

# CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Second meeting

Rome, 24-29 February 2020

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

### **Report of the Co-Leads of Contact Group 3**

#### **A. Co-Leads' summary of overarching elements for the framework and cross-cutting issues related to targets 7 to 11**

1. It was suggested to separate sustainable use, the second objective of the Convention, from benefit-sharing, the third objective of the Convention. It was felt that the clustering of targets, as it is, generates confusion between the two.
2. Target 5 of section (a) could be merged with target 7. At the same time, there was a recognition that target 5 is about over-exploitation, while target 7 is related to sustainable use, and both elements could be kept in the framework.
3. Merging targets 6 and 9 was also suggested.
4. There were concerns regarding the utilitarian focus of this cluster of targets and the lack of focus on conservation-related elements, missing the opportunity to build on Aichi Target 12 and relate to Goal (b). A dedicated species action target is missing in the framework.
5. The use of percentages might be more useful than using absolute numbers within the targets.
6. The need to update the glossary for further clarification of concepts and terms used in the framework was raised.
7. It was proposed that the concept of benefits could be addressed as ecosystem services within the framework.
8. Support for this cluster of targets was expressed; however, it was felt the title is too narrow and could capture, not only nature's benefits to people but also benefits to conservation, to nature and to countries. Such wording as "sustainable use" and "access and benefit sharing of genetic resources" is preferred. This view was expressed in general for the entire framework and, in particular, for this cluster of targets.
9. The scope and formulation of target 11 could change depending on whether it stays as a target or becomes a goal in the global biodiversity framework.

#### **B. Co-Leads' summary of elements related to targets 7 to 11**

##### **1. Target 7**

##### **1.1. Elements related to target 7**

1. Concerns were raised regarding the scope of some of the elements of the target that could go beyond the scope of the Convention, such as health and nutrition.
2. The notion of "human-wildlife interactions" was suggested to be preferable to "human-wildlife conflict".

3. Replacing “wildlife” with “wild species” was suggested.
4. The current formulation does not include domesticated species, including local varieties and semi-domesticated species, which are also threatened or facing extinction and fall outside mainstreaming agriculture, also providing ecosystem benefits, including nutrition, livelihoods and cultural benefits, especially for indigenous peoples and local communities.
5. The non-consumptive uses of biodiversity, such as wildlife tourism, could be captured by the target.
6. The target as it is, could have unintended consequences. For example, reducing human-wildlife conflict could be achieved by culling.
7. Reference to “people living in vulnerable situations” rather than “vulnerable people” was made.
8. The target could also address trade.

### 1.2. Options for improvement of language for target 7

1. Co-leads have prepared this section in order to illustrate the different exchanges on language possibilities that were raised during the discussion of the target. This does not reflect the result of any negotiation of text but, rather, an effort to put into consideration additional elements for language improvement in the preparation of further discussions.

2. Invest in the enhancement of sustainable use/ Ensure/**Enhance** /the conservation status of all species/ the benefits from/**the** /management of/traditional/customary/ **sustainable use** /and trade/ **of wild species** /biological resources/ **providing, by 2030, benefits** /and services/ **including enhanced nutrition, food security** /health/ **and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for** people in situation of vulnerability/ **the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife** /and manage human-wildlife interactions/ **conflict by [X%]**, /safeguarding biodiversity by X%/.

### 1.3. Suggestions for target 7

1. By 2030, the number of wild species under sustainable use is increased by at least [X per cent], improving benefits, livelihoods for people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reducing human-wildlife conflict.
2. Enhance the conservation status of all species used by all people and ensure that a greater proportion of the benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods, are available to the most vulnerable.
3. By 2030, enhance the benefits of the sustainable use of wild species by at least X%, improving livelihoods for people, especially for those in the most vulnerable situations, and reducing human-wildlife conflict.
4. By 2030, take measures to ensure the sustainable use of wild species, contributing to enhanced nutrition, food security, and livelihoods of people, especially for the most vulnerable.
5. By 2030, the use of wild species is ecologically, economically and socially/culturally sustainable and, combined with the effective management of human wildlife conflict, contributes to human well-being and fulfilment of rights, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable.
6. Biodiversity provides ecosystem services to people and contributes to sustainable development. The payment for such services shall increase by at least US\$ 50 billion annually by 2030, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

### 1.4. Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 7

The issue of capacity-building and use of participatory approaches to support implementation of management plans to address human-wildlife interactions was raised.

