



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.  
LIMITED

CBD/WG2020/2/L.2  
28 February 2020

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

Second meeting  
Rome, 24–29 February 2020  
Agenda item 4

### PREPARATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

#### Draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs

*The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,*

*Recalling* decision 14/34, recommendation WG2020-1/1 and recommendation SBSTTA-23/1,

1. *Notes* the progress made during its second meeting, as reflected in the text annexed to the report on the meeting;<sup>1</sup>

2. *[Notes* that, as per paragraph 18 of decision 14/34, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting will contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and complement it with elements related to means to support and review implementation;] *[Invites* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, in line with paragraph 18 of decision 14/34, to provide elements for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in particular with regard to the topics addressed in sections E to H of the current annex to the zero draft for the consideration of the Working Group at its third meeting;]

3. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting to carry out a scientific and technical review of the updated goals and targets, and related indicators and baselines, of the draft global biodiversity framework, as well as the revised appendices to the framework, and to provide advice to the Working Group at its third meeting;

4. *Requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Executive Secretary, under the oversight of the Bureaux of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the Conference of the Parties, to prepare a document, updating those elements of the draft framework that were reviewed by the Working Group at its second meeting,<sup>2</sup> taking into account the annex to the report on the meeting and the submissions received in response to notification 2019-108, and to make it available at least six weeks before the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

5. *Also requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Executive Secretary to update the tables in the appendices to the draft framework<sup>3</sup> in the light of the outcomes of the second meeting,

<sup>1</sup> See CBD/WG2020/2/4.

<sup>2</sup> See CBD/WG2020/2/3, annex I, section II.

<sup>3</sup> CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1.

and taking into account the submissions received in response to notification 2019-108, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, building on the document referred to in paragraph 4 above, to provide scientific and technical information to support the review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, including an analysis of the linkages between the proposed goals, targets and monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Sustainable Development Goals within the scope of the Convention, and to make this information and analysis available six weeks before the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

7. *Also requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Executive Secretary, under the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to prepare a first draft of the global biodiversity framework, taking into account the text annexed to the report of the second meeting of the Working Group 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.

*Annex***I. GOALS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK****A. Co-Leads' summary of initial discussion on overall structure of goals and cross-cutting issues**

1. Work is still required to clarify the relationship between the 2030 and 2050 goals, and between those goals and the targets.
2. The need for goals to reflect the three objectives of the Convention was noted. It was also noted that each goal could reflect the three objectives of the Convention. Goals were also suggested for tools and mechanisms for implementation. It was also suggested to merge goals (a), (b) and (c). However, others suggested they should be retained as separate goals.
3. It was suggested that the number of goals should be limited. In this respect, some noted that the number of goals could be limited to five.
4. Some advocated for a simplification of the existing proposed goals.
5. With respect to goal (d), there was support for the deletion of the sub-elements. However, there was also support for the retention of a goal relating to climate change if the sub-elements were removed.
6. It was suggested to formulate goal (d) as a “sustainable use” goal was noted. It was also noted that the goal could refer to “ecosystem services”, “mainstreaming” and “sustainable patterns of production and consumption”.
7. There was convergence around the importance of a goal reflecting the third objective of the Convention. A number of alternatives were proposed to the current goal (e), including to broaden its scope and to reflect the respect for the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities. It was noted that a number of questions would need to be answered before a final text could be agreed for this goal. Questions were raised as to whether access and benefit-sharing in the context of the global biodiversity framework should relate only to the Convention on Biological Diversity or to other access and benefit-sharing instruments. It was noted that there were issues around baselines and measurability. It was noted that this goal needed to be as ambitious as other goals.
8. It was noted that not all goals needed to have numerical values, as this was not the only way to measure progress. Some noted that numeric values should be included with certain goals only. Others were supportive of numerical values.
9. Some noted that the framework should be limited to issues that are within the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Others noted that the framework should be universal and that it would not undermine other conventions or targets. It was also suggested that there could be one set of main goals with clear linkages to the Convention on Biological Diversity and another set of separate “complementary” goals which could address biodiversity issues related to other processes.
10. Some participants expressed the view that the framework should use previously agreed language (e.g. “biodiversity” and not “nature”).
11. Some participants favoured goals relating only to 2050. However, some preferred goals relating only to 2030. Some also noted that the 2030 elements in the goals could serve as milestones towards 2050. It was noted that 2030 goals should have coherence with relevant targets.
12. Different views were expressed with respect to the appropriate baseline to be applied.
13. A number of new goals were proposed:
  - (a) Tools and mechanisms for implementation/financial commitments/financial mechanism;
  - (b) Oceans;

- (c) Values and footprint;
- (d) Combating biopiracy;
- (e) Patterns of production and consumption;
- (f) Bioculture;
- (g) Mainstreaming.

*Appendix to section I*

**Suggestions for section B (2030 and 2050 Goals) of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework after discussions in the contact group<sup>4</sup>**

1. It was noted that baselines are crucial for the setting of goals and targets. There were different perspectives on what appropriate baselines could be. It was also noted that this issue will be further considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting and the Working Group at its third meeting. A proposal for text on baselines was as follows:

BASELINE: For area-based targets and goals, the framework will consider area and type of natural ecosystems before any human disturbance, with the potential natural vegetation of each country as a measurement for the contribution to which each Party shall commit under the Convention, either through conservation or restoration.

2. The contact group considered suggestions on each of the proposed goals in the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as indicated below.

*Goal A. No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience*

3. Additional possible elements for Goal A: conservation, connectivity, resilience, restoration, integrity of ecosystems, halt the loss in natural ecosystems and restore to ensure net gain, rare and threatened ecosystems, condition and outcomes for biodiversity, vulnerable ecosystems, no net loss, ecosystems with high ecological integrity, all natural ecosystems, natural ecosystems, coastal ecosystems, ecosystem functionality, intactness, ecosystem services.

4. Other proposed formulations for Goal A:

(a) [No net loss] by 2030 in the area connectivity or integrity of highly fragmented or threatened freshwater marine and terrestrial ecosystems [ecosystems with high ecological integrity] [all natural ecosystems][ecosystems and natural habitats][natural][freshwater, marine and terrestrial [coastal] ecosystems], and increases [net gain] in ecosystem connectivity and integrity to improve resilience of at least [20%] by 2050, [ensuring ecosystem [functionality][intactness] [resilience][services]];

(b) By 2030, no net loss of freshwater, marine or terrestrial ecosystems to ensure an increase in ecosystem integrity and resilience and effective conservation according to a baseline previously defined promoting connectivity through effective management programmes to ensure that protection is achieved;

(c) By 2030, no net loss in the area or connectivity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems with high ecological integrity and by 2050 achieve net gain [by restoration measures] of at least X % ensuring ecosystem resilience;

---

<sup>4</sup> This text represents inputs from Parties and observers on the goals for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These inputs were not negotiated.

