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

Third meeting

Online, 23 August – 3 September 2021

Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Co-Chairs

1. In decision [14/34](#), the Conference of the Parties set out the process for developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, established the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to support this process and designated its Co-Chairs. Subsequently, the Working Group at its first meeting requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, with the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to continue the preparatory process in accordance with decisions 14/34, [CP-9/7](#) and [NP-3/15](#), and to prepare documentation, including a zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ for consideration by the Working Group at its second meeting. Pursuant to these requests, a zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was issued for consideration by the Working Group at its second meeting ([CBD/WG2020/2/3](#)).
2. The Working Group at its second meeting considered the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, with the oversight of the Bureau, to prepare a document updating those elements of the draft framework that had been reviewed by the Working Group,² taking into account the annex to the outcomes of the meeting and the submissions received in response to notification 2019-108,³ and to make it available at least six weeks before the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Pursuant to these requests, an updated zero draft was issued ([CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1](#)).
3. The Working Group at its second meeting further requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, under the oversight of the Bureau, to prepare a first draft of the global biodiversity framework, taking into account the conclusions adopted by the Working Group as contained in the report on its second meeting ([CBD/WG2020/2/4](#)), as well as ongoing consultation processes, the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information, the outcome of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and the outcome of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and to make it available six weeks before the third meeting of the Working Group.
4. Pursuant to the above request, the annex to the present document contains the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which takes into account the outcomes of the virtual meetings of

* CBD/WG2020/3/1.

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

² See CBD/WG2020/REC/2/1.

³ The submissions received are accessible from <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions/2019-108>

the first part of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body in Implementation as well as the advice from thematic consultations. The framework will be supported by three additional documents: (a) a monitoring framework with headline indicators, (b) a glossary with a definition of terms used in the framework, and (c) supporting technical information on each draft goal and target.

5. The first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework has been prepared with the following points in mind:

(a) Pursuant to the mandate from the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting,⁴ the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is intended to be used not only under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, but also under other biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions, other multilateral environmental agreements, other international processes and instruments, and the broader international community;

(b) It is envisaged that the framework would be accompanied by a decision of the Conference of the Parties that would give effect to the implementation of the framework under the Convention. Such a decision could, for example, adopt the framework and include obligations with respect to reporting, review and means of implementation. For illustrative purposes, a preliminary draft of such a decision is provided in the annex to the present document. Complementary decisions of the Conference of the Parties might address related aspects, such as resource mobilization, capacity-building and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming, as well as related topics, such as digital sequence information;

(c) It is also envisaged that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization could endorse the framework and make additional requests to their respective Parties. In addition, the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol might adopt the Implementation Plan for the Protocol. Furthermore, the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions may, in due course, consider welcoming or endorsing the framework.

⁴ Decision 14/34, annex.

Annex

THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

A. Background

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

B. The purpose

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

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

C. Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4. The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁶ At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework.

D. Theory of change

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

6. The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner

⁵ The term "post-2020 global biodiversity framework" is used as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. Similarly, the word "framework" is used throughout the text as a placeholder.

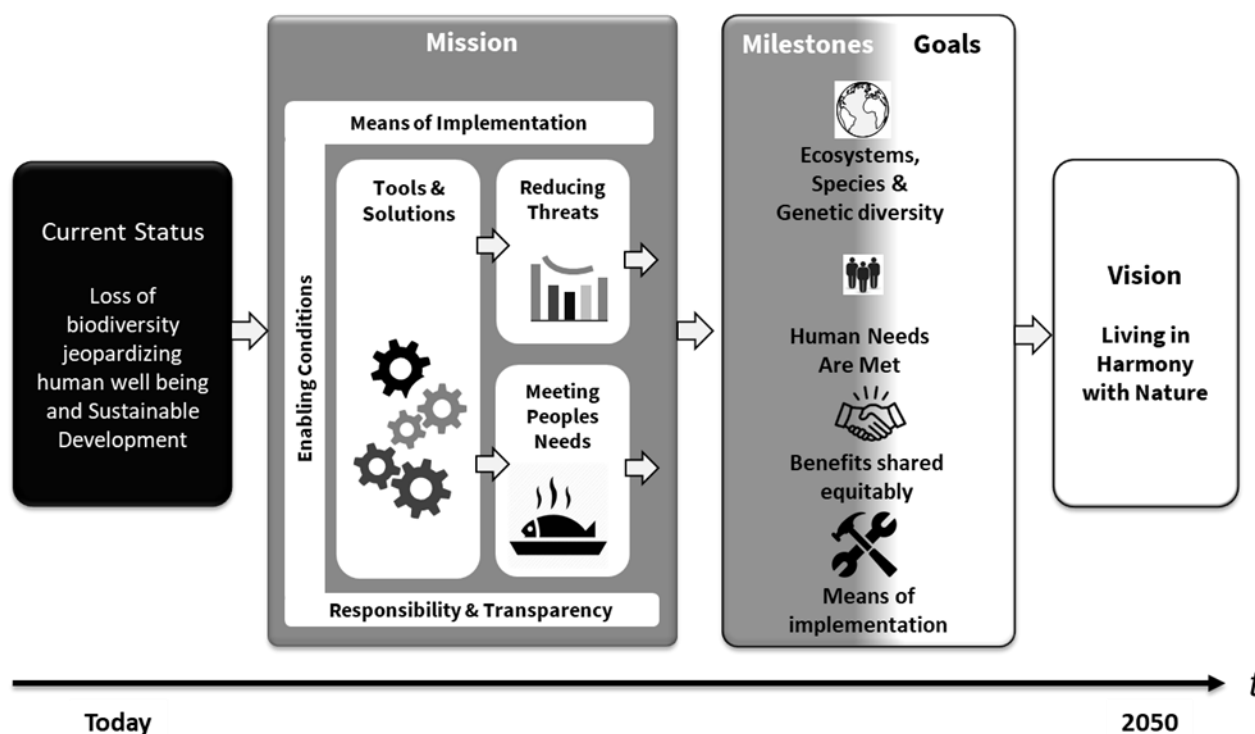
⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.⁷

