

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/POST2020/OM/2022/1/2
5 October 2022

ENGLISH ONLY

MEETING OF THE INFORMAL GROUP
ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
Montreal, 26 – 30 September 2022

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE INFORMAL GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of the Parties, at its fourteenth meeting, adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (decision [14/34](#)) and established an open-ended intersessional working group to support the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety stressed that biosafety should be reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and set out steps towards the preparation of the biosafety component of the post-2020 framework (decision [CP-9/7](#)). The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol invited Parties to the Protocol to participate in the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (decision [NP-3/15](#)). Other decisions of the Conference of the Parties contain elements relevant to the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.¹
2. The Conference of the Parties designated Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) to serve as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Working Group).² In accordance with the rules of procedure, the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties serves as the Bureau of the Working Group.
3. The first meeting of the Working Group was held in Nairobi, from 27 to 30 August 2019. The report of the meeting is available as document [CBD/WG2020/1/5](#).
4. The second meeting of the Working Group was held in Rome, from 24 to 29 February 2020. The report of the meeting is available as document [CBD/WG2020/2/4](#).
5. The third meeting of the Working Group was held in two parts. The first part was held virtually from 23 August to 3 September 2021 and the second part was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 14 to 29 March 2022. The report of the meeting is available as document [CBD/WG2020/3/7](#).
6. The fourth meeting of the Working Group was held in Nairobi, from 21 to 26 June 2022. The report of the meeting is available as document [CBD/WG2020/4/4](#). The draft text resulting from the work of the fourth meeting of the Working Group is available as recommendation 4/1.
7. At its fourth meeting, the Working Group decided to convene a fifth meeting, which is scheduled to take place in Montreal, Canada, from 3 to 5 December 2022, immediately prior to the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Montreal, from 7 to 19 December 2022.

¹ For an overview of these decisions, see [CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/1](#).

² See decision 14/34, annex, para. 2.

8. The fourth meeting of the Working Group agreed, under the guidance of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to organize an in-person meeting of an informal group, with a view to facilitating the negotiations at the fifth meeting of the Working Group and at the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

9. Accordingly, the Co-Chairs of the Working Group convened, with the technical and logistic support of the Secretariat, the meeting of the Informal Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, from 26 to 30 September 2022, in Montreal, Canada, with financial support from the European Union.

10. The members of the Informal Group were nominated by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, upon advice from members of the COP Bureau. Five representatives from each region were selected (five members from Parties in each region). Membership of the Informal Group was regionally balanced, aiming to reflect the various views expressed during meetings of the Working Group. As this meeting was not a formal negotiation process, members of the Informal Group were expected to participate in their personal capacity as experts and not to represent the position of their country or region. The list of participants is contained in the appendix to this report.

11. The present report includes a summary of the proceedings as well as two annexes. Annex I contains the technical observations and analysis by the Informal Group on the text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as further developed by the Working Group at its fourth meeting, and presents the possible streamlined text resulting from the application of these observations and analysis. Some of the observations also reflect the meeting discussion on cross-cutting issues. Annex II includes a compilation of possible streamlined text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, based on the technical analysis summarized in annex I.

12. The report of the Informal Group, including the streamlined version of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework, will be made available to the Working Group at its fifth meeting (WG2020-5). While the official text for negotiation at the fifth meeting of the Working Group remains the text resulting from the fourth meeting of the Working Group until otherwise decided by the Working Group, it is hoped that the Working Group could agree to use the suggested streamlined version of the framework resulting from this meeting of the Informal Group, as a basis for negotiation during its fifth meeting, in order to facilitate the further development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

13. The meeting was opened at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, 26 September 2022. Under this agenda item, the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, Mr. Basile van Havre and Mr. Francis Ogwal, welcomed participants and thanked them for their continued commitment to the post-2020 process. The Co-Chairs also thanked the European Union for their financial support which had allowed this meeting of the Informal Group to take place.

