

**NON-PAPER BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 4:
TARGETS 14 TO 21; SECTIONS H TO K**

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Target 14

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]] and safeguards, the three pillars of the Convention, and ecosystem services into 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 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 GBF][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, 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.

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 3 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: 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.**

China/ Malaysia/ Jordan/ Norway/ Democratic Republic of the Congo/ Trinidad and Tobago/ Thailand/ Maldives: nothing to add, OK with the text. Keep it simple.

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 **special 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: NOT COMPLETELY CAPTURED 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 GBF.**

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 +MS: 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]**, ensuring that all **public and private** activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity **objectives values**.

Fiji: NOT CAPTURED and not posted

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: 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 **socio-economic** 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.

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 NCP 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, **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 **goals and targets of the P2020 GBF**.

Republic of 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.

Russia: 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 **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 GBF.**

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 GBF.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

Business for Nature (supported by Australia, Uganda, EU+MSs): 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.**

F4B foundation (supported by EU+MSs and 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, **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 GBF.**

IIFB (supported by Bolivia + Australia + Dominican Republic + Guatemala + Mexico + EU/MS): cultural and social should be added to environmental impact assessment

IPLC/TEBTEBBA (supported by Australia, Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala and Dominican Rep): 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.

NGO FOEI/CBD Alliance (supported by Chile): 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.**

NGO TNC (supported by EU+MSs): 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**.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, ~~planning~~, development ~~processes~~—**plans, foreign aid and investment**, 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 ~~biodiversity values~~ **shared goals for biodiversity**.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS NOT SUPPORTED BY PARTIES

GYBN: Fully integrate ~~biodiversity values~~ **multiple values of nature, including biodiversity and ecosystem services**, into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental, **social and cultural 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.

NGO World Animal Protection: Fully integrate **the welfare of biodiversity, animals and humans** 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 welfare of biodiversity, animals and humans**.

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability: Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction **and food system** strategies, **budgets**, 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.

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] [Legislate] to ensure that [all] [a percentage of] 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, integrate biodiversity values into decision making, and regularly assess, disclose and report on their dependencies and impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in all sourcing and supply chains, improving efficiency in resource use, making the reports available to the public, and preventing, offsetting, reducing and eliminating their negative impacts, including through the framework of the Taskforce on Nature-Based Financial Disclosures, reducing biodiversity-related risks, contributing to environmental restoration and moving towards environmentally sound technologies and a circular economy, in accordance with environmental, health, social, human and labour rights, and other international standards and agreements.

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: “**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 EIA and Natural Capital Protocol**”, all businesses.....

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 / %/portion of business** (public and private, large, medium and small) **that** assess and report on their dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity, 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, **promoting circular economy practices together with government regulation**.

Cote 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%** 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.**

EU+MS: All **relevant businesses and financial institutions fully integrate biodiversity values into decision making, and regularly** assess and **disclose** their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, 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** extraction, **including deep-sea mining**, production practices, supply chains, and **the use of natural resources are fully sustainable, applying the precautionary principle.**

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.

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) - **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, by encouraging 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% 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.~~] * Cuba and DR suggest using environmentally sound technology.

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/Chile: 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, supported by GBIF: 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.

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.

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.

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.~~

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.

UK: 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, 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.

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS

Observers proposals (supported)

GBYN (supported by several Parties):

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 toward the full sustainability of** production practices, services, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

CBD Alliance (supported by Bolivia (full target) and by Chile (until “planetary boundaries”)):

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.

WBCSD for Business4Nature (supported by Colombia) - **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

Observers' proposals (not supported)

CBD Alliance: second proposed target 15bis

Ensure that Parties' activities do not cause damage to the environment of other Parties or areas beyond national jurisdiction, including through consumption and international trade, that global footprints do not exceed the biocapacity of states, and that negative telecoupling is avoided, in accordance with Art. 3 and 4b of the Convention.

GBIF: requesting that “**and to research**” be added to the proposal from Norway, so that it reads: “from local to global, **making the reports available to the public and to research**, and progressively reduce negative impacts...”

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

[Establish effective regulatory frameworks and other measures to reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption in order for all peoples to live in harmony

with Mother Earth, in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption] [E]nsure that [people] all consumers [choices are always within sustainable parameters] are aware of, encouraged and enabled to make responsible 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] [consistent with the conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use] individual and national socio-economic and cultural conditions, 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%] waste and, where relevant the overconsumption of biodiversity derived products, [including [of] food and other [materials] natural resources, [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.

