed that increasing the area of green and blue space may not be possible in some areas, but stressed the need for the preservation/maintenance of existing areas. Some voiced the need to develop, plan and manage green and blue spaces as the priority for the target. Additionally, some Parties made reference to the One Health approach and the link with zoonotic diseases and one Party proposed a target 12*bis* to capture this issue;

(f) On target 13, there was general agreement from Parties on the importance of having a target that captures one of the three pillars of the Convention. Some Parties stressed the need to have one or two additional targets focused on access and benefit-sharing to achieve more balance in the global biodiversity framework and made some specific proposals. Some Parties proposed language to further align target 13 with the Nagoya Protocol and other relevant multilateral agreements while other Parties suggested broadening the language to ensure that all existing access and benefit-sharing mechanisms can be captured by the goal. Some Parties proposed including digital sequence information on genetic resources in the target. Parties expressed different views regarding the implementation of measures related to access to genetic resources at global, regional and/or national levels.

Annex IV

**REPORT BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 4 ON TARGETS 14 TO 21;
SECTIONS H TO K**

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

PART A – PROPOSALS

TARGETS 14 – 21

Part A of the present report of contact group 1 provides for each element (a) the original text considered by the contact group, (b) a composite text, and (c) a list of textual proposals submitted by Parties, other Governments and observers.

*For the composite text, new language is displayed in **bold**, and new language that is presented as an alternative text is in [**bold and brackets**]. Old language that is requested for deletion is in [brackets].*

*For the list of textual proposals submitted by Parties, other Governments and observers, the following notation is applied: new language is in **bold**, old language requested for deletion is ~~struck through~~. [Brackets] are used to indicate options that should be kept open.*

*In a few cases, proposals from Parties diverge greatly from the original text which renders it impracticable to integrate them into the composite text. Where applicable, they are listed fully in **bold** immediately below the composite text.*

Only proposals by observer and other Governments that received support have been included in the list of textual proposals and integrated into the composite texts.

In Part B, the co-leads have provided a summary of the discussions and their reflections on the elements discussed for each target, noting how they see the areas of convergence, divergence and those requiring further work.

Target 14

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

[By 2030 biodiversity values have been fully integrated] [Recognize biodiversity values as strategic elements of the economy] especially attention to biodiversity threats, and [Fully] [integrate] and institutionalize mainstream [them] [the [multiple][diverse] [the diverse values [intrinsic, instrumental and relational] of nature and nature's contributions to people held by different stakeholders][values of][the importance and values of] [biodiversity [values]] issues and commitments and safeguards, the three pillars of the Convention, and ecosystem services into governments' policies, strategies, regulations, programmes, [budgets],[budgeting] [budgeting processes], [development plans, foreign aid and investment] [planning, development processes], poverty reduction and food system strategies, frameworks, investments, public procurement, enhanced national accounts, metrics, and assessments of cultural, environmental, and social [social, cultural, gender and holistic] impacts and dependencies, and including strategic and regional environmental assessments at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy related to sustainable development in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure,

mining, including deep-sea mining, and energy, ~~[[ensuring]~~ by safeguards creating an enabling environment for private and financial sectors to address biodiversity-related risks and opportunities, ~~[promoting]~~ that ~~[all]~~ ~~[public and private]~~ ~~[relevant]~~ ~~[socioeconomic]~~ risk- related and non-risk related activities and ~~public and private~~ financial ~~[flows]~~~~[investments]~~ follow the mitigation hierarchy and are aligned with ~~[biodiversity]~~ ~~[goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework]~~~~[shared goals for biodiversity]~~~~[goals as far as possible and as appropriate, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations]~~ ~~[objectives]~~ ~~[objectives and considerations]~~ ~~[values]~~ ~~[[multiple values]~~ and rights, ~~[a nature-positive world and that all environmental laws and standards are effectively enforced]~~ ~~[considerations thereby ensuring the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and human rights]~~, in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and, models to achieve sustainable development] ~~[the sustainable use of biodiversity and enhancing the capacities of developing countries to access financial flows]~~ ~~[with preserving, restoring and enhancing biodiversity values]~~ by adopting measures to evaluate its effectiveness, and Parties use legal instruments to ensure that biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming mechanisms prevent impact on biodiversity from all public and private activities and contribute towards biodiversity conservation.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

Argentina: ~~Fully~~ integrate, biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ~~ensuring~~ **promoting** that all **relevant** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity ~~goals~~ **values**, **as far as possible and as appropriate, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

European Union and its member States: Fully integrate **values of biodiversity values and ecosystem services** into policies, regulations, **programmes**, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, **investments, public procurement**, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, **[in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, mining, including deep-sea mining, and energy],⁵** ensuring that all **public and private** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity **objectives values**.

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Editorial note: Square brackets in the compilation of textual proposals indicate that the text inside the brackets is still under consideration. It does not indicate a request for deletion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trinidad and Tobago:

Note: While desirable, the target appears unrealistic, particularly as developing countries are lacking baseline data and funding to value biodiversity and ecosystem services. The target should include aspects of valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services separate to the mainstreaming component. There should also be a suggested list of ecosystem services for this purpose, as it is unrealistic to value and integrate all ecosystem services, and then further attribute these to various components of biodiversity, followed by mainstreaming these into policies and other aspects of governance.

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

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES⁶

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

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

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

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)/ TEBTEBBA: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of **cultural** environmental **and social** impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

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

Target 15

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Adopt regulatory and voluntary measures to ensure that] [Legislate to require] [all] [a percentage of] [relevant] businesses and financial institutions [especially those with significant impact on biodiversity] [regardless of their size, sector, location, operational context, ownership and structure], [in particular large and transnational corporations] comply with rules and standards for environmental responsibility, fully integrate biodiversity values into decision-making, reduce biodiversity-related risks from and to business, and regularly assess, disclose and report on their dependencies and impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in all sourcing and supply chains, making the reports and underlying data available to the public, and preventing, offsetting, reducing and

⁶ Parties supported the proposals to be included for further consideration

eliminating negative impacts [at least by half] [and increase positive impacts] [contribute to environmental restoration], and apply the precautionary principle **to align all activities to a nature-positive economy, including through the framework of the Taskforce on Nature-Based Financial Disclosures**, reducing biodiversity-related risks **from and to business, and moving towards environmentally sound technologies and supporting a circular economy improving efficiency in resource use and extraction, including deep-sea mining, in accordance with environmental, health, social, human and labour rights, and other international standards and agreements, and ensuring that the use and disposal of natural resources are fully sustainable [and accepting responsibilities and obligations for how their activities and impacts on biodiversity, human rights and rights of Mother Earth], applying the precautionary principle.**

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

Australia: All businesses (~~public and private, large, medium and small~~) **across all sectors are supported to fully integrate biodiversity values into decision-making, and regularly** assess ~~and report~~ and **disclose** their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and ~~progressively~~ reduce negative impacts, ~~by at least half and increase positive impacts~~, moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

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

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

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

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

Colombia: **Increase the number / percentage of** ~~all business~~ (public and private, large, medium and small) **that** assess and report on their dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity, ~~from local to global~~, and progressively **offset, and** reduce negative impacts, ~~by at least half~~ and increase positive impacts, **in all sourcing**

and supply chains through sustainable patterns of production, improving efficiency in resource use and reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal, promoting circular economy practices together with government regulation.