14. In their remarks, the Co-Chairs noted the context and guidance of the Bureau to the Conference of the Parties, to convene an informal group, following the fourth meeting of the Working Group held in Nairobi, in June 2022, with a view to streamlining the text of the framework in anticipation of the fifth meeting of the Working Group. Recalling the preparatory webinars ahead of the Informal Group meeting, they thanked invited speakers for their contributions, including representatives from indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), M. Diego Pacheco (as an expert on different value systems), and the co-chairs of the expert workshop on the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework held in Bonn in June 2022.³ The Co-Chairs then expressed their gratitude to the co-leads of the contact groups established under the Working Group and the Secretariat of the Convention for their contributions to the preparation of the meeting and related background documents, and thanked the Executive Secretary for providing excellent meeting facilities.

³ For further information on the workshop, see <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/ID-OM-2022-01>

15. The Executive Secretary, Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, welcomed the members of the Informal Group and thanked the European Union for their generous financial support for the organization of the meeting. She noted that this was the first meeting being held at office of the Secretariat since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. She acknowledged the progress made in the previous meetings of the Working Group and noted the remaining work that needed to be completed for the global biodiversity framework to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its fifteenth meeting. She urged members of the Informal Group to work constructively in order to be able to suggest streamlined text, where possible, and to gain a better understanding of any points of divergence. She also noted that the post-2020 process was being looked at to help chart a way forward on biodiversity and environmental governance. She thanked the Co-Chairs of the Working Group for their leadership and members of the Informal Group for their participation. In closing, she emphasized that the Secretariat of the Convention stood ready to support the process.

ITEM 2. MEETING OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

16. Under this agenda item, the Co-Chairs provided an overview of the meeting objectives, scope and expected outputs in view of the mandate of the Informal Group, as guided by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The Co-Chairs recalled that the mandates of the Informal Group included:

- (a) Reviewing the text from the fourth meeting of the Working Group for addressing coherence, redundancies, consistency, and ease of communication;
- (b) Identifying potential areas of technical solutions;
- (c) Providing technical analysis of options for a way forward.

17. The Co-Chairs noted that the meeting would observe Chatham House rules. The Co-Chairs also provided an overview of the background documents that were prepared for the meeting and indicated that the outcomes of this meeting of the Informal Group would be presented to Parties and stakeholders through information webinars, and made available to participants in the fifth meeting of the Working Group.

ITEM 3. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

18. Under this agenda item, the Co-Chairs introduced the proposed organization of work for the meeting, which were prepared by the Co-Chairs, in consultation with the members of Informal Group through the preparatory webinars.

19. The proceedings of the meeting were managed by the Co-Chairs in an adaptive and timely manner to effectively meet the meeting objectives. On the first two days of the meeting, the Group considered cross-cutting issues related to the framework, while during the remainder of the meeting, members focused on text-based discussions of the framework. The meeting was undertaken in plenary sessions.

20. One member of the Informal Group and one Ex officio member joined the meeting virtually as they could not travel. In addition, one member of the Informal Group could not join the meeting due to unforeseen circumstances. Further, during the session related to the issues relevant to IPLCs, representatives of IPLCs joined the meeting virtually in order to hear an update from the Informal Group and to provide their reflections.

21. The Secretariat staff provided necessary technical and logistical support to the Co-Chairs and to members of the Informal Group, in terms of taking notes, screen-editing, and preparing a draft summary of meeting discussion.

ITEM 4. REVIEW OF THE TEXT FROM THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK FOR COHERENCE, REDUNDANCIES, CONSISTENCY AND EASE OF COMMUNICATION, AND IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

22. Under this agenda item, the Informal Group had before it the text of the draft global biodiversity framework resulting from the fourth meeting of the Working Group, background documents as well as a compilation of information notes on various topics relevant to the meeting deliberations, prepared by the Co-Chairs with the support of the Secretariat.