(d) An overall increase by 2050 in the extent, integrity and resilience of ecosystems that support diverse and thriving life on earth, including full representation of the most vulnerable ecosystems to ensure the potential for long-term recovery.

*Goal B. The percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050*

5. Additional possible elements for Goal B: captive breeding, ex situ conservation.

6. Other proposed formulations for Goal B:

(a) By 2030, biodiversity within species, between species and of ecosystems will be on a path to recovery through conservation and restoration in all Parties;

(b) By 2030, conserve, restore and sustainably manage freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring that species dynamics, genetic diversity, ecosystem functions and services are maintained and enhanced to guarantee their resilience and consistently reduce drivers of biodiversity loss;

(c) By 2050, all human-induced extinctions are halted and, by 2030, [X%] of known threatened species have recovered. By 2030, native species abundance within the ecological range has increased by [X%] and by [X%] by 2050;

(d) By 2030, human-induced species extinctions are halted and fewer species are threatened;

(e) By 2050, populations of species increase, while human-induced species extinctions continue to be halted and fewer species are threatened;

(f) Human-induced extinctions reduced from 2020, net species extinction risk stabilized by 2030 and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050;

(g) The percentage of species threatened with human-induced extinction is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased throughout their range on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050.

*Goal C. Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050*

7. Other proposed formulations for Goal C:

(a) By 2030, genetic erosion of all wild and domesticated species is halted and, by 2050, the genetic diversity of populations is restored and their adaptive potential is safeguarded;

(b) The genetic diversity of wild and domesticated plants and animals is maintained by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050;

(c) The genetic diversity of wild and domestic species maintained or enhanced on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species.

*Goal D. Nature provides benefits to people*

8. Additional possible elements for Goal D: valuation of ecosystem services, safeguard ecosystem function and services, mainstreaming, sustainable use, sustainable patterns of consumption and production, payment for ecosystem services, contributions to socio-economic development, climate change,

9. Other proposed formulations for Goal D:

(a) Conserve, restore and sustainable use biodiversity to enhance nature's contribution to the achievement of the sustainable development goals by 2030 and provide enhanced benefits to people, including nutrition, access to water, health resilience to natural disasters and climate change adaption and mitigation by 2050;

(b) By 2050, biodiversity is used sustainably to provide benefits to present and future generations;

(c) By 2030, ensure sustainable use of biodiversity providing for socioeconomic development and sustainable livelihoods of people, while guaranteeing appropriate valuation of and payment for ecosystem services;

(d) By 2030, ensure the sustainable use of wild and domesticated biodiversity to secure long-term ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to people;

(e) Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed and maintained to provide people with benefits that are indispensable for achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals, and significantly contributing to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

(f) Make sustainable use of biodiversity by respecting, accommodating and protecting nature for a shared future for all life on earth;

(g) By 2030, biodiversity is used sustainably to provide ecosystem services which are properly valued;

(h) Sustainable use of biodiversity and safeguarding of ecosystem functions and services to people are ensured by X% by 2030 and by X% by 2050.

*Goal E. The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050*

10. Additional possible elements for Goal E: supportive of the three objectives of the Convention, flexibility to take into account other relevant arrangements, promote the sharing of benefits by facilitating access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, ratification and strengthened implementation, measurability of progress, increased use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is not necessarily desirable in itself.

11. Other proposed formulations for Goal E:

(a) By 2030, ensure that benefits arising from the sustainable utilization of nature's contributions to people and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, taking into account intergenerational equity and the gender perspective;

(b) By 2030, arrangements for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with countries of origin of genetic resources shall be fully in place and operational, thereby contributing to a substantial increase in the amount of financial resources transferred to the countries of origin of those genetic resources;

(c) By 2030, access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is facilitated and their use increased, and benefits arising from their use that are shared fairly and equitably have increased [by X] by 2030 and [by X] by 2050, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and to meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population;

(d) The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, including by providing facilitated access;

(e) By 2030, arrangements and mechanisms for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources in any format and associated traditional knowledge are in place, and resources are flowing to countries that are centres of origin of genetic diversity and to indigenous peoples and local communities;

(f) Access to and fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the utilization of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, resulting in an increase in the share of the benefit for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity out of all the shared benefits by 2030;

(g) By 2050 fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge has increased substantially;

(h) The benefits shared fairly and equitably from the use of genetic resources, biological resources, ecosystem services and associated traditional knowledge have increased significantly, by X by 2030 and by X by 2050;

(i) By 2030, the flow of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources in any format and associated traditional knowledge is being shared in a fair and equitable manner, contributing to incentives for sustainable use and conservation, as well as the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and other rights holders, and have reached by X 2030 and increased by X by 2050.

(j) By 2030, fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge has reached US\$ 300 billion and increased to US\$ 500 billion by 2050, to ensure conservation and sustainable use.

### **C. Additional proposed goals submitted by Parties**

12. By 2030, adequate financial resources (increased by x%), capacity and technological cooperation is available in support of effective and participatory implementation of conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing goals.

13. The value of nature is embedded in decision-making across all sectors and all actors are encouraged to contribute towards bending the curve of biodiversity loss.

14. Conserve and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring that the species dynamics and genetic diversity are maintained and enhanced to guarantee their resilience and consistently reduce drivers of biodiversity loss.

15. Ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity to secure its long-term conservation.

16. Ensure that nature's contributions to people and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably.

17. Provide tools and mechanisms for the implementation of the post-2020 framework.

18. By 2030, the ocean is on the path to recovery, supporting healthy ecosystems, thriving species, and human well-being, to achieve a 100% [responsibly managed/ecologically sustainable] ocean by 2050 that supports the three objectives of the Convention (conservation, sustainable use, fair and equitable sharing of benefits).

19. By 2030, conserve, restore and sustainably manage freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring that species dynamics, genetic diversity, ecosystem functions and services to be maintained, and enhanced to guarantee its resilience and consistently reduce drivers of biodiversity loss.