TEXTURAL 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~~, 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: 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%] 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: Target 16 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 access to education and pertinent information** and ~~have access to relevant information and alternatives~~, taking into account cultural preferences, **in order to minimize food and material waste** to reduce by at least half the 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 **socio-economic 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 **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 and, where relevant, 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.**

EU+MS: 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 overconsumption 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 socio-economic 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.

Iran: 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 ~~r~~Reduce [by at least half] the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption of biodiversity derived products, including** of food and other materials.

Morocco: Add ..,taking in account cultural **and traditional** preferences, to reduce...

UK: 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%**) 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.~~

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

Observers (supported)

Capitals Coalition (supported by EU+MS): 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: (first part supported by Bolivia): 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.

GBYN (supported by several Parties): 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 (supported by Mexico, Ukraine, Peru): 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**. (EU and Colombia support)

WWF (supported): Support the nature-positive and just transition of relevant productive sectors, stimulate the large-scale adoption of circular economy business models, ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices are promoted and people have access to relevant information and alternatives, and **adopt policies and measures to encourage demand for green and fair products and services to:** a), **Halve the global footprint of diets, while aligning human and planetary health and** taking into account cultural preferences; b) **(r)Reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption**, of food and other materials; c) **Reduce net consumption of all materials by 40%**.

IUNCBD (new target - supported by Morocco): **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:**

- 1. The learning processes and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as citizen science**
- 2. The human rights to free, inclusive, equitable and quality education, with special regards to women and marginalized social groups**
- 3. 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"**

World Animal Protection (supported by New Zealand – same text inserted in section I): 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**

Observers (not supported)

Business4Nature (not supported) 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 ~~and, where relevant,~~ 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 (not supported): **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.**

CBD Alliance (additional target - not supported): **Ensure that Parties' activities do not cause damage to the environment of other Parties or areas beyond national jurisdiction, including through consumption and international trade, that global footprints do not exceed the biocapacity of states, and that negative telecoupling is avoided, in accordance with Art. 3 and 4b of the Convention.**

ECONEXUS (not supported): **By 2030 Governments must have taken measures to reduce consumption per capita in an equitable way, to levels that ensure that planetary boundaries are not exceeded, by regulating production, marketing, trade, supply chains and waste, and also ensuring the provision of relevant and verifiable information and alternatives so that only goods that do not negatively impact biodiversity or human rights can be sold.**

Friends of the Earth (not supported): **Governments take measurable steps to ensure that people are enabled, encouraged and incentivized 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.**

Alternative: **By 2030, governments take measurable steps towards incentivizing sustainable consumption patterns and lifestyles, putting in place regulations and measures to ensure that production, consumption and trade are not taking place at the expense of biodiversity; ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the diverse values of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with the 2030 sustainability agenda and the 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.**

New Wind Association (not supported): **Ensure that the on-going global biodiversity loss acceleration which is driven most crucially by the overconsumption processes and activities of the rich states, commercial elites and their commercial rights to over-consume and waste, is regulated in ways which comply with the CBD articles 3, 4(b), 7 (c) and 8 (l) obligations and bindingly prevent all further global biodiversity loss acceleration driven by such over-consumption processes and activities.**

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.
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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 of 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,] [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 socio-economic considerations, especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous people and local communities] [reducing the risk of these impacts] and strengthen capacity for and implement measures to promote awareness of the potential benefit of technological innovation, develop beneficial biotechnological research activities for biodiversity conservation,

sustainable use and human health 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.

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: 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 socio-economic 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 **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, priori 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.

EU+MS: 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,**

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.

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 socioeconomic systems**, reducing the risk of these impacts **and taking into account the precautionary approach.**

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 e~~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.~~

Uganda: By 2030, capacity has been established and strengthened in all countries, **and legal, administrative and other** measures **implemented to enhance the positive socio-economic benefits of biotechnology and regulate**, prevent, manage **and** control its [potential] adverse impacts on biodiversity and human health, **taking into account socio-economic considerations, especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous people and local communities.**

UK: 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 realise the benefits of biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention.**

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS

USA: 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.**

CBD Women Caucus: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to **regulate**, prevent, manage, or control potential adverse impacts of **modern** biotechnology, **including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques** on biodiversity, and human health **including socioeconomic considerations and especially with regard to the values of biological diversity to indigenous peoples and local communities, obtaining their free, prior and informed consent,** and reducing the risk of these impacts.