## 2. Target 8

### 2.1. Elements related to target 8

1. The concept of productivity gaps was not well understood, and more explanation is needed, including on the baselines and related indicators. This could be included in the glossary.
2. The essence of target 8 could be improved by incorporating mainstreaming into elements of the target and extending the scope to all sectors addressed in the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity.
3. Actions for sustainable use could include ecosystem restoration or ecosystem-based approaches.
4. The contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities and small-scale farmers could be acknowledged.
5. Reference was made to sustainable agriculture, agro-ecology, as well as, all types of agriculture.

### 2.2. Options for improvement of language for target 8

1. Co-leads have prepared this section in order to illustrate the different exchanges on language possibilities that were raised during the discussion of the target. This does not reflect the result of any negotiation of text, but rather an effort to put into consideration additional elements for language improvement in the preparation of further discussions.
2. By 2030/ **Conserve and enhance** /and ensure/ **the sustainable use of biodiversity** /is mainstreamed into productive sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, and health/ **in agricultural /aquaculture/ and other managed ecosystems** /especially in situ conservation, /including managed fisheries and aquaculture/ **to support** /enhance /increase /ensure **the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems**, /through ecosystem-based approaches/ acknowledging the unique contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities and conservation practices of small-scale farmers,/ and avoiding unintended impacts on those in the most vulnerable situations/ **reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%]**.

### 2.3. Suggestions for target 8

1. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems, as a means to increase their sustainability, productivity and resilience by supporting farmer seed systems and ecosystem-based approaches, such as agroecology and indigenous people's food systems, increasing the area dedicated to these systems by [x%].
2. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support their productivity, sustainability and resilience with an increase of at least [50%] of such systems under productive and sustainable management by 2030, reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%].
3. To improve productivity, sustainability and resilience of the agricultural ecosystems and other ecosystem managed through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in at least [x%] by 2030.
4. Enhance sustainable agriculture to conserve the sustainable use of biodiversity and restore other damaged ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiverse agroecosystems, by reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [x%].
5. Conserve biodiversity and promote its sustainable use in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to ensure that, by 2030, at least [xx%] of total food products are coming from diversified, resilient and sustainable production systems to [offering healthy and sustainable diets] respond to people's needs.

6. Promote the sustainable use of biodiversity in all types of agricultural systems, taking into account the imperative of guarantying food and nutritional security, increasing by 2030 agriculture under productive and sustainable management by at least [20%].
7. By 2030 key renewable natural resource sectors, including fisheries, agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably through an ecosystem-based approach.

#### **2.4. Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 8**

The monitoring framework needs to be corrected and reference the indicator for SDG 2, which is maintained by FAO, rather than for SDG 15.2.

### **3. Target 9**

#### **3.1. Elements related to target 9**

1. The concept of “nature-based solutions” is not generally understood and, therefore, it was proposed to use “ecosystem-based approach” as part of the known language of the Convention. For others, “nature-based solutions” is an important concept.
2. There was a suggestion regarding the multiple benefits of ecosystem services that could be captured more broadly in the target, rather than just focusing on only one service, such as the provision of water.
3. Some issues were raised related to using “safe” rather than “clean” water and related issues, such as ensuring the quantity and quality of water.
4. The concept of “water security” is more encompassing.
5. Landscape planning was raised as an element that could be included in the target
6. Environmental and socioeconomic safeguards could be considered when referring to nature-based solutions.
7. Concerns were raised regarding the scope of some of the elements of the target that could go beyond the scope of the Convention, such as environmental and socio-economic safeguards.
8. Reference to ecosystem functions and the opportunity provided by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration could be considered.
9. Mainstreaming biodiversity in the target was also raised.

#### **3.2. Options for improvement of language for target 9**

Co-leads have prepared this section in order to illustrate the different exchanges on language possibilities that were raised during the discussion of the target. This does not reflect the result of any negotiation of text, but rather an effort to put into consideration additional elements for language improvement in the preparation of further discussions.

**Enhance nature-based solutions** /Ecosystem-based approaches/Conserve and enhance biodiversity to protect and restore water related /watershed and inland ecosystems/ in order to ensure that ecosystem functions and services can be maintained and enhanced,/ **contributing**, /increasing/ **by 2030**, /at least xx% of/ **to clean** /safe/ **water provision** /water security/water in adequate quantity and quality/ **for at least [XXX million] people** /by ensuring the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems related to water quantity and quality.