20. By 2030, ensure the sustainable use of wild and domesticated biodiversity to secure long-term conservation, ecosystems functions and nature's contributions to people.

21. By 2030, ensure that nature's contributions to people and associated traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, taking into account intergenerational equity and gender perspective.

22. By 2030, ensure enabling conditions through appropriate and effective tools and mechanisms for the implementation of the post-2020 framework.

23. Sustainable use of biodiversity and safeguarding of ecosystem function and services are ensured by xx% (by 2050).

24. Achieve transformative changes in the patterns of consumption and production through economic, technological, political, cultural and educational measures.

25. By 2030, biodiversity values are taken into account throughout public and private decision-making across all sectors, thereby contributing to the three objectives of the Convention, reducing by 2030 the ecological footprint by [X] and ensuring by 2050 that consumption of resources is within Earth's capacity.

26. In addition to the proposed individual goals listed above, some Parties suggested a set of goals as follows:

(a) By 2030, conserve, restore and sustainably manage freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring that species dynamics, genetic diversity, ecosystem functions and services are maintained, and enhanced to guarantee its resilience and consistently reduce drivers of biodiversity loss;

(b) By 2030, ensure the sustainable use of wild and domesticated biodiversity to secure long-term ecosystems functions and nature's contributions to people;<sup>5</sup>

(c) By 2030, ensure that benefits arising from the sustainable utilization of nature's contributions to people and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, taking into account intergenerational equity and the gender perspective;

(d) By 2030, ensure the implementation of the post-2020 framework through appropriate and effective means of implementation, as well as enabling conditions;

(e) By 2030, mainstream biodiversity into productive sectors as a means to contribute to the achievement of sustainable production and consumption.

#### **D. Additional proposed goals submitted by observers**

27. Promote equitable governance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing, including through transparency and accountability, public participation in decision-making, particularly of indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth, and the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their traditional lands, territories and resources.

28. Halve the negative footprint of production and consumption by 2030.

29. Goals:

(a) Goal 1 - Conserving the integrity of our life support system;

(b) Goal 2 - Society living sustainably;

(c) Goal 3 - Equity for nature and people across generations.

## **II. 2030 ACTION TARGETS**

### **Reducing threats to biodiversity**

#### **TARGET 1**

##### **Co-Leads' summary of discussions**

1. There was recognition that this target is complex and is comprised of several elements. Trying to understand the elements addressed in the target, several Parties noted that there were two distinct elements: spatial planning and restoration. Some raised the possibility that these could be addressed under

---

<sup>5</sup> On the understanding that nature's contributions to people is a broad concept that includes ecosystem services.



two distinct targets, one of them focusing on restoration, with several advocating the inclusion of a quantitative target for restoration.

2. There was a proposal to restructure targets 1 and 2,<sup>6</sup> moving elements from one to the other, merging conservation elements of target 2 with the retention element from target 1 from restoration, and provided alternative language for each. Others opposed fusing the two targets, recognizing their separate and distinct objectives, one of them noting the importance of addressing the five drivers identified by the IPBES Global Assessment and to reflect that assessment and its language (“land and sea use change”) as accurately as possible.

3. Some suggested that the target should address habitat loss, while others advocated the constituent use of the language of the IPBES findings.

4. There was also an unresolved discussion around whether the restoration activities should focus on “important ecosystems” or ecosystems in general.

5. Some Parties noted the importance that the targets be recognized as global targets with flexibility for countries to adjust them, including their quantitative measures, to national circumstances. In relation to a numerical target, some Parties mentioned that they already had 100% under special planning.

6. Some Parties were of the view that important elements were missing from the target. Some Parties advocated that critical and vulnerable ecosystems could be given special attention, including in the context of comprehensive planning under Target 1. Alternative concepts of “landscape planning”, “biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning” and the concept of “eco-zoning” were suggested.

7. Several Parties and observers proposed expanding the content of Target 1 to address productive landscapes and seascapes, including agriculture and aquaculture. Some Parties, and observers supported by Parties, proposed the addition of specific language for achievement by 2030 in the conservation and restoration of agricultural ecosystems with a focus on farmers (proposal for a new target). An additional element to reduce conflicts related to the use of productive lands was proposed. There was no support for such expansion.

8. There was no clear direction taken of how to approach “retaining existing intact areas and wilderness”, some proposing its deletion while others supported its retention.

9. Several Parties acknowledged the potential to address further detail (such as extent of connectivity) in the draft monitoring framework. Some Parties stressed the need for a comprehensive glossary of terms to ensure common understanding of terms used in this target (for example, “comprehensive spatial planning”).

10. There was a proposal to recognize values of biodiversity as also an asset required to be considered under restoration and retention. There was also a proposal to use, in line with the Convention language, “conservation” instead of “retention”.

11. With respect to the points made above, many Parties presented alternative and modifications of text (see section 2, below).

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

- (a) Focus should not be solely on spatial planning; want to make it clear that the outcome should not solely be spatial planning (may need to better define “spatial planning”);
- (b) Focus on “natural” ecosystems;
- (c) Focus on all ecosystems;

---

<sup>6</sup> Target 2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.

- (d) Achieving net gain/increase of ecosystems;
- (e) Address land and sea use change (language aligned with IPBES and SDG 14.5);
- (f) Target adapted in accordance with national circumstances;
- (g) “Ecological” connectivity and integrity;
- (h) Ensure that percentages are logical;
- (i) Considerations for monitoring;
- (i) Extent, connectivity, function and resilience;
- (ii) Potential indicators on inclusion of indigenous management plans and free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.

### **Suggestions for target 1**

(a) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and [health] and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness [, taking into account gender roles and the roles of youth, the poor and the vulnerable];

(b) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing [habitat loss], achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining [as many as possible] existing intact areas and wilderness;

(c) Retain, restore [and value] freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness;

(d) [By 2030, the loss and degradation of] freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems [is halted and] at least [50%] [of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are undergoing a restoration process] under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness;

(e) By 2030, prevent any net loss in area, integrity or connectivity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems by restoring degraded ecosystems to health, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, and increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change;

(f) [Conserve] and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning [inter alia] addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness;

(g) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning [and/or eco-zoning] addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness;

(h) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area [with] comprehensive spatial plan[s] addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness;

(i) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change,

achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness, [reducing conflicts related to use for production activities];

(j) [By 2030,] retain and restore [[50%] of] freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems[ under comprehensive spatial planning [to maintain and increase connectivity, integrity, and sustainable use of the existing intact areas and other related high-conservation-value areas];

(k) Increase the proportion of land and marine areas under participatory-based spatial planning to maintain existing areas with high ecological integrity, and restore x% of areas, by 2030;

(l) To improve the status of biodiversity, increase ecosystem resilience and connectivity and enhance ecosystem services by 2030;

(i) Existing intact important ecosystems are conserved without further degradation or fragmentation;

(ii) [XX] km<sup>2</sup> of both degraded natural and converted ecosystems have been restored or are under active restoration;

(iii) The resilience and potential for recovery of the most vulnerable ecosystems has been improved.