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 socio-economic 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.

Friends of the Earth Europe: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures **globally and** in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts **in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol.**

GYBN: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, **regulate**, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity, and human health **including socioeconomic considerations,** reducing the risk of these impacts.

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.**

World Animal Protection: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and **one health of human, environment and animals**, reducing the risk of these impacts.

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, reform] reduce, [or] eliminate or redirect all these_incentives and subsidies [harmful for biodiversity], as appropriate, [are being redirected, repurposed, reformed or eliminated[in a globally just, effective and equitable way and taking into account national socioeconomic conditions, reducing [them] their annual amount [by at least US\$ [500 billion] [6 trillion] per year,]_starting with including all of the most genuinely harmful subsidies, and ensure that financial savings are channeled 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, taking into account national socio-economic conditions and ensure that all incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are aimed at being either positive [or neutral] for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up and invite the financial sector to align accordingly in a manner fully consistent with international obligations, avoiding trade-distortive policy measures 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.

Alternate: Costa Rica

[Redirect, redirect, 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 at the 2030, considering at least 500,000 million US dollars a year, ~~particularly those most harmful subsidies,~~ guarantee that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, and generate 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].

PROPOSALS FROM PARTIES

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: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a [**globally**] just and equitable way and **taking into account national socio-economic 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 channeled 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 socio-economic 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, redirect, 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 at the 2030, considering at least 500,000 million US dollars a year, ~~particularly those most harmful subsidies~~, guarantee that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, and generate 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.

EU+MS: Identify and measure by [2025] the incentives harmful to biodiversity and ~~Redirect, [repurpose, reform] 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.**

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.

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~~,

¹ It is noted that the square brackets in this paragraph indicate that EU and its Member States are still consulting on the bracketed texts. The same applies to the brackets in other textual proposals from EU and its Members States.

~~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.

Norway: 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.

UK: 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

Business by 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.

CBD Women Caucus: Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity **and associated cultural diversity**, in a just and equitable way, reducing them **with by an absolute minimum of 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 positive. **Either positive or neutral** for biodiversity.

WWF+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% of the global GDP] [per year,]] [, **doubling existing flows from US\$ 200 billion to US\$ 400 billion from**][including][of] [new, additional] [and][as well as] [[effective] and **efficient easily accessible** financial resources][**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][40] [X] billion] [per year] and increasing X% per year]] [irrespective of any political and economic sanctions flows] [international financial flows equitably allocated] [and within] [address the needs of] [to] developing countries, [**prioritizing public**

financial resources for developing countries, and ensuring that at least 50% of the funds are channeled 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], [with an emphasis on megadiverse countries and centers of origin] [through multilateral flows allocated to a Global Fund for Biodiversity under the provisions of Article 21,] [avoiding costs futures and] [consistently [increasing][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], [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] [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 SDGs, 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 GBF [[and needs to] [strengthen] capacity-building development [[and development] and technology transfer [technical and] and scientific cooperation 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,] 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.]]

TEXTUAL PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS BY PARTIES

Argentina: In accordance with article 20 of the convention, increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 2700 billion per year, ~~including through~~ new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 40 ~~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: 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% of the funds are channeled 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.~~

Chile: Increase financial resources from all sources **at the global level** to at least ~~US\$ 200 billion~~ **1% of the global GDP** 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% global GDP** including new, ~~and~~ additional, **effective and efficient** financial resources, increasing by at least \$US 100 billion per year / **and increasing % 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.**

DR 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.

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.

EU and its member states: Increase financial resources from all sources to an annual amount of at least [US\$ 200 billion]² 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.

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.

Iran: 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 and transfer of** technology and **technical** scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

²The phrases between brackets are still under consideration by the EU and its Member States.

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 and 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** ~~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.

Nigeria: comment in the chat but no wording proposal: *Experts note that the true cost of addressing biodiversity loss will be between US\$ 700 billion and US\$ one 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 SDGs.** 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 **by** at least US\$ 200 billion per year **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 centers 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.