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

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

Ethiopia: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their **level of dependency** and impacts on biodiversity **and ecosystem functioning**, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least ~~half~~ **75 per cent** and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

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

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

Note: The European Union and its member States are stressing the importance of applying the precautionary principle when implementing the global biodiversity framework. We are considering additional wording to reflect that in this Target explicitly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Senegal: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, **ecosystem services and ecological processes** from local to global, and ~~progressively reduce~~ **eliminate** negative impacts, ~~by at least half~~ and increase positive impacts, reducing

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

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

Trinidad and Tobago:

Note: “All business”, cannot and will not be able to report on the impacts on biodiversity, in such a short time. The effort can be made to target all of the businesses to educate them on the impacts of their activity on biodiversity. Further, it will be important to know their activities and as such know which will have negative impacts. We can aim at their sustainability.

By definition, “full sustainability of extraction” cannot be achieved. The target is also somewhat unrealistic with respect to the monitoring and reporting on biodiversity impacts, particularly for small businesses, especially in a pandemic and post-pandemic situation. Individuals and the vast majority of businesses, particularly in developing countries, do not have the capacity or training for this type of monitoring and reporting.

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

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

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

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

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

Target 16

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Establish effective regulatory frameworks and other measures to], [in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption] [E]nsure that [people] [all consumers] are aware of, encouraged, [and] enabled and incentivized to make responsible sustainable consumption choices and have access to [relevant] [accurate and verified] information, transformative education and sustainable alternatives to consumption and production patterns, taking into account [cultural [preferences] necessities and context] [[individual and national socioeconomic and cultural conditions consistent with the conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use]], and that all economic sectors communicate their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems when developing and providing products to people, to eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns and reduce [by at least half] [by 90 per cent] the [food] waste and, where relevant eliminate the overconsumption of biodiversity derived products, [including [of] food and other [materials] natural resources, [to ensure the welfare of humans, environment and animals] [to promote food security and the sustainable use of biomass resources], [for all peoples to live in harmony with Mother Earth] [and support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption], including by adopting policies and measures to incentivize the demand for more sustainable products and services and stimulate the large-scale adoption of a circular economy.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ecuador: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and ~~alternatives~~ **awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature**, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant, the overconsumption of food and other materials.

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

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

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

Guatemala: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account ~~cultural preferences~~ **individual and national**

socioeconomic and cultural conditions, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: the square brackets around the numerical value is a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.

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

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

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

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

Trinidad and Tobago:

Note: If the measurement in this target is the reduction of waste, then the driver of this cannot solely be the encouragement and enabling of people to make better choices. This target requires an additional governance component.

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

Target 17

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

Establish, **or maintain means to regulate**, strengthen capacity for **transfer, handling and use of products of modern biotechnology and carrying out science-based measures for risk assessment of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology**, and implement [biosafety] [legal, administrative and other] measures [in all countries] to **[guarantee the responsible and secure use of biotechnology, in order to]** [identify, prevent, [manage], [regulate] [or][and] control [the risks associated with the use and release of [living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology, including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques,] [biotechnology products] which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

taking also into account the risks to human health,] [potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity] [biotechnology on biodiversity associated with the use, handling, and transboundary movement of living modified organisms] [to reduce risk of impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning taking also into account the risks to human health,] [based on scientific evidence and traditional knowledge, as appropriate, [and socioeconomic systems,]] [taking into account socioeconomic [and cultural] considerations, especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous people and local communities] taking also into account socioeconomic considerations and implementing measures to ensure that the socio/economic and digital divide between developed and developing countries is not increased [reducing the risk of these impacts] [and strengthen capacity for and implement measures to promote awareness of the potential benefit of biotechnological innovation, develop beneficial biotechnological research activities for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and human health]] [and foster, advance and harbour potential positive impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health to achieve the objectives of the Convention] [and develop, manage and realize potentially beneficial applications of biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention], while establishing broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing of the most recent technological developments, ensuring liability and redress for damage, and taking into account the precautionary approach and restoring biodiversity once adverse effects occur, and obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of potentially affected indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to the release of any products of modern biotechnology into their lands, territories and waters, and in line with the precautionary principles and the rights of Mother Earth.*

*Noting that modern biotechnology makes intensive use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and that this target therefore requires a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

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

17.0.1 Indicator of measures in place to prevent, manage ~~and~~ or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity taking into account human health*

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

Brazil: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **science-based** measures ~~in all countries~~ for risk assessment of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology and implement measures to develop beneficial biotechnological research activities for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use

~~and human health to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.~~

Chile: Establish ~~or maintain means to regulate~~, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control **the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, based on scientific-evidence and traditional knowledge, as appropriate** ~~reducing the risk of these impacts.~~ **Colombia:** Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to **identify**, prevent, manage ~~or~~ **and** control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology **products** on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts **and restoring their effects on biodiversity once occurred, while also promoting positive impacts and benefits of biotechnology for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.**

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

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

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

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

European Union and its member States: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity ~~and~~ **taking also into account the risks to human health.**

Note: The European Union and its member States suggest that this target should be more ambitious and aims to avoid or minimize both the risk and intensity of negative impacts.

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

Indonesia:

Note: Proposes to elaborate the scope of biotechnology in the glossary which should not be limited to the Cartagena Protocol. The elaboration will be on the modern technology which includes synthetic biology, gene drive and gene editing.

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

Note: Malawi (on behalf of Africa) Insert footnote at the end of the target: 1) Noting that modern biotechnology makes intensive use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and that this

target therefore requires a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

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

Namibia:

Note: Proposes the following footnote at the end of the target: Noting that modern biotechnology makes intensive use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and that this target therefore requires a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

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

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **biosafety** measures ~~in all countries~~ to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of **living modified organisms resulting from** biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts, **and realize the benefits of biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention**.

PROPOSALS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

United States of America: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity **associated with the use, handling, and transboundary movement of living modified organisms and human health**, ~~reducing the risk of these impacts~~, **and develop, manage and deploy potentially advantageous applications of biotechnology on biodiversity**.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

ETC Group and EcoNexus: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement **legal, administrative and other** measures in all countries to **regulate**, prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of **modern biotechnology, including of synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques** on biodiversity and human health, **taking also into account socioeconomic considerations**, reducing the risk of these

impacts while establishing broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing of the most recent technological developments ensuring liability and redress for damage, and obtaining the free prior and informed consent of all potentially affected indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to the release and/or potential spread of any products of modern biotechnology into their lands, territories and waters.