(m) Increase by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity, retaining existing intact areas and wilderness [reducing the conflicts related to use for productive activities];

(n) [By 2030, the loss and degradation of] freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems [is halted, and] at least [50%] [of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems] are under comprehensive spatial planning;

(o) Retain and restore [threatened] freshwater, [wetlands,] marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing [] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing [sustainable land and sea use and conservation needs], achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity.

## TARGET 2

### Co-Leads' summary of discussions

1. Parties welcomed this target of the zero draft framework and its elements. Some Parties noted that it misses some elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, such as management effectiveness, and that it could be amended to mirror that target more closely but with greater ambition.

2. Some Parties and observers supported by Parties suggested that the draft lacked attention to important aspects, such as connectivity and protected areas systems, and that this could be rectified through language proposed.

3. Several Parties proposed the addition of text or reformulations of the target (see annex below).

4. One Party, supported by some others, proposed a restructuring of Targets 1<sup>7</sup> and 2, moving elements from one to the other, and provided alternative language for each.

5. Others opposed fusing the two targets, recognizing their separate and distinct objectives, one of them noting the importance of addressing the five drivers identified by the IPBES *Global Assessment* and to reflect that assessment as accurately as possible.

---

<sup>7</sup> Target 1. Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

6. Several Parties questioned the rationale of the 60%, 30% and 10% coverage respectively for sites of particular importance for biodiversity, for land and sea areas, and for areas under strict protection. Some proposed reformulation of language to address this. There was support for focusing this target on only 30% coverage by protected areas and OECMs.
7. One Party proposed the addition to the target of text aimed at reducing “biopiracy” by establishing special areas.
8. There was a suggestion to include elements related to adequacy and viability of sites.
9. Several Parties proposed that the target specifically recognize indigenous peoples and local communities, another noting the importance of protected sites for both biological and cultural diversity.
10. One Party noted that the threat at species level is not mentioned in this or any of the other five targets addressing threats and that this could be given further consideration.
11. Several Parties proposed the inclusion of additional details with regard to qualifying elements (from Aichi Target 11) in the draft monitoring framework and indicators.
12. It was stressed that all types of ecosystems are important, and thus it was proposed not to focus on “particular importance” only. Some proposed also to add the importance of cultural diversity for protection together with biological diversity. There were proposals to include a reference in the target to Key Biodiversity Areas.
13. Several Parties suggested to separately address terrestrial and marine protected areas and OECMs.
14. Some Parties again advocated the importance of preparing a glossary of terms to ensure common understanding of such terms as “strict protection” (with which several Parties were uncomfortable and proposed to delete from the target) and “particular importance”. Some also stressed that areas of particular importance should include land, sea and freshwater. There was a suggestion to include areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities in the target.

### **Suggestions by Parties for target 2**

- (a) [By 2030,] protect [at least [30%] of land and sea areas] through [effectively and equitably managed] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, [in accordance with the principles of ecological representativity and connectivity for protected area systems, while including] at least [60%] of [sites of particular importance for biodiversity] and with at least [10%] [of land and sea areas] under strict protection[, through zonation, where appropriate];
- (b) Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity [and cultural diversity] through [systems of] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection;
- (c) [By 2030,] protect[, connect and effectively manage ]protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, [in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities and other land and sea owners and managers, covering ]at least [30%] of [terrestrial and marine areas with a focus on biologically important areas];
- (d) Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures, [and lands and waters owned or governed by indigenous peoples,] by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas;
- (e) [By 2030, at least XX% of land area and XX% of sea area are protected and effectively managed through protected areas and OECMs, striving to include sites of particular importance and ensure ecosystem representativeness];

(f) [Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity from biopiracy by ensuring that such illegal predatory activities have been reduced by at least 75% by 2030].

### TARGET 3

#### Co-Leads' summary of discussions

1. The inclusion of a specific and stand-alone target on invasive alien species was supported by all Parties and observers who spoke on this target.
2. Some Parties supported the target as presently formulated. Several proposed alternative language (see annex below).
3. Some Parties advocated that the target should recognize both intentional and unintentional introduction and also potentially invasive species, that it aim to prevent the establishment of invasive alien species, and that it focus not only on priority sites but also apply to all ecosystems. Others supported its recognition of priority sites, especially islands, marine ecosystems and key biodiversity areas.
4. Some Parties expressed the view that the target should focus on human-mediated pathways. Another suggested that it focus on high-risk or priority pathways. There was also a suggestion to refer to terrestrial, marine and aerial pathways. Some Parties proposed to refer to all pathways.
5. Some advocated that it should seek to “manage” all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species rather than to “control” all pathways as this is not achievable. Others preferred its original formulation to “control”, while others considered that the aim should be both to manage and control.
6. Some Parties advocated addition of a quantitative objective for a reduction in rate of new introductions.
7. One Party proposed that the target should include specific reference to terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems, as well as to the impacts of IAS.
8. There was a proposal that the target should include information sharing and cooperation among countries and other related international instruments.
9. An observer supported by a Party proposed that language be added to take into account the use of invasive species by indigenous peoples and local communities.
10. Some Parties acknowledged that further detail could be addressed under the draft monitoring framework and indicators, for example adding an islands indicator and an indicator on marine pathways.
11. In addition, Parties suggested the following elements to be reflected in a reformulation of the target:
  - (a) Increase in detection, eradication and control;
  - (b) Early detection and rapid response;
  - (c) Include reference to early warning, rapid response and horizon scanning;
  - (d) Reduction in risk of invasive alien species introductions;
  - (e) Measures in all priority sites;
  - (f) High-risk invasive alien species;
  - (g) Most harmful invasive alien species;
  - (h) Priority invasion hot spots;
  - (i) Environmentally-friendly approaches to eradicating invasive alien species to minimize negative impacts on biodiversity;
  - (j) Measures to address invasive alien species in all ecosystems (i.e., terrestrial, freshwater and marine), not only in priority ecosystems;

**Suggestions for target 3**

(a) Control [and manage] all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien [and local] species [and reduce their rate of introduction], achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien [and local] species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority [invasion hotspots [all] [Key Biodiversity Areas][and in [50%] of islands].