23. Meeting deliberations under this agenda item were undertaken in two segments:

(a) **Identification of potential areas of technical analysis/solutions/options in the text from the fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.** Members of the Informal Group were invited to share their views and insights on various topics throughout the overall text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework produced by the Working Group at its fourth meeting. These topics were selected by the Co-Chairs in terms of potential areas of technical analysis/solutions/options, in consultation with the members of the Informal Group through preparatory webinars. For the discussion under this segment, strict time management was applied on each topic in order to complete the overall review of the text with regard to different topics in a timely manner. The results of these discussions informed the subsequent text-based discussion and have been reflected in the technical analysis and observation for streamlining the text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework from the fourth meeting of the Working Group, where relevant;

(b) **Review of the text from the fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for addressing coherence, redundancies, consistency and ease of communication.** Members of the Informal Group were invited to review the text of post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and to provide technical and editing suggestions for improving coherence, consistency and ease of communication, and reducing redundancies. The meeting deliberations were assisted by screen editing. The results of these discussions are contained in annex I to the present report. Further, annex II contains a consolidated streamlined text, which was compiled from the suggested streamlined text provided in annex I for easy reference to the overall proposal of streamlined text, based on technical analysis of the group as summarized in annex I.

ITEM 5. OTHER MATTERS

24. No other matters were discussed.

ITEM 6. CO-CHAIR'S SUMMARY ON THE KEY MEETING OUTPUTS

25. The Co-Chairs informed the Informal Group that a draft meeting report would be circulated for review by the Group and the feedback received from participants would be used to finalize the report. It was noted by the Co-Chairs that the feedback from the Informal Group should only focus on ensuring the accuracy of the report in reflecting the meeting discussions.

ITEM 7. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

26. The Co-Chairs thanked the members of the Informal Group for contributing to the fruitful discussion and the Secretariat staff for efficiently servicing the meeting. They expressed the hope that the results could inform forthcoming processes of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

27. The meeting closed at 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, 1 October 2022.

Appendix

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Annex I

TECHNICAL OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS ON THE DRAFT POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK RESULTING FROM THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP, AND SUGGESTED STREAMLINED TEXT

This annex contains the draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework resulting from the fourth meeting of the Working Group and, in annotation boxes, technical observations and analysis based on the discussions of the Informal Group on the draft framework. Possible streamlined text applying the technical observations and analysis is also provided below as the annotations. The annotations, including possible streamlined text, are presented in grey boxes. The technical observations and analysis are the result of the cross-cutting discussions the Informal Group had on the first two days of its meeting as well as more specific text-based discussions on the draft framework. Some elements of the draft framework were not discussed by the Informal Group as the Group felt that they fell outside their mandate since proposing possible streamlined text would require negotiation among the Informal Group members.

Section A. Background

1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet [for peoples living in harmony with nature and Mother Earth] [. It underpins virtually every part of our lives]; we depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, [and supports all systems of life on earth], among others. More than half of the global gross domestic product (GDP) relies on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. [A collapse in ecosystem services, such as pollination, could result in a \$2.7 trillion decline in global GDP by 2030. This collapse will affect all countries with impacts most pronounced in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on paragraph 1:

- a) The Informal Group considered that the text in Section A was critically important for introducing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and for making a compelling case for the need for action for biodiversity. It was also noted that this section should provide a rationale for why the global biodiversity framework is needed. In this regard, it was suggested that the introductory paragraph should be strengthened, including by providing relevant references, examples and statistics;
- b) With regard to the reference to “living in harmony with nature”, it was noted that this is aligned with the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and should be retained;
- c) With regard to the reference to “Mother Earth” it was noted that this concept is not within the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and therefore is a new concept in this context. It was noted that this issue required further consideration and some suggested that it could be reflected in section B bis. However, some members considered that it would also be appropriate to retain it here, to demonstrate that the framework responded to multiple world views;
- d) It was noted that an accurate formulation of the statement on dependence of GDP would be “More than half of the global gross domestic product (GDP) relies strongly or moderately on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems” as contained in the source report. However, because this text had not been in brackets it was not changed;
- e) With regard to the last two sentences of the paragraph addressing ecosystem collapse and pollination, it was noted that these sentences reflect the findings of a single report and reflecting those, without due attention to the limitations of the approach acknowledged in the study itself, could be misleading, and would rather weaken the arguments for a global framework on biodiversity. For this reason, it was suggested that they could be omitted.