#### **3.3. Suggestions for target 9**

1. By 2030, ecosystem-based approaches are integrated into national planning to restore and enhance ecosystem services and functions, such as [clean] water provision and other benefits, taking also into account the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

2. To Enhance the protection, conservation and restoration of water-related ecosystems by encouraging the use of nature-based solutions to provide, by 2030, to] clean water provision] for at least [XXX million] people.
3. By 2030, key ecosystems that provide particularly essential services, including through nature-based solutions, are identified, and measures are implemented for their restoration and safeguarding.
4. Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water, the provision of water in adequate quantity and quality for at least [XXX million or %] people and [x%] of prioritized areas for the production of food.
5. By 2030, improve freshwater management, protection and connectivity of freshwater ecosystems through integrated water resource management and landscape planning.
6. Enhance nature-based solutions, with social and environmental safeguards contribute to multiple benefits, such as water and food security, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
7. Enhance nature-based solutions, so that by 2030, [x%] of ecosystems contributing to the provision of drinking water are sustainable managed for at least [XXX million] people.
8. By 2030, achieve the full potential of nature-based solutions including through prioritized conservation and restoration of ecosystems that deliver carbon sequestration on land and in the ocean for integrated climate change mitigation and adaption, and disaster risk reduction while enhancing biodiversity, safeguarding food security and water.
9. Promote and enhance nature-based solutions, also known as ecosystem-based approaches, contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people, and simultaneously addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation.
10. Conserve, protect, safeguard and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, lakes, rivers and enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to safe water provision for all.

### **3.4 Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 9**

The monitoring framework could be related to SDG 6.2.

The monitoring framework could have disaggregated data to capture progress of the targets by gender, youth, vulnerable groups/ people in vulnerable situations, etc.

## **4. Target 10**

### **4.1. Elements related to target 10**

1. Issues related to mainstreaming and restoration were raised as elements of the target.
2. The target could include elements of quality, extent, quantity, connectivity and the opportunities for spatial planning. Similarly, elements of accessibility, including providing access to disadvantaged groups, urban poor, women and youth, to green spaces, could also be included in the target. An example of an existing indicator was provided.
3. Issues related to the quality of the spaces and the opportunity of these for species richness were raised.
4. The target could be broader, recognizing the contribution of ecosystem services and the multiple benefits of green spaces, such as its contributions to resilience, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, storm water attenuation and contributions to SDG 11 (in particular SDG 11.b). Other benefits, such as socio-ecological, socioeconomic and cultural and biological diversity, were also mentioned.

5. The concept of urban nature-based ecotourism was also raised.
6. The concept of “settlement areas”, to be extended to non-urban dwellers, could be used as an element of the target.
7. The target could have a stronger focus on urban biodiversity and on the benefits of green spaces for enhancing and the conservation of biodiversity.
8. Some issues were raised regarding the inclusion of native species, wildlife and benefits to nature.
9. The target could include “blue spaces”, such as lakes, rivers, canals, coastlines, wetlands and beaches. The concept of “green space” may be broadened and referred to as “urban open spaces with ecological integrity”.
10. The role of cities and action at the local level were also raised as elements of the target.
11. Issues related to the role of connectivity between urban and rural areas and of green spaces connecting to natural ecosystems, were raised.
12. The need for this target as a stand-alone target or the option to integrate it into target 1, was raised.

#### 4.2. Options for improvement of language for target 10

1. Co-Leads have prepared this section in order to illustrate the different exchanges on language possibilities that were raised during the discussion of the target. This does not reflect the result of any negotiation of text but, rather, an effort to put into consideration additional elements for language improvement in the preparation of further discussions.

2. By 2030, **enhance the benefits** /the proportion of /biodiverse/ **green** / and blue/ **spaces** /urban open spaces with ecological integrity/ and ecological corridors/ **for health and well-being** /of/, **especially for urban dwellers**, /by/ **increasing** /species richness, ecosystem services provisions/ **by 2030 the proportion of people with** /equal/ **access to such spaces** /to/ **by at least [100%]** and connectivity between urban and rural areas.

#### 4.3. Suggestions for target 10

1. By 2030, [100 %] of a city’s population is within 400 metres or 10-minute walk from a park or nature reserve.
2. Conserve and enhance quality, extension, connectivity and spatial distribution of green spaces in settlement areas that are important for biodiversity, health and well-being and increasing the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [xx%] (by 2030).
3. Protect, restore, and increase urban biodiversity, including by developing urban green spaces, to enhance its benefits for human health and well-being, climate change, adaptation and increase by 2030 the proportion of people with equal access to such spaces by at least [100%].
4. By 2030, the proportion of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, is increased by at least [100 %].
5. Enhance the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with equal access to such spaces by at least [100%] and connectivity between urban and rural areas.
6. Improve, protect and restore biodiversity in urban areas, including by enhancing the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, while increasing by 2030 the proportion of people accessing the benefits of such spaces by at least [100%].