(b) [Manage] all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] [increase in successful preventions and eradications of], and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites, [including on islands].

(c) Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the [overall risk of negative impacts on biodiversity from] new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species[, achieving by 2030 an] elimination or reduction of the [present] impacts in at least [50%] of priority sites[[and a [XX%] reduction of the risk of future impacts from invasive alien species presently in an early dispersal phase] (d) Control all [human-mediated [high risk] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

(e) Control all [high-risk] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

(f) Control all [identified and prioritized] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

(g) [Limit the spread of] invasive alien species, [including through trade and transport, and prevent their introduction by managing priority pathways,] achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, [and a [100%] reduction in rates of invasive species establishment; and by 2030, reduce the impacts of priority invasive alien species by [50%]].

(h) [Manage] all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species [in all priority sites] to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in [XX%].

(i) Control [marine, terrestrial and aerial] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 [the implementation of control and detection mechanisms in at least] [50%] [of customs], and eradicate or control [the impacts of] invasive alien species by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites;

(j) Control [or manage human] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 [the management, eradication or control of high-risk] [priority] invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in [at least [50%] [all] of priority sites;

(k) Control all pathways for the [intentional and unintentional] introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their [social, economic and environmental] impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of land and sea areas [terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas];

(l) Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites, [taking into account the potential negative impacts of control or eradication measures on biodiversity and ecosystems];

(m) By 2030, minimize the rate of new introductions and establishment of potentially invasive alien species, by addressing all pathways of introduction, by early detection and rapid response as well as decrease negative effects of established invasive alien species to biodiversity by eradication or management measures;

(n) [By 2030, [high risk] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species [are controlled], achieving a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts in at least [50%] of priority sites;

(o) Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate, control and manage invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites, taking into account uses of invasive species by IPLCs.

#### **TARGET 4**

##### **Co-Leads' summary of discussions**

1. The inclusion of a target on pollution was supported by all Parties and observers that spoke on this target.
2. Several Parties noted the opportunity it provides to strengthen links and synergies with the chemicals and waste conventions and processes as well as an opportunity to further mainstream biodiversity into productive sectors.
3. Some Parties stressed that the target should address pollution from all sources. Others supported the specific attention that it gives to excess nutrients, biocide and plastic waste, while acknowledging the target should address all forms of pollution and allow for identification of priorities at the national level.
4. Some Parties suggested that plastic pollution and recovery of plastic should be addressed as a distinct component of the target with its own quantitative measures.
5. Some Parties suggested that the target should be expanded to address recycling, responsible consumption and production and the concept of a circular economy. Others proposed that it should be expanded to include reference to productive sectors, including mining and tourism.
6. Some Parties advocated that the target should include language to specify impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and functions and human health.
7. One Party proposed that it provide specific reference to pollution of terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems, and another that it specifically reference the sources of pollution, i.e. water, soil and air.
8. Some Parties proposed that the target should specifically reference additional specific forms of pollution: artificial light, noise/underwater noise and sediment.
9. One observer supported by Parties proposed language to prioritize action on pollutants that impact on the poor and vulnerable and on indigenous peoples and local communities.
10. Several Parties noted that specific additional details could be added to the draft monitoring framework and indicators. One Party proposed specific reference to industrial dumping and dumping in urban settlements, to be added to the monitoring framework.
11. One Party advocated the value of preparing a glossary of terms to ensure common understanding of terms, such as "biocide".
12. The need to align the target with other international processes addressing issues on pollution and waste was identified.
13. Additional elements were suggested to be reflected in the target as follows:

- (a) Focus mainly on key pollutants that impact biodiversity and ecosystems: nitrogen, phosphorus, organic waste, lead, plastics, pesticides;
- (b) Reduce pollution in water, soil and air;
- (c) Reduce pollution to levels that are not detrimental (or harmful) to ecosystem function and biodiversity (in line with Aichi Target 8);
- (d) Address impacts from activities such as mining, industries (especially manufacturing), tourism, household waste, dumping waste and impacts on underground water;
- (e) Polluter pays principle;
- (f) Different numerical targets for different types of pollution, 100, % reduction of plastic waste;
- (g) Considerations for monitoring:
  - (i) Indicators for specific sources (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorus, organic matter, plastics, pesticides) and flexibility for additional indicators based on national circumstances;
  - (ii) Indicators and sources in target must be aligned;
  - (iii) Use relevant indicators from other international processes;
  - (iv) Indicators on industrial dumping and urban waste;
  - (v) Considerations regarding the measurability of the targets.

#### **Suggestions for target 4**

- (a) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%], [addressing their impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, ecosystem functions and human health];
- (b) Reduce by 2030 pollution [in terrestrial and marine ecosystems by at least [XX%] through the implementation of best practices in the models of production and consumption of productive sectors];
- (c) Reduce by 2030 pollution [in water, soil and air] from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%];
- (d) Reduce by 2030 pollution [from all sources, in particular] from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources, by at least [50%];
- (e) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste, [artificial light, underwater noise, sediment] and other sources by at least [50%];
- (f) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources, in particular from mining activities, industries/manufacturing, tourism, and domestic wastes, by at least [50%];
- (g) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste, nitrogen, phosphorus, waste, pesticides and other sources by at least [50%];
- (h) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, chemicals, plastic waste and other sources down to levels that are not detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem functions by at least [50%] each;
- (i) By 2030 [the production and use of problematic and unnecessary plastics has been phased out, the recovery rate of all waste materials has been increased by [x%], and] pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, waste and other sources [has been reduced] by at least [50%];



(j) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, [inappropriate use of] biocides, plastic waste and other sources, [in accordance with the existing or future specific international processes] by at least [50%];

(k) [By 2030, pollution from all sources has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity, in particular:

- (i) Pollution from fertilizers is effectively reduced and the excess use is eliminated;
- (ii) The risk and impacts of use of chemical pesticides is reduced and the uptake of integrated pest management and biocontrol is increased;
- (iii) Proportion of agricultural area managed with no pesticides increased;
- (iv) Input of plastic pollutants into terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems is halted;
- (v) Noise and light pollution reduced to levels compatible with the conservation of biodiversity];

(l) [By 2030, levels of key pollutants in the environment that adversely affect ecosystem function and biodiversity have been [reduced by x%][substantially reduced]];

(m) [By 2030, Parties have assessed pollution affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and have developed and are implementing strategies that aim to reduce pollutants by at least [50%]];

(n) [Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and all other sources by at least [50%], prioritizing pollutants that impact on vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and indigenous peoples and local communities];

(o) By 2030, pollution in water, soil and air from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources is reduced by at least [50%].