Republic of South Africa: In accordance to Article 20 of the convention ~~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 establish an impact global biodiversity fund to leveraging private finance and from other sources to meet the transformative change required for the post 2020 GBF. , 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.

Uganda: Uganda 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\$ 200 billion per year, and increased** by at least US\$ 10 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.

UK: 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

Business for Nature: 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~~ ~~40~~ 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.

CBD Women: 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.

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.

Friends of the Earth: **To meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework, increase financial resources from all sources to a level commensurate with the needs for implementation of this plan** ~~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.~~

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.

ICLEI: 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.

Imperial College London: 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 research and innovation**, scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, **including new tools**, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

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.~~

WWF: Increase financial resources from all sources ~~by to~~ at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional, ~~and effective~~ **and easily accessible** financial resources **and funding for equitable and rights based nature-based solutions**, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, **effectively and consistently** leveraging **and scaling up** private finance, and increasing **significantly** domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance ~~planning~~, and strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for **effective** 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.
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COMPOSITE TEXT

Ensure that **[all] [relevant] [education, communication, research and] knowledge [systems][relevant to sustainability], including [the] traditional knowledge [of men and women] [systems] [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 technologies] [and traditional knowledge] of indigenous peoples and local communities [shared] with their free, prior, and informed consent, [prior and informed consent or approval and involvement] [in epistemological parity between knowledge systems and inter-scientific dialogue] [guides] [contributes towards] [underpin] [base] [decision making process for] the effective [implementation and monitoring of the framework] [and equitable] management [and conservation] of biodiversity, [and culturally appropriate sustainable development,] enabling [implementation and] [inclusive] monitoring [through the strengthening of national information systems, increasing data sharing and interoperability], and by promoting [respect for rights,] 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.]**

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, 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.

EU+MS: 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 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.

Uganda: **Ensure that measures are in place to enhance the capacity of IPLCs for full and effective participation in decision making processes related to biodiversity, and respecting their rights over their lands, territories and resources**

UK: 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

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.

GYBN: New target on education: **Integrate transformative education on biodiversity and cultural diversity into formal, nonformal and informal educational programmes, promoting values and behaviours that are consistent with living in harmony with nature.**

Note: If this is not possible, aspects on education in Target 16, Target 20, and Section K.

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 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.

BirdLife International: Ensure that relevant ~~knowledge~~ **evidence relating to biodiversity, which includes including** the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities (**provided** with their free, prior, and informed consent), ~~guides is available and is integrated into~~ decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, **and that enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, research, education and information exchange build on that evidence.**

Friends of the Earth: Ensure that relevant knowledge, 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 management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research. Better: knowledge instead of quality information; guides instead of “is available”.

GBIF: Ensure that **all relevant evidence and** 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 through comprehensive biodiversity monitoring, data sharing, promotion of research, and application of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent.** ~~and by promoting awareness, education and research.~~

Island Conservation: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including **scientific knowledge and** 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.

New Wind Association: **Ensure in each area its diversity of life to get sustained, monitored and guided as understood, used and lived by area's indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth who are best adapted to sustain renewal of area's life and its local biocultural diversity without displacing it, allowing its renewal with widening application of such people's traditional knowledge, innovations and practices with their approval, involvement and equitable sharing of benefits.**

World Animal Protection: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, **vertical industry knowledge from groups such as veterinary and animal welfare experts,** 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.

WWF: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including traditional **and women’s** knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous 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.

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 indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women, girls and youth] by guaranteeing the rights of access to information in all decision-making at all levels related to [conservation and sustainable use of] [the management of] biodiversity [of all relevant stakeholders, including] [, 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 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 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 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

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 (ICCA)s** 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, respecting their rights, **including those over lands, territories and resources and traditional knowledge,** ~~as well as by women and girls, and youth,~~ **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.

EU+MS: 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.

Note: The phrase “[**and local communities**]” is still under consideration by the EU and its Member States

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.~~

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.

UK: 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

IIFB: no modification.