Target 17bis: Establish and strengthen capacity for horizon scanning, assessment and monitoring of emerging technologies that may have an adverse impact on biodiversity, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits and implement legal, administrative and other measures to control these impacts in line with the precautionary principle and the rights-based approach.

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

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

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

Target 18

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

[Document, map, eliminate], [identify and measure] [by 2025] the incentives harmful to biodiversity and [redirect, repurpose, divest, reform], phase out, reduce, [or] [eliminate] all incentives and subsidies [harmful for biodiversity], taking into account national socioeconomic conditions as appropriate, in a globally [just], effective [and equitable] way, reducing [their annual amount] [until they are significantly transformed or eliminated by 2030] [with an absolute minimum of at least US\$500 billion per year] [by at least US\$ [500 billion] [6 trillion] per year,] [starting with] [including all of] [including by redirecting and repurposing all of] the most genuinely harmful subsidies, [and ensuring that positive incentives are scaled up] [and ensure that all direct and indirect incentives] [and that financial savings are channelled to support biodiversity prioritizing the stewardship by indigenous peoples and local communities, smallholders producers and women] [and penalize financial actors who cause biodiversity loss], [in a manner fully consistent with international obligations,] [and advance governance arrangements that empower local participants in decision-making, integrate local knowledge and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [avoiding trade-distortive policy measures with appropriate safeguards against market risks, including those that could increase costs for developing countries] and invite the financial sector to align accordingly, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, tax and public procurement policies are

either positive or neutral for biodiversity, and ensure that the use and ambition of positive incentives are scaled-up, taking into account the different conditions and priorities of each country.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

Costa Rica: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful to biological diversity, in a **fair and equitable manner, and quantifying the negative social and economic effects and generating compensation measures on these effects, in order to reduce them until they are significantly transformed or eliminated by 2030, considering at least US\$ 500,000 million a year**, ~~particularly those most harmful subsidies~~, **guarantee** that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, **and generate public fiscal, economic, regulatory incentives or private that promote the transition of economic activities towards positive effects, or at least neutral to biodiversity, considering the participation of the financial sector, private sector, organized civil society and local governments**.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: By [year], at the latest, (i) all incentives, including subsidies, known as harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts and thus make savings of at least US\$ 500 billion per year at the global level, (ii) existing incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either

positive or neutral for biodiversity, and (iii) only positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

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

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

European Union and its member States: Identify and measure by [2025] the incentives harmful to biodiversity and ~~Redirect, [repurpose, reform] 7 or eliminate~~ **or redirect all these** incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just [and equitable] way, reducing ~~them~~ **their annual amount** by at least [US\$ 500 billion] per year, **starting with** including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that **all** incentives, including public [and private] economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity **and that positive incentives are scaled up.**

Note: The terms [repurpose, reform] and [and equitable] may be redundant but the European Union and its member States are open to further discussion. The European Union and its member States consider it important to have numerical targets but continue to reflect on the actual figure in the context of the whole global biodiversity framework.

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

Note: Indonesia commits to carry out incentives to conserve biodiversity and reduce harmful subsidies, in support of the post-2020 target. However, given the fact that each country has different existing condition and priorities, Indonesia views that this target will undermine the socioeconomic pillars, in which developing countries strongly need to grow. In addition, criteria and definition of the scope of harmful subsidies are nowhere near to be agreed by the countries. There should be at least an inclusive and holistic scientific study to identify the concept of negative incentives and subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity, before we can move forward with this particular issue. Indonesia supports Norway and the United Kingdom to delete the financial cutting. It seeks clarification on how and why the US\$ 500 figure came about as well as who will be responsible for bearing the sum.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity, **taking into account the requirements of petro-economies.**

⁷ It is noted that the square brackets in this paragraph indicate that the European Union and its member States are still consulting on the bracketed texts. The same applies to the brackets in other textual proposals from the European Union and its member States.

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

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

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

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

Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.

Namibia: [Redirect, repurpose, reform or e] Eliminate incentives **and subsidies** harmful for biodiversity [, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least] **and redirect at least** US\$ 500 billion per year **from the eliminated incentives** [, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives,] **to actions, in particular by indigenous peoples and local communities, that** are [either] positive [or neutral] for biodiversity.

Note: will provide full rationale at face-to-face meeting, but in a nutshell failure on the Aichi target makes us sceptical about the commitment to implement this target and we would prefer to see a positive, ambitious and transformative target

New Zealand: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity, **and consistent with relevant international obligations**.

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

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

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

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

Trinidad and Tobago:

Note: “The most harmful subsidies” needs to be specified as this is open to interpretation. Furthermore, the responsibility of each Party should be identified with respect to the total reduction listed. Reducing negative incentives that are harmful to biodiversity by US\$ 500 billion a year is very ambitious. How was this amount derived at?

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

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

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

Target 19

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

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

and efficient easily accessible financial resources] to meet the needs for implementation of the global biodiversity framework [for biodiversity, prioritizing domestic resources, [[have increased to] increasing international financial flows to developing countries], by inter alia [enhancing][increasing [the annual amount of] [including an increase][by] [at least US\$ [10] [>10] [40] [X] [80] [100] [200 to 400] billion] [per year] and increasing X% per year]] [irrespective of any political and economic sanctions flows] [[in] [of] international grants and payments for ecosystem services [financial flows] equitably allocated] [and within] [address the needs of] [to] developing countries and indigenous peoples and local communities from developed countries and other donors, [ensuring direct availability of funds to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth,] [prioritizing public financial resources for developing countries, and ensuring that at least 50 per cent of the funds are channelled to countries through direct access modalities by financial entities of the Convention] [developing country Parties, in particular, the least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition], [and/or megadiverse countries] [with an emphasis on megadiverse countries and centres of origin] [through multilateral flows allocated to a Global Fund for Biodiversity under the provisions of Article 21,] [avoiding costs futures and] [requiring financial institutions and businesses to integrate biodiversity values into all financial decisions,] consistently [[increasing] as well as consistently [leveraging][engaging] [and scaling up] [private [funding][finance]], as appropriate, [and leveraging strategies to raise new and additional US\$ 300 billion to fill the financing gap, including new and additional Global Biodiversity Impact Funds and consumer based approaches for example 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization], [by adopting supportive policy and legal frameworks and incentives and providing concessional finance,] [to meet implementation needs, and fill the funding gap to achieve the framework's goals and targets and a global mobilization of at least US\$ 200 billion per year, and strengthen the creation of] [and]] [[increasing] domestic resource mobilization] [annually increase disincentives for practices harmful to biodiversity, [at all levels of government] [and enhanced effectiveness] [and mobilizing private finance], [creating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans,] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [including through,][[taking into account] the need to leverage private finance, support national biodiversity finance [planning][plans] or similar instruments, using financial resources effectively and efficiently, and synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals, and establish an impact global biodiversity fund to leveraging private finance and from other sources to meet the transformative change required for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework].