Based on the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet [for peoples living in harmony with nature and Mother Earth.] [It underpins virtually every part of our lives]; we depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, [and supports all systems of life on earth], among others. More than half of the global gross domestic product (GDP) relies on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.

2. [The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,⁴ fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and many other scientific documents provide ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. [[Biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, [ocean degradation] [pollution], all ecosystems [and [mountain] ecosystem degradation],] are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, so these environmental crises need to be addressed in and integrated, comprehensive, holistic and urgent manner.] The dominant direct drivers for this decline include changes in land and sea use, [direct] [over] exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasive alien species [and the indirect drivers include demographic changes, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, perverse incentives, poverty and inequality, conflict and other socioeconomic factors]. Currently more than 70 per cent of the land on the planet has been transformed, more than 60 per cent of the oceans have been impacted and more than 80 per cent of wetlands have been lost, while more than 1 million species are facing extinction.]

[2 *alt* The global biodiversity framework seeks to respond to the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,⁵ and the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on paragraphs 2 and 2 alt

- a) It was suggested that the text in paragraph 2*alt* would be a better starting for this section of the framework as it is simplified and more streamlined;
- b) Regarding the references to the findings of the Global Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the informal group suggested that direct quotes from the report could be incorporated into the text in order to avoid negotiating acceptable paraphrasing. Placeholder quotes were selected by the Informal Group for consideration by the Working Group at its fifth meeting.

Based on the observations above a possible streamlined text could be:

2. The Global Assessment Report of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,⁶ fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and many other scientific documents provide ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. [As the IPBES Global Assessment report states:

⁴ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

⁵ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

⁶ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.¹

...

The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history.²

...

Nature can be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global societal goals are simultaneously met through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change.^{3]}

Footnote

1 IPBES (2019), Global assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Brondízio, E. S., Settele, J., Díaz, S., Ngo, H. T. (eds). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany, p. XV-XVI

2 Ibid, p. XIV

3 Ibid, p. XX

3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its achievements, gaps, and lessons learned, and the experience and achievements of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in [our] [society's] relationship with biodiversity by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

The Informal Group did not propose any streamlining of this paragraph.

Section B. Purpose

[3bis. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.]

4. The framework aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, [subnational and local governments] [and] [with the involvement of] all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, [persons of diverse gender identities], youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, [to address] [halt and] [reverse] [the trend of] biodiversity loss, [in keeping with] [to achieve the outcomes it sets out in] its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute [equally] to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity [in a balanced way], and to its Protocols, [in the context of equity and [the provisions of the Convention] [common but differentiated responsibilities]], [ensuring coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral [environmental] agreements,

international organizations, processes and instruments including the [Paris Agreement and the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]⁷

[4 *Alt 1*. The framework [aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action to] [seeks] to [address] [halt] [restore] and reverse the trend of biodiversity loss [taking transformative action] to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, thereby contributing equally to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity [by Governments, [subnational and local governments] [and] [with the involvement of] all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, [persons of diverse gender identities], youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders and] [including] through: ensuring coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral [environmental] agreements, international organizations, processes and instruments including the [Paris Agreement and the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on paragraphs 3bis, 4 and 4alt:

It was suggested that the text could be simplified, removing redundancies with other parts of the draft framework. In particular:

Paragraph 3 bis:

- a) It was suggested that that the brackets could be removed as the sentence relates to the three objectives of the Convention and the manner in which the framework should contribute to their attainment.

Paragraph 4:

- b) The important role of subnational and local governments in implementation was noted, and in this context, it was suggested that the brackets could be removed from this reference;
- c) It was noted that the reference to the “involvement of all of society” was broad and inclusive of the terms “including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, [persons of diverse gender identities], youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders”. Moreover, it was noted that this list of actors was not exhaustive. For this reason, it was suggested that these terms could be omitted. Further it was suggested that a participatory approach to the implementation of the framework could also be reflected in section B bis;
- d) It was suggested that the terms “halt and reverse” should be used throughout the framework;

Paragraph 4 alt.1:

- e) It was noted that paragraph 4 alt.1 was overly detailed. It was suggested that the paragraph could be omitted.