## **TARGET 5**

### **Co-Leads' summary of discussions**

1. Some Parties acknowledged the importance of having a distinct stand-alone target that addresses overexploitation, one of the five direct drivers of biodiversity loss.
2. Several Parties noted the relationship of this driver of loss with the sustainable use of biodiversity and, in that context, elements of overlap between draft target 5 and draft targets 7 and 8, and target 14. They noted there was potential to merge targets 5 and 7. Other Parties opposed such a merger and stressed the need and importance to have a stand-alone target on overexploitation.
3. Some Parties proposed slight editorial changes to the language of the target to clarify its intent to address the threat rather than to promote even greater extraction and use. There was support from some Parties for ensuring that the illegal harvest, illicit trade, and unsustainable use of wild species are halted.
4. The focus of the target was addressed by several Parties: some were of the opinion that it should be to take measures to address (reduce) unsustainable and illegal offtake; others were of the opinion that it should be to ensure that measures and mechanisms are in place to ensure the sustainable use of wild species without asking for a decrease in sustainable use.
5. Other Parties preferred to keep the simplicity of the original formulation with or without minor editorial amendments.
6. Several Parties noted the opportunity that the target provides to build links with other international instruments, including trade-related instruments, such as CITES, as well as organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in terms of collaboration but avoiding duplication.

7. Some Parties advocated that the target should go beyond ensuring that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal and at sustainable levels. One proposed that it also be traceable and others that it comply with national and international regulations and commitments. Some advocated an additional objective that stocks be also healthy and resilient.

8. Some Parties advocated recognition in the target of use of benefits, such as nutrition and livelihoods, to people and to respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to collect and use wild species. The inclusion of a reference to indigenous peoples and local communities was advocated by many.

9. Some Parties proposed the addition of language on socioeconomically important species, including fish stocks. One Party added traditionally used domestic animal breeds to that.

10. Many Parties recommended that the target be expanded to cover a broader scope of exploitation. Several Parties observed that the target was missing elements related to marine biodiversity, including threats, such as by-catch and bottom trawling, and that these could be reflected in the target. Several Parties advocated for the target to also specifically address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing as one of most serious threats, with profound economic and social consequences.

11. One Party proposed that the target be expanded to include the halting of illegal exploitation, for example in the form of biopiracy, which was opposed by others. Several Parties noted the importance of addressing human-wildlife conflict either in target 5 or a merger of targets 5 and 7.

12. Other Parties noted that additional detail, such as elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, could be captured instead in the draft monitoring framework, including through indicators. The draft monitoring framework for the target contains many elements but could still be expanded, including in relation to fisheries and sustainable forest management.

13. Some Parties advocated the inclusion of additional concepts, including applying the ecosystem approach, safe ecological limits, and avoiding detrimental effects on non-target species and habitats.

14. There was a proposal to add language to ensure harvests at sustainable levels based on relevant scientific information.

15. There was a proposal to address environmental crime, such as poaching and encroachment on protected areas, and that this could be addressed in an additional new target, for which language was proposed, or added as an element under implementation support mechanisms.

16. The need for a comprehensive glossary of terms to ensure a common understanding of terms was expressed.

17. Additional elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:

- (a) Consideration of overlaps with Target 7;
- (b) Addressing the broad scope of direct drivers discussed in IPBES;
- (c) Additional elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, such as safe ecological limits and impacts on non-target species;
- (d) Impacts of unsustainable fishing practices on habitats, including bottom trawling and bycatch;
- (e) Addressing human-wildlife conflicts;
- (f) Linkages with subsidies;
- (g) Need for sustainability of levels of use to be informed by relevant scientific information;
- (h) Conservation and management plans informed by a sound scientific basis;
- (i) Enhanced participatory management and use, involving indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and women;
- (j) Establishment of control mechanisms;

- (k) National and international trade;
- (l) Include indirect use (such as tourism);
- (m) Flexibility for countries to put in place various measures addressing their specific situations and requirements;
- (n) Implementation and enforcement of related wildlife policies;
- (o) Strengthened synergies between various multilateral environmental agreements, maximizing collaboration while avoiding duplication of effort, particularly as it relates to reporting and monitoring;
- (p) Considerations for monitoring:
  - (i) Level of fisheries bycatch;
  - (ii) Ecosystem-based approach and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management;
  - (iii) New technologies for sustainable harvests;
  - (iv) Key indicator species.

### **Suggestions for target 5**

- (a) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species [complies with national and international laws and commitments and is monitored and regulated in order to be kept] at sustainable levels;
- (b) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is [reduced,] legal and at sustainable levels;
- (c) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species [, socially and economically important species and local and traditionally used animal breeds] is legal and at sustainable levels;
- (d) Ensure by 2030 [that measures are adopted to address unsustainable and illegal] harvesting, trade and use of wild species [to tackle overexploitation];
- (e) Ensure by 2030 that the [illegal] harvesting, [illicit] trade and [unsustainable] use of wild species is [halted];
- (f) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal [, traceable] and at sustainable levels;
- (g) Ensure by 2030 that [any] harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal and at sustainable levels;
- (h) Ensure by 2030 that the [populations of all wild species subject to harvesting or use are healthy, productive, and resilient and that] harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is [done in a] legal [, precautionary and transparent manner] and at [ecologically] sustainable levels [, accounting for impact on non-target species];
- (i) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels [, while also halting biopiracy];
- (j) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal and sustainable, that any uses are within safe ecological limits, apply ecosystem-based approaches and avoid detrimental impacts on non-target species and habitats;
- (k) By 2030, measures and mechanisms are in place to ensure the sustainable use of wild species, including direct use, such as trade and harvest, indirect use, such as tourism, and non-material use, and regulating nature's contributions to ensuring the maintenance of ecosystem functions and services;

(l) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is sustainable, regulated and legal, and that implementation of related wildlife policies is effectively enforced;

(m) By 2030, effective measures are implemented to halt the decline and recover populations of threatened species and achieve and maintain favourable conservation status for all wild species, prioritizing urgent management actions for species whose survival depends on such actions;

(n) Ensure by 2030 that the trade in and use of wild species is legal and at sustainable levels, [respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to collect and use wild species];

(o) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal, at sustainable levels [and in conformity with national legislation and international treaties];

(p) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, [exploitation,] trade and use of wild species is [kept within] sustainable levels [and does not threaten biodiversity, is compliant with relevant laws, while recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to customary sustainable use and effectively addressing human-wildlife conflict];

(q) By 2030, significantly reduce levels of wildlife trafficking, illegal logging, IUU fishing, and the illegal appropriation of wild genetic resources, and implement measures and incentives to ensure that the legal harvest of and trade in wild species are conducted at sustainable levels;

(r) By 2030, the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal and at least at [XX]% sustainable levels.