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

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, increase financial resources ~~from all sources to~~ at least US\$ 200-700 billion per year, ~~including through~~ new, additional and effective financial

resources, increasing by at least US\$ ~~XXX 40~~ billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, ~~leveraging private finance, and~~ increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, ~~and~~ strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

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

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

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

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

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

Target 19bis: ~~Ensure all Parties have adequate access to~~ **Strengthen** capacity-building, and technology transfer and scientific **and technical** cooperation, ~~to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework~~ **achieving a substantial increase in joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes, in order to make technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention available to all Parties, in**

particular developing countries, and strengthen human resources and scientific research capacities in all Parties for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Chile: Increase financial resources from all sources **at the global level** to at least ~~US\$ 200 billion~~ **1% of the global gross domestic product** per year, including new and additional, **as well as effective and efficient** financial resources, increasing by at least ~~X% US\$ 10 billion~~ per year international financial flows **allocated to** developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: the square brackets around the numerical value indicate a reservation (pending further consideration) and not a deletion.

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

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

Nigeria:

Note: Experts note that the true cost of addressing biodiversity loss will be between US\$ 700 billion and US\$ 1 trillion per year, or an increase of between US\$ 500 and 900 billion per year, the bulk of which should be directed from more developed consumer and high-demand countries to biodiversity rich middle- and lower-income countries. We therefore recommend that commitments in Target 19 be significantly more ambitious.

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

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

financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance **by adopting supportive policy and legal frameworks and incentives and providing concessional finance**, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, **creating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans**, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

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

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

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

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

Uganda:

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

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

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Increase financial resources from all sources [to at least US\$ 200 billion per year], including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Target 20

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

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

*Footnote: Noting that this target might be understood to include digital sequence information on genetic resources on genetic resources and therefore require a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources on genetic resources, including embodied traditional knowledge accessed via digital sequence information on genetic resources on genetic resources.

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

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Namibia: Add a footnote at the end of the target: Noting that this target might be understood to include digital sequence information on genetic resources and therefore require a comprehensive solution in the global biodiversity framework for access to and sharing benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including embodied traditional knowledge accessed via digital sequence information on genetic resources.

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

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

Uganda: Ensure that ~~measures are in place to enhance the capacity relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities~~ **for full and effective participation in their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making processes related to for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and respecting their rights over their lands, territories and resources by promoting awareness, education and research.**

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

Target 21

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

Strengthen platforms, policies, and processes in accordance with national circumstances, to ensure [equitable,] full, effective and meaningful participation [of all relevant stakeholders, including of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women, girls and youth] [of all stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities women and girls] and other stakeholders by guaranteeing the rights of access to information in all decision-making at all levels related to the

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

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

Colombia: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by **all sectors of society, especially for** indigenous peoples and local communities, ~~and respect~~ **respecting** their rights, **including those** over lands, territories, ~~and resources~~ **and traditional knowledge, contributing to solving socio-environmental conflicts,** as well as by women, girls, and youth, **in accordance with national circumstances.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Malawi: Ensure equitable participation **of all stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities women and girls** in decision-making related to biodiversity **conservation and sustainable use taking into accounts the rights of all.**

Mexico: Ensure ~~full, equitable~~ and effective participation **of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, youth, by guaranteeing the rights of access to information** in decision-making related

to biodiversity **at all levels**, ~~by indigenous peoples and local communities~~, and **recognize and secure** ~~respect their world views, values of nature and nature contributions to people as well as human rights in particular~~ rights over lands, territories and resources as well as ~~by women and girls, and youth~~.

Peru: **Strengthen platforms, policies, and processes in accordance with national circumstances**, to ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

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

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

Note: Some aspect of this target should be quantifiable.

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

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

Missionary Society of St. Columban: Recommends that the framework in general incorporate environmental human rights defenders as an important audience to learn from, consult with, support, defend. This amendment can be made specifically to target 21 and also to Section K, Subsection 21.A

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

NEW TARGET PROPOSALS

NEW TARGETS PROPOSED BY PARTIES

Costa Rica:

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

Switzerland:

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

NEW TARGETS PROPOSED BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity (IUNCBD)

Take measures in the education and scientific sectors ensuring that by 2030 biodiversity and cultural diversity-specialized and transdisciplinary curricula and science/policy studies are fully operationalized and supported at all the levels, including primary, secondary, higher education, and related capacity-building and research training programmes, taking into account: (a) the learning processes and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as citizen science; (b) the human rights to free, inclusive, equitable and quality education, with special regard to 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.

SECTIONS H – K

H. Implementation support mechanisms

Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.⁸

COMPOSITE TEXT

The effective implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets [will be [supported]] **[facilitated and enhanced] [requires implementation]** through support mechanisms [under the Convention on Biological Diversity] **and its protocols, commensurate with the ambition set out in the framework, and with the transformative changes required to reach such ambition. These include [including] the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, established baseline data/information, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review and the long-term action plan for mainstreaming of biodiversity, including by horizon scanning, assessment and monitoring, mainstreaming of biodiversity, programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, including the global action plan on customary sustainable use as well as through synergies with relevant mechanisms under other conventions at the regional and subregional levels and international processes, in line with Articles 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the Convention. Wherever possible and appropriate, implementation support mechanisms will be developed through integrated approaches that engage all relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes.**

⁸ This list will be updated when the elements are agreed.