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.**

CBD Women Caucus: Ensure equitable and effective participation **of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls and youth** in decision-making related to biodiversity, **at all levels including access to justice and information** ~~by indigenous peoples and local communities,~~ and respect **and recognize** their rights over lands, territories and resources, ~~as well as by women and girls, and youth.~~

BirdLife International: Ensure **the recognition and implementation of the right to a healthy environment, and full,** equitable and effective participation of women and girls, youth indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making **and implementation.**

Friends of the Earth International: Ensure **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including women and girls, have governance rights over their territories, ecosystems and biodiversity-related resources, including by supporting, economically or otherwise, territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) and by actively protecting the human rights of environmental defenders.**

Friends of the Earth International: Ensure **indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women, girls and youth, equitably and meaningfully participate in all decisions concerning the management of biodiversity involving their lands and territories, including those under informal tenure regimes, and that their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, with their free, prior, and informed consent, guide all such decisions, including those related to monitoring and research.**

Friends of the Earth: Ensure **full,** 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 civil society,** in particular women and girls, and youth and **children.**
Addition: Free Prior Informed Consent, Deletion: in accordance with national circumstances.

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, FARN, the ICCA Consortium, 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 Wind Association: Ensure for indigenous peoples - and other peoples who live and determine their life by their local communities' and women's self-sustained life-practices - such rights to use, govern and protect their territories, land, water and forest ecosystems as sources of area's diversity and heritage of life, that "in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence" (footnote:*) by which it lives and fulfils its human rights by people's inalienable right of self-determination. (Footnote *: ICESCR article 1.2 and ICCPR article 1.2)

UNU-IAS: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making ~~related to~~ **ensure biodiversity value 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.

WWF: Ensure **full**, equitable and effective participation **of women and girls, youth, indigenous people and local communities** in decision-making related to biodiversity, **at all levels**, ~~by indigenous peoples and local communities~~, and **recognize and secure respect** their rights over lands, territories and resources **and their right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent**, as well as ~~by women and girls, and youth~~ **recognize the right to environmental information, public participation and justice in environmental matters and protect environmental human rights defenders.**

PROPOSED NEW/ADDITIONAL TARGETS

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

IUNCBD (supported by Morocco, and Bosnia and Herzegovina)

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:

1. the learning processes and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as citizen science
2. the human rights to free, inclusive, equitable and quality education, with special regards to women and marginalized social groups
3. 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

NEW TARGETS PROPOSED BY OBSERVERS (NOT SUPPORTED)

GYBN: New target on education: **Integrate transformative education on biodiversity and cultural diversity into formal, nonformal and informal educational programmes, promoting values and behaviours that are consistent with living in harmony with nature.**

Note: If this is not possible, aspects on education in Target 16, Target 20, and Section K.

UN Women:

Target 22. Ensure equal access and rights to, as well as benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for women and girls, as well as their effective participation in decision-making processes related to biodiversity.

Friends of the Earth:

New Target 22 (or Goal E?). Establish an effective and comprehensive, cyclical implementation mechanism including the three following components: by 2022, translate the post 2020 GBF and its targets in relevant national and regional planning processes, including updated and strengthened NBSAPs which are aligned in their structure according to an agreed template; by 2024, review, and discuss with experts and peers, the progress made in implementing the GBF and identify areas for increased action; by 2026, accordingly 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.

CBD Alliance/ Friends of the Earth:

New Target 23. Ensure that states' activities do not cause damage the environment of other states or areas beyond national jurisdiction, including through consumption and international trade; global footprints do not exceed the biocapacity of states, and negative telecoupling is avoided, in accordance with Art. 3 and 4b of the Convention and in line with SDG 12.

B- POINTS OF CONVERGENCE

- Few areas need a new independent target in the first draft of the framework.

C- POINTS THAT NEED FURTHER WORK

- There are three areas that the Parties proposed new targets: women and girls equitable participation and cooperation and synergies among multilateral environmental agreements. In addition, observers, supported by Parties, include a new target on education. Further analysis is needed to explore how these areas could be covered in the framework.

D- SUGGESTIONS FOR POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS

- Further discussion is needed.

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.³

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 regional and sub-regional level 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. 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;**

³ This list will be updated when the elements are agreed.

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 NBSAP**
3. **Integrating the needs for financial resources for this plan in their national biodiversity finance plan**

Express the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the GBF.

A. 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: 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.

Cote 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.

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 regional and sub-regional level** 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. [\[1\]](#)

EU and its members 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 NBSAP**
3. **Integrating the needs for financial resources for this plan in their national biodiversity finance plan**

Express the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the GBF

UK: 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

ONG ETC Group , Third World Network and Global Forest Coalition (supported by Uganda, Egypt): “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.