Based on the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

3 bis. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.

4. The framework aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, subnational and local governments and with the involvement of all of society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to its Protocols.

⁷ There are some overlaps between this paragraph and paragraphs 6 and 15 that need to be addressed (referring to paragraphs 4 and 4 alt1)

5. It aims to provide a global [results-oriented] [outcome-oriented] and process-oriented framework [[while recognizing that it is not legally binding] to [guide and facilitate the development and implementation of national, subnational and regional goals and targets and, [as necessary], the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans]. It also aims to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global [regional, subregional, national and subnational] level and to increase transparency and [accountability] [responsibility]].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on paragraph 5:

- a) Some members of the Informal Group suggested that this paragraph of the framework should be shortened to highlight that it is a global framework for action and that it should facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress to increase transparency. However, the group was unable to provide any suggestion for streamlining the existing text.

The existing text was retained after the discussion.

[6. The framework seeks to promote [synergies] [coherence and complementarity] cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other biodiversity related Conventions, [relevant] and other multilateral [environmental] agreements[, entities and] [processes] which are supportive of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, respecting [and building on] their respective mandates, and to create opportunities for [coordination,] [collaboration] cooperation and partnerships among the diverse actors, and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation.]

Observations on paragraph 6:

- a) Some noted that a reference to synergies could help to optimize efforts for implementation. However, it was suggested to omit the reference to “synergies” and instead outline the importance of coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity related conventions as this is a global biodiversity framework;
- b) It was noted that a number of the terms in the framework addressed cross-cutting issues and could instead be included in section B bis. However, others noted the need to ensure that the paragraph provide recognition of the role of other agreements in meeting the goals of the GBF and the need for cooperation. Further it was noted that the language in current paragraph could sound bureaucratic and be improved for ease of communication. Taking these views into account, it was suggested that the phrasing of the paragraph could be streamlined.

Based on the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

[6. The framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant international institutions, which are supportive of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, respecting their respective mandates.]

[Section B Bis [Principles and] [Approaches] [Guidance] for the implementation of the framework

7. The following [principles and] [approaches] [guidance] should underpin the implementation of the framework:

8. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success will require political will and recognition at the highest levels of government and will rely on action and cooperation by all levels of government by all actors of society. While some targets may be more relevant

to specific local contexts and circumstances, efforts by all governments and stakeholders across all goals and targets will be essential to ensure the successful implementation of the framework as a whole.

9. The implementation of the framework will be based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on mainstreaming across sectors and levels of government, and will require transparent and inclusive governance, and coherent and effective national legislation, policies and institutions. National contributions to global goals and targets of the framework will be determined according to national circumstances, priorities and capabilities.

10. In the event the implementation of the global biodiversity framework at the national level involves the adoption of legislative measures, such measures need to be supportive of the provisions and implementation of other international agreements or instruments that address matters which are relevant to those covered under the framework.

11. The framework acknowledges international human rights law, and the right to a clean, safe and sustainable environment. Its implementation should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and fulfilling these rights, and being mindful of diverse world views, values and knowledge systems, including different conceptualizations of nature and people's relationship with it.

12. Success will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequalities, enhancing greater access to education and respecting the principle of intergenerational equity.

13. The framework acknowledges the important roles and contributions of indigenous people and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Its implementation must ensure the respect, preservation and maintenance of the knowledge, innovations and sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making and their free, prior, and informed consent, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law.

14. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to balance the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The framework is to be implemented in line with these objectives, with other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing as applicable.

15. The efficiency and effectiveness of the framework's implementation will be promoted by enhancing collaboration, cooperation and synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols and the Rio conventions, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.

16. Sound implementation of the framework will aim to generate co-benefits for the achievement of the goals established under the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Ocean Decade, and the promotion of a biodiversity inclusive One Health approach.

17. The global biodiversity framework is to be implemented based on scientific and other evidence, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation and that of other knowledge and innovation systems, and in line with and full respect of the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach.