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

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

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

- 1. Developing a national capacity-building and development plan;**
- 2. Integrating the plan in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;**
- 3. Integrating the needs for financial resources for this plan in their national biodiversity finance plan;**
- 4. Express the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the global biodiversity framework.**

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Developing a national capacity-building and development plan;
2. Integrating the plan in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
3. Integrating the needs for financial resources for this plan in their national biodiversity finance plan;
4. Express the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the global biodiversity framework.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity **and its protocols**, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, **mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review and the**

long-term action plan for mainstreaming of biodiversity, as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

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

H. ENABLING CONDITIONS

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

15. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration),⁹ intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

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

⁹ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*,¹⁰ including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

COMPOSITE TEXT

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

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

15bis. This would require Parties, at the very beginning of the implementation of the framework, to:

- (a) **Set up or strengthen representative and inclusive multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes on biodiversity, and other such mechanisms that bring together the public and private sectors and civil society and indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth, at all levels to ensure:**
 - (i) **Coordination, transparency and effectiveness for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and**
 - (ii) **The full and effective participation of all right holders in biodiversity-related decision-making and implementation that affects their livelihoods and resources;**
- (b) **Develop and then implement sector-specific and inclusive national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, the finance sector, health and other relevant sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains to transition to a sustainable, just and nature-positive circular economy that incorporates the value of biodiversity.**

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

¹⁰ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

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

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

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring [greater] gender equality and **the** empowerment of women and girls, **by mainstreaming and gender-responsive approaches**, reducing inequalities, [greater] full access to education, employing rights-based approaches **and ensuring, as appropriate, the rights of nature and of Mother Earth and strengthening the collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities]**, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity **and the information stated in the last report of the International Plant Protection Convention.**

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina:

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

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

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

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

Bolivia:

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

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

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

Colombia:

Paragraphs 15-16-17:

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

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

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

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

European Union and its member States:

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

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

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

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

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

Ethiopia:

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

Jamaica:

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

Mexico:

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

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

Morocco:

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, **and the information stated in the last report of the International Plant Protection Convention published recently**, including those not directly addressed by the goals and

targets of the framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

New Zealand:

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

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

Switzerland:

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

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

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

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity:

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

Birdlife International and WWF International:

17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches **including the right to a healthy environment**, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental

Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Or alternatively:

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

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS):

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

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB):

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

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

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands:

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

Regions4:

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

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

World Animal Protection (WAP):

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

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) on behalf of Business for Nature (B4N):

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

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

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

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) International:

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

15bis. This would require Parties, at the very beginning of the implementation of the framework, to:

- (a) **Set up or strengthen representative and inclusive multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes on biodiversity, and other such mechanisms that bring together the public and private sectors and civil society and indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth, at all levels to ensure:**
 - (i) **Coordination, transparency and effectiveness for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and**
 - (ii) **The full and effective participation of all right holders in biodiversity-related decision-making and implementation that affects their livelihoods and resources;**
- (b) **Develop and then implement sector-specific and inclusive national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, the finance sector, health and other relevant sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains to transition to a sustainable, just and nature-positive circular economy that incorporates the value of biodiversity.**

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

I. RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

17. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.¹¹ These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:

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

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

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

COMPOSITE TEXT

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

¹¹ Parties to the Convention would have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as set out in decision 15/--. This will be developed on the basis of discussions under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as reflected in CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

- (a) [Establishing national targets (as part of national **biodiversity** strategies and action plans and) **[Revising and updating) national biodiversity strategies and action plans** as contributions] [towards the achievement of **all the global goals and targets**] **[commensurate and aligned with the global targets]** **[including as appropriate commitments of Parties to relevant biodiversity-related agreements, in order to achieve synergies for national implementation]** in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and models to achieve sustainable development;
- (a) *bis* [by xx, translate this framework and its targets into relevant national and regional planning processes, including strengthened][Communicating revised or updated][Updating) national biodiversity strategies and action plans, [where needed] [and other relevant strategies and plans], [specifying how national efforts will contribute towards the achievement of the global goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework][to align with the global goals and targets][in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework][shortly after the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties][in line with guidance provided by decision 15/--)];
- (b) [Reporting][Communicating][through national reports][national reporting][on how][national efforts have contributed to the implementation towards][national targets and actions in NBSAPs relate to the achievement of][the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets][the goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework][on the implementation of [national targets] to review progress towards them], [using headline and other indicators and other relevant assessments][based on the adopted set of headline indicators and complemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and aligned, with other reporting processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals and biodiversity related multilateral environment agreement reporting by using the modular data reporting tool DaRT][through strengthened monitoring and reporting, including national reports], in particular the assessment to the support of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities, [to enable the collation of national targets] in relation to **all the global [action] goals and targets,** as needed, [and their **voluntary** adjustment **[and adjusting them as needed to achieve]** [to match][striving to achieve][the global goals and [action] targets][and, as necessary, the ratcheting up of ambition [implementation] and corresponding implementation efforts][as appropriate, according to countries' national reporting systems and planning systems][in accordance with national circumstances], in line with guidance in decision 15/--.
- (b) *bis*. Enabling a technical expert review of national reports submitted by each Party under paragraph (b) of this Article, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties;]
- (c) [[Enabling the] evaluation [review] of [national and] collective **[progress and barriers to]** **[towards the implementation of the [global] goals and]** [actions against] targets.]] [in particular the assessment to the support of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities];
- (d) [by xx,][Establishing a periodic global biodiversity stock take, to] [periodic][review] [assess the collective][of global ambition and] progress [in implementing this framework] [towards the objectives of the global biodiversity framework] in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, [considering all objectives of the Convention and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of the best available science, in line with guidance for the Global Biodiversity Stocktake adopted by the Conference of the Parties.] to be undertaken by future Conferences of the Parties based on the above information, including a mid-term and full-term review for the period to 2030.
- (e) Should the means of implementation especially support provided to developing countries be sufficient, further voluntary, Communicating [of] revised or updated NBSAPs [by Parties],

based on the outcome of the Global biodiversity Stocktake, [informed by the outcome of the GBSTs], allowing for increased national efforts towards the achievement of the global goals and targets in a nationally determined manner [ratcheting up of implementation]], could be considered.

[(e) by xx, ramp up the delivery of plans and actions at the national and regional level].

- (f) [Request the Conference of the Parties session after the full-term GBST for post-2020 global biodiversity framework to consider if it is necessary to] [Establishing a future-proof cyclical system consisting of the elements a-e] based on experiences achieved during the implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework.][This four-year cycle will repeat itself, with another review of progress by 2028 and another ramping up of plans and actions by 2030]

19. These mechanisms [include ratchet mechanism informed by science to ensure that the 2050 vision and 2030 mission are achieved] are aligned with [and, where appropriate, complimented by] national reporting under the Protocols and [integrated] **in synergy** with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals **to recognize and ensure synergies, co-benefits and trade-offs.**
20. [The development of additional and complimentary approaches is] **[Other] [non-Party] actors should be encouraged to [allow other actors to] contribute to the implementation of the framework through complementary [[and report on] commitments and actions] including indigenous peoples and local communities reporting and review through community-based monitoring information systems and local biodiversity outlooks [and report thereon]. through the national reporting process on commitments, through the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People.**
21. **Developing and implementing national, regional and global targets and action plans for non-state actors, including all productive sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains.**

^[1] Taking into account paragraphs 2 and 7 of the recommendation from the second meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, this list will be updated when elements relevant to SBI-3 recommendations on resource mobilization, capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation are agreed.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina:

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review **in line with Articles 6 and 26 of the Convention.** These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, **as detailed in decision 15/-- (relevant decision) by:**

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

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

~~(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.~~

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

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):

(a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets **in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and models to achieve sustainable development**;

(b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets, **as appropriate, according to countries' national reporting systems and planning systems**;

(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets, **in particular the assessment to the support of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities**.