7. By 2030, enhance the benefits of biodiverse green and blue spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, by increasing specie richness, ecosystem services provisions as well as the area of such space per person by at least [100%].

#### **4.4. Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 10**

The monitoring of the target could be related to the number of visits to these spaces.

### **5. Target 11**

#### **5.1 Elements related to target 11**

1. It was stated that sustainable use and access and benefit-sharing being the second and third objective of the Convention, respectively, deserve to have standalone targets. As such, they should be more prominent and visible in the architecture of the framework, and consistent with the theory of change as drafted and present in the Zero Draft.
2. The need for distinction between monetary and non-monetary benefits was raised.
3. Goal E is almost identical to Target 11 and this requires rationalization. At this time, both the goal and target are repetitive.
4. Inclusion of concepts such as free, prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms was suggested.
5. The need of increasing benefits for countries of origin was raised.
6. Benefit-sharing cannot be separated from facilitating access and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
7. There should be an equal weighting between the two elements of the target, the one related to increasing benefits and the one related to sharing benefits.
8. There is an assumption that, in all cases, more utilization is better, which is not always the case, bearing in mind that indigenous peoples and local communities may not wish to share all genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge for commercial purposes.
9. Under the Convention, the third objective is intended to promote the achievement of the first two objectives, conservation and sustainable use.
10. Operationalization of benefit-sharing could be done through the creation of a global benefit-sharing fund for biodiversity.
11. There is a need to reword the target considerably. There are three action-oriented elements that could be considered: to facilitate access; promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; and share the benefits with a view to supporting the other two objectives of Convention (conservation and sustainable use).
12. It was also raised that, concerning the obligation to share benefits, any country can be both a “provider” and a “user” of genetic resources.
13. Benefit-sharing could be expanded to include benefits that arise from the use of biological resources.
14. The scope of benefit sharing within the Convention is for genetic resources as specified in the third objective and other relevant articles of the Convention.
15. The clarification of DSI and related issues will be dealt with in a separate process established by the Conference of the Parties, including informal processes.

16. Biodiversity is often concentrated in areas with poverty; therefore, benefit would go to these populations so that they preserve biodiversity.

## 5.2 Options for improvement of language for target 11

1. Co-leads have prepared this section in order to illustrate the different exchanges on language possibilities that were raised during the discussion of the target. This does not reflect the result of any negotiation of text but, rather, an effort to put into consideration additional elements for language improvement in the preparation of further discussions.
2. **Ensure that** access of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is facilitated / monetary and non-monetary **benefits from the utilization of genetic resources,** / genetic resources in all forms **and related traditional knowledge** / biological resources **are** increased and / **shared fairly and equitably**, under mutually agreed terms, with provider countries and/or indigenous peoples and local communities, **resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits** and increase the sharing of those benefits for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

## 5.3 Suggestions for Target 11

1. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources in any format, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, under mutually agreed terms resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in the participation in benefits by countries of origin and genetic diversity and of indigenous peoples and local communities.
2. Developed country parties which are users of genetic resources will commit to ensure that financial benefits from the use to genetic resource, in whatever form, including digital sequence information, are shared fairly and equitably, with countries of origin of genetic resources by 2030.
3. A global benefit-sharing fund will be in full operation by 2030 with a sum of at least 50 billion USD to implement benefit-sharing arrangements with countries of origin of genetic resources.
4. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of biological and genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.
5. Ensure that monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.
6. Ensure synergies with other global instruments on benefit sharing and that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, biological resources, and associated traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, based on the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), of rights-holders and knowledge-holders, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.
7. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of biodiversity (genes, species, ecosystems) and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, based on the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), of rights-holders and knowledge-holders resulting in an increase in [in benefits by 2030, including those directed to conservation.

## 5.4 Messages related to the implementation and monitoring framework of Target 11

Issues on how to measure the increase in benefits and benefits shared need close consideration. Measurability is challenging both in terms of monetary and non-monetary benefits for this target, and a mechanism to evaluate monetary and non-monetary benefits is needed.



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