18. The framework recognizes that reversing the loss of biological diversity, for the benefit of all living beings, is a common concern of humankind. Its implementation shall be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.⁸

19. This framework is to be implemented taking into account the resolution on nature-based solutions adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which defines nature-based solutions.⁹

20. Implementation of the framework requires transformative, innovative and transdisciplinary education, formal and informal, at all levels, including science-policy interface studies and lifelong learning processes, recognizing diverse world views, values and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities.

21. The full implementation of the framework requires adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources, prioritizing public sources.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on section B bis

- a) The Group noted that the text of section B bis was introduced at the fourth meeting of the Working Group but that there had been insufficient time to consider the text in that setting. As such, it was noted that additional views on the text may be presented at the fifth meeting of the Working Group;
- b) The Group held a preliminary discussion on the purpose and contents of section B bis, noting that a range of views on its usefulness had been expressed at the third and fourth meetings of the Working Group and that the existing text had not been fully considered by the Working Group. The Group agreed that this section could provide very important context and foundational elements for the entire framework, including on how it should be implemented. In this context some suggested that the formulation of the section should provide an unambiguous articulation of the specific purpose and intended content of this section. This suggestion was borne out of concerns by some Parties at the fourth meeting of the Working Group that the section could be viewed as a “catch all” section of the global biodiversity framework and could be seen as conveying oversimplified perspectives on issues that might require more clarity;
- c) Some participants suggested that the title of the section could refer to “principles” for implementing the framework. However, there was some disquiet in using the term “principles” given its possible legal nature, and instead it was agreed to recommend the term “fundamental premises”. It was suggested that these “premises” should be considered at all stages in the implementation of the framework, and that the Goals and Targets are to be understood, acted upon, reported and evaluated, consistent with those premises. The Co-Chairs were requested to draft text to that effect and to include it as a chapeau to a reformulated section B bis.
- d) It was noted that the issue of “common but differentiated responsibilities” (CBDR) was raised in several elements of the draft global biodiversity framework and some suggested that this issue could be addressed in this section as a cross-cutting issue or principle. It was noted CBDR is premised on needs, capabilities, and equity/cooperation, in addressing environmental issues and acknowledges that countries have different capabilities in addressing biodiversity loss and promoting sustainable use and that such a recognition is important for implementation. It was also noted that CBDR is reflected in different international processes and mechanisms, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). However, others noted that CBDR has not been explicitly articulated in the Convention text and noted that biodiversity is largely under the

⁸ Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.

⁹ See operative paragraph 1 of the United Nations Environment Assembly [resolution 5/5](#) on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development.

control of Parties and is mostly a national issue, unlike the atmosphere that is a global good and a shared resource. Given this, some felt that while CBDR is included in the text of UNFCCC, the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity is different. It was also noted that paragraph 4 of Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity sets out the responsibilities of developed country Parties with respect to provision of financial resources and noted parallels to the concept of CBDR. Members of the Group did not arrive to a common suggestion for addressing this issue;

- e) It was noted that “nature-based solutions” was raised in several parts of the draft global biodiversity framework and some suggested that this issue could be addressed in this section as a cross-cutting issue. Some noted that the term “nature-based solutions” is increasingly being used in different fora and that a definition for the concept was recently adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly. Given this, some felt it would be appropriate to refer to the concept in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as this could help to create synergies and access to funding, including through the climate change related process. However, others noted that just because a term has been agreed or used in another multilateral process does not necessarily mean that it should be used or is relevant to the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition, it was noted that how such tool or approach could be applied in implementation was unclear and that there may be additional tools or approaches which could be mentioned. Some also suggested that nature-based solutions may be outside the scope of the Convention. Relatedly some felt that the term “ecosystem-based approaches”, which has been previously used in the Convention was preferable. Some expressed a view that the terms nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches were synonymous. However, others felt that they were different concepts and that they were not interchangeable. Others expressed a view that the terms were speaking to two related but complimentary approaches. Some suggested that both terms could be used together in the framework (i.e. ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions) and it was noted by some that this approach had been taken in recent decisions under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- f) The Informal Group considered the issues in section B bis, the draft COP decision to operationalize the framework as well as observations on the other elements of the global biodiversity framework, and based on these observations, the group identified a set of concepts, which could be used to structure the section. These concepts were those raised by the Group, recognizing that there was not necessarily consensus on including all of them and that additional points might be raised during the fifth meeting of the Working Group and the second part of COP-15. These concepts were:
 - i. Collective efforts towards the targets
 - ii. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
 - iii. National circumstances, priorities and capabilities
 - iv. United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development
 - v. Consistency with international agreements or instruments
 - vi. Human rights-based approach
 - vii. Different value systems
 - viii. Gender-responsiveness
 - ix. Indigenous peoples and local communities (contribution/role and rights)
 - x. Equitable and participatory implementation
 - xi. Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and balanced implementation
 - xii. Synergies with the Rio conventions, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes

- xiii. Science and innovation
- xiv. Principles of the Rio Declaration
- xv. Ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions
- xvi. Education
- xvii. Financial resources

- g) The Group requested the Co-Chairs of the Working Group to develop a possible streamlined text for section B bis, taking into account the discussions held during the meeting and the points noted above.

This text was prepared by the Co-Chairs at the request of the members of the Informal Group during the meeting. The draft text prepared by the Co-Chairs was circulated after the meeting to members of the Informal Group as part of the draft meeting report, and their comments were reflected in the text below. The text is based on the observations of the Informal Group, noting that the text of section B bis of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework was not considered during the fourth meeting of the Working Group due to time constraints. This text below, aside from its title and the first chapeau paragraph, was not discussed by the Informal Group during the meeting, although they could review the draft text and provide inputs after the meeting, and therefore the text is presented with brackets. The text will need to be revised to take into account additional views from Parties and to ensure consistency with other parts of the global biodiversity framework as well as the COP decision operationalizing the framework.

Given this, a possible streamlined text could be:

[The fundamental premises for the implementation of the framework]

The implementation of the framework and its Goals and Targets is underpinned by fundamental premises that are key for its success. The comprehensive implementation of the framework includes consideration of these premises at all stages. In that regard, the Goals and Targets are to be understood, acted upon, reported and evaluated, consistent with the followings:

Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

The framework acknowledges the important rights, roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use. Its implementation must ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, preserved and maintained with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁰ including through their full and effective participation in decision-making in accordance with national legislation, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights instruments.

Different value systems

Nature embodies different concepts for different people, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth, and systems of life. Nature's contributions to people also embody different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts. Both nature and nature's contributions to people are vital for human existence and good quality of life, including human well-being, living in harmony with nature, living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. The framework recognizes and considers these diverse value systems as being an integral part of its successful implementation.

¹⁰ Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement."

Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of governments, and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society.

National circumstances, priorities and capabilities

The implementation of the framework will be based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on mainstreaming across sectors and levels of government, and will require transparent and inclusive governance, and coherent and effective national legislation, policies and institutions.

Collective efforts towards the targets

Targets are global in their scale. Each Party would contribute to attaining the targets, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. The aggregate effect of, and synergies among, those national contributions as well as the contributions by relevant stakeholders, would collectively contribute to achieving the targets of the framework.

Right to development

Recognizing the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development, the framework enables responsible and sustainable socioeconomic development that, at the same time, contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Human rights-based approach

The framework acknowledges human rights, and the right to a clean, safe and sustainable environment, recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights. Its implementation should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and fulfilling these rights.

Gender-responsiveness

Successful implementation of the framework will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequalities, enhancing greater access to education and respecting the principle of intergenerational equity.

Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation

The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to contribute in a balanced manner to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The framework is to be implemented in line with these objectives, with other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as applicable.

Consistency and synergies with international agreements or instruments

The implementation of the framework needs to be aligned with the implementation of other relevant international agreements or instruments that address matters covered under the framework.

Principles of the Rio Declaration

The framework recognizes that reversing the loss of biological diversity, for the benefit of all living beings, is a common concern for humankind. Its implementation should be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.¹¹

Science and innovation

The implementation of the framework should be based on scientific and other evidence, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation and that of other knowledge and innovation systems including traditional knowledge and practices, in line with the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach.