China:

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

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

(b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their **voluntary** adjustment ~~to match~~ **striving to achieve** the global action targets;

(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.

(e) [*Alternative to Norwegian proposal, and to be discussed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting*] **Should the means of implementation especially support provided to developing countries be sufficient, further voluntary communicating of revised or updated NBSAPs by Parties, informed by the outcome of the GBSTs, could be considered.**

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

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

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

^[1] Parties to the Convention would have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as set out in decision 15/-. This will be developed on the basis of discussions under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as reflected in CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

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

Text suggestion: **Taking into account paragraphs 2 and 7 in the recommendation from the second meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, this list will be updated when elements the relevant SBI-3 recommendations on resource mobilization, capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation are agreed.**

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

European Union and its member States:

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

(a) *bis*. Updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other relevant strategies and plans, in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework shortly after the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

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

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

(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets **through strengthened monitoring and reporting, including national reports, and, as necessary, the ratcheting up of ambition and corresponding implementation efforts.**

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

Jamaica:

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

Japan: Japan also sees the NBSAPS and national reports as the main and important mechanisms of the Convention, as Australia expressed in the chat and therefore supports the text proposals in the non-paper by the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland.

Textual suggestions:

18.

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

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

(c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.

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

Mexico:

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

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

Norway:

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

(a) Communicating revised or updated NBSAPs specifying how national efforts will contribute towards the achievement of the global goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework in line with guidance provided by decision 15/-- ;

(b) Communicating through national reports, how national efforts have contributed to the implementation towards the goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework, in line with guidance in decision 15/--;

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

(d) Establishing a periodic global biodiversity stock take, to assess the collective progress towards the objectives of the global biodiversity framework in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering all objectives of the Convention and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of the best available science, in line with guidance for the Global Biodiversity Stocktake adopted by the Conference of the Parties;

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

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

Peru:

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

Switzerland:

18.

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

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

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Capitals Coalition/Business for Nature:

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

Additional paragraphs for section J: Developing and implementing national, regional and global targets and action plans for non-state actors, including all productive sectors and their national and trans-national supply chains.

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

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

BirdLife International, ClientEarth, Friend of the Earth Europe (FOE) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF):

18.

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

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB):

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, **including community-based monitoring information systems and follow-up**, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, **with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders**. These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:

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

NON-TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

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

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS): Paragraph 18 provides the best opportunity to achieve synergies for national implementation of the various biodiversity related agreements. It could be improved by calling for NBSAPs to include commitments of Parties to all relevant biodiversity-related agreements.

J. OUTREACH, AWARENESS AND UPTAKE

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

- (a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;
- (c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.

COMPOSITE TEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina:

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

Bolivia:

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

Colombia:

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

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

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

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

Ecuador:

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

Ethiopia:

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

European Union and its member States:

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

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

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

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

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

Jamaica:

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

Mexico:

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

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN):

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

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB):

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

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

University of Cambridge Conservation Leaders Alumni Network (UCCLAN):

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

PART B - REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE CO-LEADS

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

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

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

Several Parties highlighted the importance of keeping the targets focused and concise. Many Parties however suggested inclusion of additional elements which in their totality create a trade-off between a finer granularity and the expressed wish to stay concise. Many of the topics covered by targets 14 to 21 and sections H to K are also covered by potential ancillary products currently under development by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, such as the long-term approach to mainstreaming; the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, the strategy for resource mobilization, and others. From this perspective, further discussion could usefully focus on the requisite level of granularity to be achieved in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the appropriate “packaging” of content in the Targets, any related Section, and any related ancillary product.

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

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

For **target 16**, a number of Parties proposed to better highlight the role of governments in achieving sustainable consumption. Several Parties expressed reservations with regard to the term “overconsumption” and suggested amendments to reflect cultural differences and belief systems as well as specific socioeconomic circumstances. A number of Parties proposed to expand food to other natural resources.

Some Parties were of the view that quantifying the targets as regards non-food waste and overconsumption needed further consideration. Some Parties suggested inclusion of the role of businesses in offering sustainable consumption choices, thus highlighting a link with target 15, and noted also the role of a range of rights- and stakeholders and international processes and organizations.

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

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

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

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

Parties likewise expressed overall broad support for **target 21**, but conveyed different views on whether and to what extent to further elaborate the target by using or further developing specific concepts (e.g. tenure and resource rights); whether and to what extent identify specific tools and approaches (e.g.

indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs)); whether to expand this target to other groups, beyond those already referenced. The need to include the protection of environmental leaders was raised by some delegations, as well as the need to include other relevant actors.

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

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

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

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

*Annex V***REPORT OF CONTACT GROUP 5 ON DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES****A. Potential elements of a draft recommendation on digital sequence information on genetic resources**

***Note that the text below has not been negotiated or agreed. It represents, rather, a collection of views formulated by Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and observers*

[[The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,]

Recalling [relevant elements] of decisions XIII/16 and 14/20, [recognizing that digital sequence information on genetic resources arises out of the utilization of genetic resources and is directly and highly relevant to Articles 16.1 and 17 of the Convention],

[Recognizing that digital sequence information on genetic resources is not within the scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity because it is not within the meaning of genetic resources in Article 2 of the Convention and therefore requires an innovative approach for its solution,

Recalling that the term “digital sequence information on genetic resources” is not appropriate and therefore requires an appropriate alternative term,

Recalling decision [14/20](#), paragraph 6, in which the Conference of the Parties distinguished the utilization of genetic resources from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources,]

[Determined to enhance access and benefit-sharing provisions and systems in order to contribute to [create] an ambitious and transformative resource mobilization strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,]

[Also determining to create a practical system to ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge,]

1. *[Welcomes][Takes note of]* the outcomes of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources as contained in annex I to the note by the Executive Secretary,¹² [while *recognizing* the need to continue working on those aspects that [could] link digital sequence information on genetic resources with associated traditional knowledge];

2. *[Takes note of* the information summarized in annexes II and III of the note by the Executive Secretary,¹² arising from the informal activities on digital sequence information on genetic resources carried out at the request of the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, including:

- (a) The listing of potential policy options;
- (b) The listing of potential criteria for assessing policy options;
- (c) The range of views made during the informal online consultation];
- (d) [The scope and options for terminology to describe digital sequence information on genetic resources.]