## TARGET 6

### Co-Leads' summary of discussions

1. Parties and observers who spoke about this target welcomed the inclusion of an action target in the zero-draft framework that addresses climate change as a major direct driver of biodiversity loss and the interrelationship between biodiversity and climate change.

2. Some Parties stressed, however, that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and any target therein that addresses climate change cannot stray into the mandates of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. In that regard, they emphasized that it could not include a reduction target under the purview of those instruments or provide numeric mitigation targets for climate change. Some Parties proposed that the focus of this target should be on resilience and adaptation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

3. Furthermore, some Parties were of the opinion that the focus of the target should be on impacts of climate change on biodiversity but, as currently formulated, is primarily about climate change. Several were of the opinion that it should not be only about the benefits of biodiversity to address climate change.

4. Some Parties provided an alternative text to address these and other concerns.

5. There was a proposal that the target should strengthen the linkage between biodiversity and climate change.

6. Some Parties questioned and opposed the use of the term “nature-based solutions”, some from the point of view that nature-based solutions would be difficult to measure, and others that it was not a clearly defined term in the context of the Convention. Other Parties supported the retention of the term “nature-based solutions”.

7. Several Parties advocated the use, instead, of terminology agreed and understood in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the ecosystem approach, ecosystem-based approaches, and ecosystem functions and services.

8. Some Parties advocated that the target should address the need to strengthen the resilience of biodiversity to the adverse impacts of climate change, to adapt to climate change, and enhance the conservation of carbon sinks and reservoirs, and they proposed language to reframe the target in this manner.

9. One Party raised the question about categorizing the issue of adaptation under “threats”, proposed that it be addressed as a new target under “meeting people’s needs” and provided language for that purpose.

10. Advocating the inclusion of additional aspects in the draft target, there was a suggestion to include a reference to safeguards about biodiversity for food security, nutrition and the provision of clean water.

11. Some noted that the issue of forestry was entirely missing from the draft target, that the crucial role of the forestry sector in the context of biodiversity should be underlined in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and that an insertion should be made recognizing the contribution of all types of forests ecosystems.

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

- (a) Ecosystem-based approach (instead of nature-based solutions);
- (b) Importance of sustainable use to addressing climate change;
- (c) Resilience and adaptation (as the key concepts for this target);
- (d) Reduce the vulnerability and enhance the adaptive capacity of ecosystems to the impacts of climate change;
- (e) Role of healthy resilient ecosystems in supporting biodiversity to adapt to climate change;
- (f) Reduce negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity and livelihoods;
- (g) Avoid trade-offs of biodiversity for climate change mitigation and adaptation and need for safeguards in this context.

### **Suggestions for target 6**

(a) By 2030, achieve the full potential of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and nature-based solutions in order to enhance carbon sequestration capacity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, for integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as disaster risk reduction, while enhancing biodiversity, safeguarding food security, nutrition and providing clean water;

(b) 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 adaptation, while enhancing biodiversity, safeguarding food security, nutrition and providing clean water;

(c) Underlines the essential contribution of nature to addressing climate change and its impacts and the need to address biodiversity loss and climate change in an integrated manner;

(d) Contribute to climate change mitigation by enhancing the capacity of carbon sequestration in ecosystems through nature-based solutions and to climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction by increasing ecosystem resilience against climate change by 2030 by at least [XX]% through ecosystem-based approaches;

(e) Avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and food security from climate change and enhance mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions, while providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO<sub>2</sub>=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions;

(f) At least [30%] of efforts to increase the resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods is attained to address the adverse impacts of climate change by 2030 and to ensure that, by 2050, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases are conserved and enhanced to build the adaptive capacity of ecosystems;

(g) Assess the potential for nature-based solutions to contribute to climate action, and implement the findings of these assessments;

(h) Increase climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, as well as Climate Change mitigation through nature-based or managed-natural system solutions, and by 2030 reduce by [%] the negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services (and ensuring ecosystem resilience);

(i) Bearing in mind that climate change is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss, Parties will strengthen ecosystem resilience and adaptation through the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems in all countries, in particular through the valuation of the functions and services that such ecosystems provide. To this end, payments for ecosystem services will increase by [XX]% and adaptation funding from developed countries to developing countries will increase annually by [XX] billion United States dollars by 2030;

(j) Enhance the resilience of biodiversity to climate change and the contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction through conservation and ecosystem restoration;

(k) By 2030, ecosystem-based approaches significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and national climate change policies include measures to reduce impacts of climate change on biodiversity;

(l) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through [enhanced ecosystem restoration by] nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [at least XXX MT CO<sub>2</sub>=] [carbon sinks];

(m) Implement nature-based solutions to enhance the adaptive capacity of ecosystems with a view to strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and halting the degradation of greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs;

(n) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through ecosystem-based approaches, including in blue carbon ecosystems, while avoiding impacts on biodiversity, food security and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(o) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem approaches, restoration and pollution management in order to increase the resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods by providing, by 2030, [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO<sub>2</sub>=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security;

(p) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction through ecosystem-based approaches by increasing, by 2030, by [about 50%] the areas that conserve and sustainably use biodiversity while strengthening other ecosystem functions and services;

(q) By 2030, ecosystem conservation and restoration contribute significantly to climate change mitigation and adaptation, providing solutions for the total global response to climate change, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity;

(r) Ensure that, by 2030, all natural carbon stocks are retained and that all ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and people;

(s) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through mainstreaming ecosystem-based and culture-based solutions, integrating these solutions into

natural and human-modified landscapes and seascapes and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food sovereignty;