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

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

Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework



E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission

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

10. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing

⁷ The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.

of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”.⁸

F. 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones

11. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each 2050 goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals.

Goal A

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

Milestone A.1

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

Milestone A.2

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

Milestone A.3

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

Goal B

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

Milestone B.1

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

Milestone B.2

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

Goal C

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

Milestone C.1

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

Milestone C.2

⁸ In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.

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

Goal D

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

Milestone D.1

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

Milestone D.2

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

Milestone D.3

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

G. 2030 action targets

12. The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.⁹

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

⁹ Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (see [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#) and [Add.1](#)) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

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

Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

3. *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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

H. Implementation support mechanisms

13. 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.¹⁰

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),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.

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,¹² including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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.¹³ 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:

¹⁰ This list will be updated when the elements are agreed.

¹¹ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

¹² IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

¹³ 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.

- (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 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.

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.

Appendix

**DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE DECISION OPERATIONALIZING THE POST-2020
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be contained in an annex to a decision of the Conference of the Parties. The present annex, which has been prepared by the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in cooperation with the Executive Secretary, contains possible elements of such a decision for the information of the Working Group at its third meeting. These elements will be revised in the light of the discussions during the third meeting of the Working Group, the resumed sessions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and submitted to an appropriate body.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [14/34](#), in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,

Noting the outcomes of the first,¹⁴ second¹⁵ and third meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,

Also noting the outcomes of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body in Implementation,

Expressing its gratitude to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada), for supporting the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Also expressing its gratitude to the Governments of (to be completed) for their financial and in kind support to the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Welcoming the submissions by Parties and observers providing views on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Recognizing that the post-2020 global biodiversity represents a useful and flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes,

Recalling the conclusions of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*,¹⁶ the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*¹⁷ and the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services¹⁸ that, despite some progress, none of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹⁹ has been fully achieved and

¹⁴ CBD/WG2020/1/5.

¹⁵ CBD/WG2020/2/4.

¹⁶ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020). *Global Biodiversity Outlook 5*. Montreal, Canada.

¹⁷ Forest Peoples Programme, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, Centres of Distinction on Indigenous and Local Knowledge and Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020). *Local Biodiversity Outlooks 2: The contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and to renewing nature and cultures. A complement to the fifth edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook*. Moreton-in-Marsh, England: Forest Peoples Programme. Available at: www.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net.

¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹ See decision X/2, annex.

that this undermines the attainment of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and other international goals and objectives,

Alarmed by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to human well-being and the prospects for reaching the three objectives of the Convention,

1. *Adopts* the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as contained in the annex to the present decision, as a global framework for action by all Parties and stakeholders to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and achieve the objectives of the Convention;

2. *Notes* that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be monitored through its monitoring framework;²⁰

3. *Also notes* that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity will be supported through other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and, in particular, those addressing the following:

(a) The enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review;²¹

(b) The updated plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity;²²

(c) The strategy for resource mobilization;²³

(d) The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;²⁴

(e) The gender plan of action for the post-2020 period;²⁵

(f) The communications strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,²⁶ which will support and contribute to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

4. *Reiterates* the fact that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, and *decides* that, at each of its future meetings, the Conference of the Parties will review progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, share experiences that are relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address any obstacles encountered;

5. *Decides* to consider at its sixteenth meeting the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms or enhancements to existing mechanisms to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

6. *Urges* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and *invites* other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enable the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and *reiterates* the view that the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments

²⁰ Decision 15/--

²¹ Decision 15/--

²² Decision 15/--

²³ Decision 15/--

²⁴ Decision 15/--

²⁵ Decision 15/--

²⁶ Decision 15/--

under this Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under this Convention in connection with financial resources and transfer of technology;

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial support to eligible countries with a view to enabling the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, in the implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

9. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and, in particular, to enable participation at all levels, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors, in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;

10. *Urges* relevant agreements, processes and organizations to consider the development or updating of relevant strategies and frameworks, as appropriate, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

11. *Invites* Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

12. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working at the country level, to facilitate activities designed to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;

13. *Invites* the Environment Management Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system and to submit a report on their work to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant international organizations, including indigenous peoples' and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) To develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through the further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes;

(c) To develop guidance materials, including the identification of possible actions, for the goals, targets and other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.