3. *[Recognizes* the intrinsic relation between genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources [as well as the scope of bioinformatic tools in the design and creation of

¹² CBD/WG2020/3/4.

new digital sequence information on genetic resources elements that are created artificially]]*[Recognizes that digital sequence information on genetic resources are an intrinsic part of genetic resources.]**[Recognizes that digital sequence information on genetic resources are not genetic resources as defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity and in the Nagoya Protocol]**[Recognizes that digital sequence information on genetic resources [forms part of genetic resources and] requires access to a physical genetic resources [initially]]*;

4. *[Recognizes that access to and utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources is useful for research relating to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, food security, health and other important sectors, including commercial applications resulting in commercial products;]**[Recognizes that the generation of, access to, analysis and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources can have a positive effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, human, animal and plant health and food security;]*

5. *Recognizes that any approach to digital sequence information on genetic resources [which mechanism has been agreed by Parties] [must be based on modalities of access following regulations, limits and in the context of rights-based approaches, in particular the rights of Mother Earth and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities]]**[should [facilitate access to digital sequence information on genetic resources and support scientific research and innovation based on digital sequence information on genetic resources]]**[support open access to digital sequence information on genetic resources and facilitate scientific research and innovation;]* not *[prevent]]**[restrict free and open] access to digital sequence information or [significantly] hinder scientific research and innovation];*

5 *alt./5quinquies* *[Recognizes the need for a global standard or policy approach that [regulates access to digital sequence information on genetic resources]]**[encourages open [but not necessarily free] access to digital sequence information on genetic resources] and promotes significant scientific research and innovation relate d to digital sequence information on genetic resources] [taking into account reasonable limitations, precautionary measures and safeguards];*

5 *alt2.* *Recognizes that any approach to address digital sequence information on genetic resources should not prevent access to digital sequence information;]*

5 *alt3/5sexies* *[Recognizes that any approach to address digital sequence information on genetic resources should support open access to data, and promote the open science model and should not negatively affect scientific research and innovation;]*

5 *alt4.* *Recognizes that any approach to address digital sequence information on genetic resources [[may]]**[must] include terms and conditions for benefit-sharing on open access and other databases holding digital sequence information;]*

5 *alt5.* *Recognizes that any approach to address digital sequence information on genetic resources should [provide for the special status of pathogens of pandemic potential;]*

5 *bis.* *[Recognizes that open access to digital sequence information on genetic resources in public databases constitutes a benefit for all stakeholders;]*

5 *ter.* *[Recognizes that any approach to further address digital sequence information on genetic resources needs in principle to lay within the legal framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Approaches that go beyond the legal framework of the Convention would first require a mandate for its revision;]*

5 *quater* *[Recognizes that the technical capacity to generate, access and use digital sequence information on genetic resources is still low in most developing countries and therefore the “benefits of having open-access” are not fairly or equitably available to all;]*

6 *[Recognizes that open access does not necessarily means free and unrestricted access and that it is needed legal certainty for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources;]*

7. *Recognizes* that benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources should be shared fairly and equitably [considering modalities of access based on regulations, limits and rights-based approaches, in particular the rights of Mother Earth and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [with the countries that [initially][originally] provide the genetic resource from which the digital sequence was obtained, and *recognizes* that the free, prior informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities is relevant to access to digital sequence information on genetic resources [where they have the established right to grant access to digital sequence information on genetic resources] in equal conditions] [tagging genetic resources with the information of the country of origin of the resource used to obtain the digital sequence information on genetic resources is fundamental, this being realized through the collaboration with database platforms with the research institutions and digital sequence information on genetic resource holders from diverse data banks, and it being important to achieve traceability and to assure that this information is presented and that it be public or available, when private digital sequence information on genetic resources holders][according to national circumstances];

8. [Recognizes that the sharing of the benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources through a [clear] global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism can make a significant contribution to resource mobilization and thereby contribute to conservation and sustainable use;] [Recognizes that the global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, complementary to the bilateral one, can make a significant contribution to share benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources [through a global multilateral sharing mechanism], resource mobilization and thereby contribute to conservation and sustainable use, with benefits being shared directly with the providers of the genetic resources from which the digital sequence information on genetic resources originated, including indigenous peoples and local communities;]

9. [Decides to further review the efficiency and efficacy of the current modality, including how digital sequence information on genetic resources is currently used, and further *considers* the concept and scope of digital sequence information on genetic resources [that traceability of digital sequence information on genetic resources] and who are the main beneficiaries from its use;] [including relations to derivatives, biological resources and traditional knowledge;]

10. *Considers* that [there are several possible [modalities][approaches] for [access and] benefit-sharing [and it is necessary to continue with the analysis of the implications of each of them]

11. [Also *considers* that all possible modalities should:

(a) Preserve open access to digital sequence information on genetic resources from databases;
(b) Be practical, easily implementable, efficient and cost-effective, i.e., it should generate more benefits than costs;

(c) Ensure that benefits generated will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the sustainable development goals;

(d) Ensure legal certainty;

(e) Be future-proof to allow technological developments to be addressed;

(f) Be adaptable to the requirements of other access and benefit-sharing instruments, including possible future instruments;]

(g) [Respect the rights of Mother Earth and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;]

(h) [Ensure that the socioeconomic and digital divide between developed and developing countries is not increased;]

11 *alt.* [Further *considers* that any approach to further address digital sequence information on genetic resources needs to take into account in particular the following criteria:

- (a) The open access to digital sequence information on genetic resources in public databases;
- (b) Legal certainty;
- (c) Practicability;
- (d) A multilateral approach;
- (e) A favourable cost-benefit ratio;
- (f) The support of innovation based on digital sequence information on genetic resources;
- (g) The contribution to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity];

12. [*Recognizes* that indigenous peoples and local communities should be the primary beneficiaries of financial benefit-sharing for digital sequence information on genetic resources because of their pivotal role in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;]

13. *Acknowledges* that capacity-building [and technology support] is relevant and [further capacity to access, use, generate and analyse digital sequence information on genetic resources is needed in many countries][necessary for addressing digital sequence information on genetic resources] [and must deliver against the needs identified][and *recognizes* the relevance of associated traditional knowledge related with the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as the importance of indigenous peoples and local communities in the preservation, maintenance and generation of these resources] [, including culturally appropriate capacity-building for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth and all stakeholders]. [In addition, the implementation capacity-building, including through technology transfer in mutual collaboration, is necessary to be enhanced and facilitated. This, could take the form of research collaboration including further research and/or development and innovation involving digital sequence information on genetic resources, training, knowledge platform, technology co-development and more;]

13 *alt.* *Acknowledges* that [the provision of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building are relevant and necessary for addressing digital sequence information on genetic resources;]

13 *alt2* *Acknowledges* that [technical and scientific cooperation and] capacity-building [is][are] relevant and necessary for addressing digital sequence information on genetic resources [and recognizes the relevance of associated traditional knowledge related with the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as the importance of indigenous peoples and local communities in the preservation, maintenance and generation of these resources];

16. [*Decides*, in the exercise of their sovereign rights over genetic resources, to establish a multilateral benefit-sharing- mechanism, to operate as follows:

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

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

(c) The global biodiversity fund shall be used, in an open, competitive, project-based manner, to support on the ground activities aimed at the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use

of its components, in line with the ecosystem-based approach, carried out by indigenous peoples, local communities and others, in pursuit of spending priorities identified from time to time by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through scientific assessments;]

17. [Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with all Parties and the Global Environment Facility, to prepare options for national legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement the multilateral benefit-sharing system and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.]]