(t) By 2030, contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through improved protection, conservation management and restoration of carbon dense primary and other natural ecosystems, including forests, peatlands, wetlands, seagrasses, mangroves and coral reefs to complement stringent emissions reduction in other sectors and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and food security;

(u) Scale up nature-based solutions to foster cost-effective anthropogenic climate change mitigation by 2030 to limit average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, reaching a mitigation potential of 10-12 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

### **PROPOSED NEW TARGETS**

(a) Reduce environmental crimes that affect biodiversity to negligible levels by 2030 through a concerted effort at the national and international levels to prevent and counter such crimes;

(b) By 2030, the percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced by [XX]%;

(c) By 2030, human-induced species extinctions are halted and fewer species are threatened;

(d) By 2030 effective measures are implemented to halt the decline and recover populations of threatened species and achieve and maintain favourable conservation status for all wild species, prioritizing urgent management actions for species whose survival depends on such actions;

(e) Implement intensive management actions, in situ and ex situ, for species whose survival depends on such actions and whose recovery cannot otherwise be enabled or sustained;

(f) Implement intensive management actions, both in situ and ex situ, as required, for species whose continued survival depends on such actions and whose recovery cannot be achieved solely by addressing direct threats to biodiversity;

(g) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of plant species is legal and sustainable;

(h) Enhance the contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments;

(i) By 2030, restore at least [X per cent] of degraded ecosystems, achieving a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity;

(j) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, [through] comprehensive spatial planning addressing [threats to biodiversity caused by inland water/]land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness;

(k) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness, [securing the rights and lifestyle systems of indigenous peoples and local communities over land and sea areas];

(l) Conserve, by 2025, all existing natural freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, retain existing intact areas and wilderness, and restore at least [X%] of degraded habitats, in order to achieve by 2030 an increase in the area, connectivity and integrity of habitats, through concrete conservation measures, including those undertaken by IPLCs, and increasing by at least 50% the area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea change;

(m) Restore [x%] of freshwater, marine and terrestrial degraded ecosystems;

(n) Ensure that 100% of areas under agriculture and aquaculture are sustainably managed, with zero new habitat conversion or deforestation, large-scale soil rehabilitation, maintenance and strengthening of ecological connectivity, extension of ecosystem services, and increase resilience to climate change, through the application of agro-ecological approaches and nature-based solutions; food waste and post-harvest loss are reduced by 50%; and the global footprint of diets is reduced by 50%, aligning human and planetary health;

(o) By 2030, restore at least [XX%] of degraded ecosystems, achieving a net increase in area, connectivity, and integrity”;

(p) By 2030, degraded ecosystems are identified and restored, ensuring support for their ecological integrity;

(q) Protect [the value of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and other] sites of particular importance for biodiversity through [effectively and equitably managed] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, covering by 2030 at least [30%] of [freshwater, land and sea areas];

(r) [Effectively conserve, restore and document the value of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and other] sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.

## **PROPOSALS TO MERGE TARGETS**

### Proposed Target merging 1 and 2

By 2030, at least [50%] of the land and sea area is under landscape-scale spatial planning for integrated management, conserving sites of particular importance for biodiversity through PAs and OECMs, and covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas, with at least [10%] under strict protection.



Proposed Target merging 5 and 7

By 2030, end illegal harvesting and trade of wild species, and ensure that all harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable and regulated effectively and complies with national and international regulations and commitments, while providing such benefits as nutrition and livelihoods to people.

**PROPOSED TARGET TO BE INCLUDED UNDER SECTION (b) (“Meeting people’s needs”)**

(a) Integrate the value of biodiversity for adaptation to climate change and ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction into basic national and local policies and strategies, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, local biodiversity strategies and action plans and disaster planning.

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

### **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 target, including pollinators, as well as a target on genetic diversity, 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.
10. 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.

## **TARGET 7**

### **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. Others noted that sustainable use had wider social, economic and cultural benefits than to nutrition and food security alone.
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.

### **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%/.

### **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.
7. Ensure sustainable use and trade of wild species to enhance the benefits to people by providing food security, nutrition and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable, and to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts [by 2030].
8. Enhance the sustainable use of wild species, including traditional sustainable use, providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million %] people, especially for the most vulnerable.
9. Enhance the management of human and wildlife interactions, including monitoring mechanisms.

10. Bearing in mind phytosanitary and epidemiological concerns, enhance the sustainable use of different species providing, by 2030, services, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods.
11. Invest in expanding and enhancing the sustainable use of biological resources providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security, health and livelihoods for at least [xx million] people, especially for the most vulnerable and manage human-wildlife interactions by [xx%].

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

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

## **TARGET 8**

### **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. Additionally, a request was made to delete this concept from the framework. It was stated that the concept of sustainable use was preferred, instead of referring to production.
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, ecosystem-based, innovative approaches, agroforestry and organic farming, as well as all types of agriculture.

### **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%].**

### **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.
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.
8. By 2030, the sustainable use of biodiversity is mainstreamed into productive sectors, including the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacture and processing sectors, and health to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, and avoiding unintended impacts of those in the most vulnerable situations.
9. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, enhancing productivity by 2030 by at least [50%].

### **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.

## **TARGET 9**

### **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” was mentioned.
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.

### 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.

### 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 United Nations 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.
11. By 2030, the adoption of nature-based solutions to address societal challenges, including services related to water, production of food and fibre, production systems, economic and social development, and disaster risk reduction has increased by [X percent] for the benefits of all people.
12. By 2030, conserve and enhance watershed catchment and ecosystem-based approaches for the provision of clean water and other ecosystem services for the benefit of [x million] people.
13. Conserve and enhance watershed and inland water ecosystems so as to increase, by 2030, at least [xx%] of clean water provision.

### **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.

## **TARGET 10**

### **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.

### 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.

### 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%].

### 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.

## TARGET 11

### 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 such concepts 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.

### **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.

**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.
8. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, including benefits related to public health, climate adaptation and food security and traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.
9. Ensure that monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources in any form, including DSI and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably with the countries of origin of those genetic resources and indigenous peoples and local communities, resulting in an increase in benefits by [X %] by 2030, thereby providing incentives for conservation through sustainable use.
10. Ensure access to and fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the utilization of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, resulting by 2030 in [X%] of benefits shared for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
11. By 2030, the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably.

**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.

**{To be completed with results from contact group 4}**