IPLC/IIFB (supported by EU and its MSs, Australia, Colombia, Norway): 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.

I. 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),⁴ 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.

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,⁵ 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 integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches **including at all levels of government (as highlighted in the Edinburgh Declaration⁶)** 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

⁴ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

⁵ 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>.

⁶ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

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]**

16. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all **by mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors, including safety and security to prevent spillover of zoonotic diseases and pandemics under a One Health Approach**, as well as **strengthening cooperation, synergies and coordination** 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.

New para 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.

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**, [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,⁷ 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, other biodiversity knowledge systems, including in particular IPLC knowledge systems and the different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development.**

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

⁷ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Diaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including]

17. Bis. 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),¹¹ 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

Colombia

Item I, paras 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 spillover 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...

EU 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),¹² 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 **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.~~

16. Bis 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 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,¹³ 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, Para 15, line three, after the word "...Declaration" we would like to suggest the inclusion of "...UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration...".

Mexico

Para 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*,⁸ 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.

⁸ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Diaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

Morocco

add to paragraph 17 after IPBES report “**the information stated in the last report of IPCC published recently** “

New Zealand

Para 17: "...employing rights-based approaches **including, where appropriate, the rights of nature**, and addressing the full range of drivers of biodiversity loss..."

Switzerland – 17. 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.**

UK

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

IIFB (supported by Norway)

Paragraph 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.

New para 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 (supported by several Parties)

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 and Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) of Conventions**, 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 (supported by Colombia, Singapore and Mexico)

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.

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (supported by Singapore) : inclusion of "**sub-regional**" in para 16.

World Animal Protection (NGO, supported by New Zealand)

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.

WBCSD for B4N (supported by the EU+MS, UK, Colombia)

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 economyrelated data on biodiversity to business.”

Birdlife International (supported by Colombia)

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.**

WWF (not supported):

In paragraph 15, add after ‘...citizens at large and other stakeholders: **This would require Parties, at the beginning of the implementation of the framework, to establish or strengthen, inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and processes, and develop and implement sectoral plans of action for productive sectors impacting on biodiversity to transition to a nature positive and just economy.**

J. Responsibility and transparency

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.⁹ 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.

⁹ 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/5/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the 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 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 IPLCs and relevant stakeholders.**⁸ The(se) **enhanced mechanisms (must be effective, comprehensive and cyclical and include the three following components) for planning, monitoring, reporting and review** 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 GBF, communication of national reports at regular intervals on measures which parties have taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the GBF and their effectiveness following the evaluation of collective efforts towards the implementation of the GBF (the global stocktake), allowing),** (timely course correction) **of national efforts towards the objectives of the Convention and the GBF**(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/xx (relevant COP Decision)** (by)[1]:

- a. (Establishing national targets (as part of national **biodiversity** strategies and action plans and **(Revising and updating) national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)** as contributions) (towards the achievement of **all the global goals and targets)** (**commensurate and aligned with the global targets)** **in accordance with countries' different approaches, visions and models to achieve sustainable development**;

a. bis Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), (where needed) (and other relevant strategies and plans), (to align with the global goals and targets)(in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework shortly after CBD COP-15);

(a. Communicating revised or updated NBSAPs specifying how national efforts will contribute towards the achievement of the global goals and targets of the GBF in line with guidance provided by COP decision 15/xx)

((a) by xx, translate this framework and its targets into relevant national and regional planning processes, including strengthened NBSAPs)

- b. (Reporting)(**Communicating**) **(on the implementation of** (national targets to **review progress toward them** (enable the collation of national targets) in relation to **all the global (action) goals and targets,**) (as needed), **(on how national targets and actions in NBSAPs relate to the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets)** (and their **voluntary adjustment (and adjusting them as needed to achieve)** (to match)(**striving to achieve**)(the **global goals and (action) targets**)(**as appropriate, according to countries' national reporting systems and planning systems**) **(in accordance with national circumstances)**;

((b). Communicating through national reports, how national efforts have contributed to the implementation towards the goals and targets of the GBF, in line with guidance in COP decision 15/xx.)