B. Co-leads' summary of the discussion of the contact group regarding areas of potential convergence and of apparent divergence on digital sequence information on genetic resources

1. The present summary has been prepared by the co-leads of the contact group on item 5, Ms. Lactitia Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa) and Mr. Gaute Voigt-Hanssen (Norway), based on a discussion held during the contact group's second session, on 26 August 2021 from 11:00 am to 2:00 pm EST (Montreal time). The summary was not negotiated by Parties and represents the co-leads' impression of some of the main views expressed during the discussion on potential areas of convergence and of apparent divergence regarding digital sequence information on genetic resources (digital sequence information on genetic resources). The summary is not exhaustive; it was prepared with a view to facilitating possible further work and consideration of digital sequence information on genetic resources at the resumed session of the Working Group. The main elements of the discussion, as summarized by the co-leads, are presented below in no particular order.

2. The contact group acknowledged the importance of adopting a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and heard many views acknowledging that digital sequence information on genetic resources should be reflected in the text of the framework. The contact group also heard views favouring the inclusion in the global biodiversity framework of a solution to address digital sequence information on genetic resources.

3. Most views expressed support for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, although the options, approaches or modalities identified in this regard varied greatly.

4. The co-leads note a clear convergence of views on the importance of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities and of the need to take this into account in considering benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

5. The contact group acknowledged the importance of ensuring legal certainty for both users and providers of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

6. The contact group acknowledged the importance of digital sequence information on genetic resources for scientific research and innovation, the contribution of digital sequence information on genetic resources to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the importance of digital sequence information on genetic resources for human, animal and plant health.

7. Furthermore, the co-leads note that the contact group seemed to converge on the importance of open access to digital sequence information on genetic resources in general, though the interpretation of "open access" differed, as further noted in paragraph 10 below.

8. The contact group acknowledged the importance and/or contribution of digital sequence information on genetic resources to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. The co-leads note a clear convergence of views supporting the need for and importance of capacity-building for all stakeholders, based on needs, including for the generation, analysis and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

10. With regard to areas of apparent divergence, the co-leads note that divergent views were expressed regarding “open access” to digital sequence information on genetic resources and whether access should be free, restricted or unrestricted, regulated or unregulated, subject to free, prior and informed consent for at least some groups, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, for all, or not permitted at all.

11. Furthermore, as mentioned above, while there seemed to be a potential area of convergence on the need for fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, there was an apparent divergence on the options, approaches or modalities of such benefit-sharing. Further work on options, approaches or modalities to address the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources could be envisaged prior to the resumed session of the Working Group.

12. Other elements raised in the discussion included the importance of traceability of digital sequence information on genetic resources and the importance of determining an appropriate term for digital sequence information on genetic resources.

C. Co-leads’ summary of the discussion of the contact group regarding the linkages between digital sequence information on genetic resources and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. The present summary has been prepared by the co-leads of the contact group on item 5, Ms. Lactitia Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa) and Mr. Gaute Voigt-Hanssen (Norway), based on a discussion held during the contact group’s third and final session on 27 August 2021 from 11:00 am to 2:00 pm EST (Montreal time). The summary was not negotiated by Parties and represents the co-leads’ impression of some of the main views expressed during the discussion on potential linkages between digital sequence information on genetic resources (digital sequence information on genetic resources) and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The summary is not exhaustive. The summary was prepared with a view to facilitating possible further work and consideration of digital sequence information on genetic resources at the resumed session of the Working Group.

2. During the discussion, Parties proposed to make relevant textual suggestions in the contact groups under item 4 of the agenda. In this session of the contact group on item 5, the opportunity was taken to share some general views and suggestions on the issue, and the main points focused on the importance of reflecting digital sequence information on genetic resources in the text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and on the need to make linkages, especially regarding resource mobilization, goals and targets, benefit-sharing and capacity-building. Some parties further pointed out that this section is part of the mandate of the contact group and that it is thus important to reflect on the integrated link between digital sequence information on genetic resources and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Appendix

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE INFORMAL CO-CHAIRS’ ADVISORY GROUP ON DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES

The Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), and the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Ms. Elizabeth Mrema, in the light of the discussions in the contact group on item 5 and subsequent consultations with the bureau, hereby establish an Informal Co-Chairs’ Advisory Group (hereafter, “the Group”) on digital sequence information on genetic resources. The Group will be led by the co-leads of the contact group on item 5 (digital sequence information on genetic resources), Ms. Lactitia Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa) and Mr. Gaute Voigt-Hanssen (Norway), and with the following terms of reference:

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE INFORMAL CO-CHAIRS' ADVISORY GROUP ON
DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES**

1. The Group will provide advice and feedback to the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary on the following elements in advance of the second part of the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, planned to be held in January 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland:

(a) The undertaking of an assessment of consequences of possible policy approaches, options or modalities for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources, based on the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the first part of the third meeting, including the appendix to annex V, section A of the report, annexes II and III of the note by the Executive Secretary on digital sequence information on genetic resources (CBD/WG2020/3/4), and submissions received by 30 September 2021;

(b) Areas of potential convergence and areas of divergences based on the summary prepared by the co-leads, annexed to the report on Part I of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

(c) Areas of additional work on digital sequence information on genetic resources that may be required in the period between the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties.

2. The Group will consider existing and potential forthcoming inputs, such as studies, dialogues and views, from formal and informal activities related to digital sequence information on genetic resources.

3. The Group will hold one (1) virtual meeting to agree on the organization of work of the Group and agree on reporting/meeting processes. The co-leads may organize, as deemed necessary, subsequent virtual meetings up to the resumption of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group previously agreed and in consensus with the Group.

4. Meetings are anticipated to be held over a period of two to three days consisting of approximately three-hour online sessions per day.

5. The composition of the Group would be as follows: five (5) dedicated representatives per region will be invited to participate, as well as seven (7) representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, preserving balance between regions, and striving for gender balance. The Group will be co-led by Ms. Lactitia Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa) and Mr. Gaute Voigt-Hanssen (Norway).

6. Other Governments and observers may be invited to participate in the meetings or parts thereof at the discretion of the co-leads.

7. The co-leads are expected to invite experts from Parties or relevant stakeholders and organizations, as appropriate and in consultation with the Co-Chairs.

8. The outcome of this work will be presented as a report by the co-leads during Part II of the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group, in plenary.