((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)

((b) by xx, review the progress made in implementing this framework)

- c. **(National reporting and) ((Enabling the) 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) (through strengthened monitoring and reporting, including national reports), and, as necessary, the ratcheting up of ambition and corresponding implementation efforts, in particular the assessment to the support of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities. (Enabling the review of collective progress towards the implementation of the global targets and the ratcheting up of implementation.)**

(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 COP)

(d. Establishing a periodic global biodiversity stock take, to assess the collective progress towards the objectives of the GBF in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering all objectives of the CBD 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 COP.)

(d 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.

(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))

(e. 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.)

((e) by xx, ramp up the delivery of plans and actions at the national and regional level).

(f. (Request the COP session after the full-term GBST for post-2020 GBF 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 GBF.)

18 bis 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 IPLC 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 in the OEWG-2 recommendation, this list will be updated when elements the relevant SBI3 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/xx (relevant COP 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

(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) **{Alt. to Norwegian proposal, and to be discussed under SBI-3} 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 COP session after the full-term GBST for post-2020 GBF 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 GBF.**

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/5/CRP.5, taking into account also any inputs from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Colombia

Suggest to add a footnote, as in other sections.

Text suggestion:

Taking into account paragraphs 2 and 7 in the OEWG-2 recommendation, this list will be updated when elements the relevant SBI3 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~~

EU 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 (NBSAPs), and other relevant strategies and plans, in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework shortly after CBD COP-15;**

- 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 see 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 UK, 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.

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 GBF, communication of national reports at regular intervals on measures which parties have taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the GBF and their effectiveness following the evaluation of collective efforts towards the implementation of the GBF (the global stocktake), allowing timely course correction of national efforts towards the objectives of the Convention and the GBF by:**

a. Communicating revised or updated NBSAPs specifying how national efforts will contribute towards the achievement of the global goals and targets of the GBF in line with guidance provided by COP decision 15/xx

b. Communicating through national reports, how national efforts have contributed to the implementation towards the goals and targets of the GBF, in line with guidance in COP decision 15/xx.

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 COP

d. Establishing a periodic global biodiversity stock take, to assess the collective progress towards the objectives of the GBF in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering all objectives of the CBD 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 COP

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;

UK

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

Capitals Coalition/Business for Nature (supported by EU + MSs)

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

ClientEarth, FoE Europe and WWF (supported by Norway and by EU + MSs):

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.**

IIFB (supported by EU +MSs)

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 IPLCs 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 IPLC reporting and review through community-based monitoring information systems and local biodiversity outlooks**.

PROPOSALS BY OBSERVERS (non-textual)

IUCN (supported by Switzerland, Colombia, Ukraine, Norway)

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

CMS (supported by Switzerland, South Africa and Morocco)- 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.

IIED - Draft one of the GBF is much weaker on transparency compared to previous versions. For example, reference to the ‘Global Stocktake’ has been removed along with most of the detail. It is also very light on reporting requirements and does not reflect a whole-of-society approach. Recommendation: Strengthen the transparency provisions, including reference to the need for a whole-of-society approach and to work towards an approach that scales-up ambition at each reporting period and embeds a clear and transparent Global Stocktake process.

RSPB - The draft text on responsibility and transparency needs to be significantly strengthened, to ensure that the implementation mechanism is anchored as a critical and inseparable component of the framework and agreed at COP15. Section J must provide more details on the components of a strengthened implementation mechanism, including planning, reporting, monitoring, reviewing and ratcheting.

Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development- Implementation mechanisms are not included in the First Draft; the cover note suggests they would be part of a separate COP decision. Given the importance of implementation mechanisms for the Framework's success, Parties should agree on implementation together with GBF.

K. 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]increasing understanding, **education**, awareness and appreciation of the **multiple intrinsic** [values] of biodiversity [, 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] 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, 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 (Plurinational State of)

(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;~~

Note: deletion proposed on 30 August.

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;

EU and its Member States

K. Outreach, education, awareness and uptake

22. 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 **traditional** knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities **with their free, prior and informed consent**;

(b) Raising awareness **and inspire action** 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

IIFB (supported by Australia, Colombia, and Mexico)

(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.

GYBN (supported by Bhutan, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Norway)

(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.

UCCLAN (supported by Mexico)

(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;

Regions4

Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, **not only by governments but** by all stakeholders, is essential to effective implementation, including by ...