Ecosystem-based approaches and Nature-based solutions

This framework is to be implemented based on the ecosystem approach of the Convention,¹² taking also into account the resolution on nature-based solutions adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which defines nature-based solutions.¹³]

Section C. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

22. The framework is a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to create the conditions necessary to fulfil the goals and targets of the framework.

This section was agreed during the fourth meeting of the Working Group. For this reason, the Informal Group did not discuss this section.

[Section D. Theory of change

23. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required [to achieve sustainable economic, social and financial models in line with the 2030 agenda so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss are reverted in the [next 10 years] by 2030 and allow for the recovery of [natural] all ecosystems in the following 20 years], with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the vision of “living in harmony with nature [positive improvements] by 2050” to achieve sustainable economic, social and financial models in line with the 2030 agenda so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss are reverted in the [next 10 years] by 2030. [[It acknowledges the interlinkages between goals and targets building on the IPBES conceptual framework]. It recognizes the importance of a [human] rights-based approach, including the respect, protection [promotion] and fulfilment of human rights, [and the rights of Mother Earth,] [gender equality] and foster intergenerational equity. [It also assumes that] a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed [over the next 10 years] by 2030 as a stepping-stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, [internalize] [integrating] the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction, and [provide new and additional resources to developing countries to enable them to meet the incremental costs of implementing the framework].]

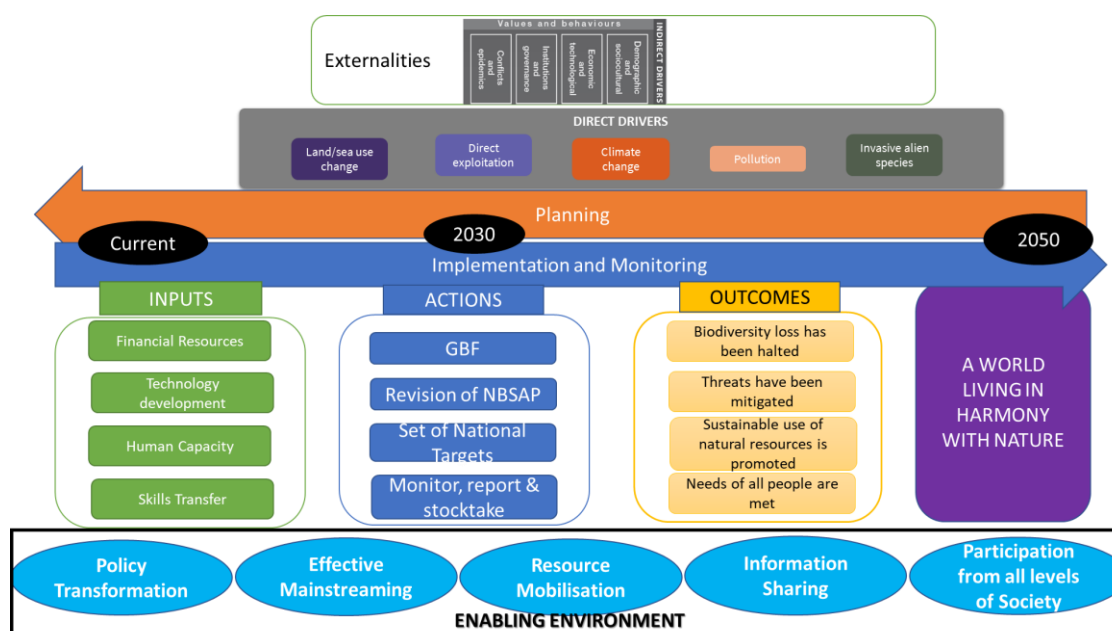
24. The framework’s theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and their underlying causes, (b) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (d) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably for the joint benefit of people and the planet, and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate periodic global stocktaking exercises based on SMART targets and indicators to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.]

¹¹ Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.

¹² Decision V/6.

¹³ See operative paragraph 1 of the United Nations Environment Assembly [resolution 5/5](#) on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development.

Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework.¹⁴



The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on section D

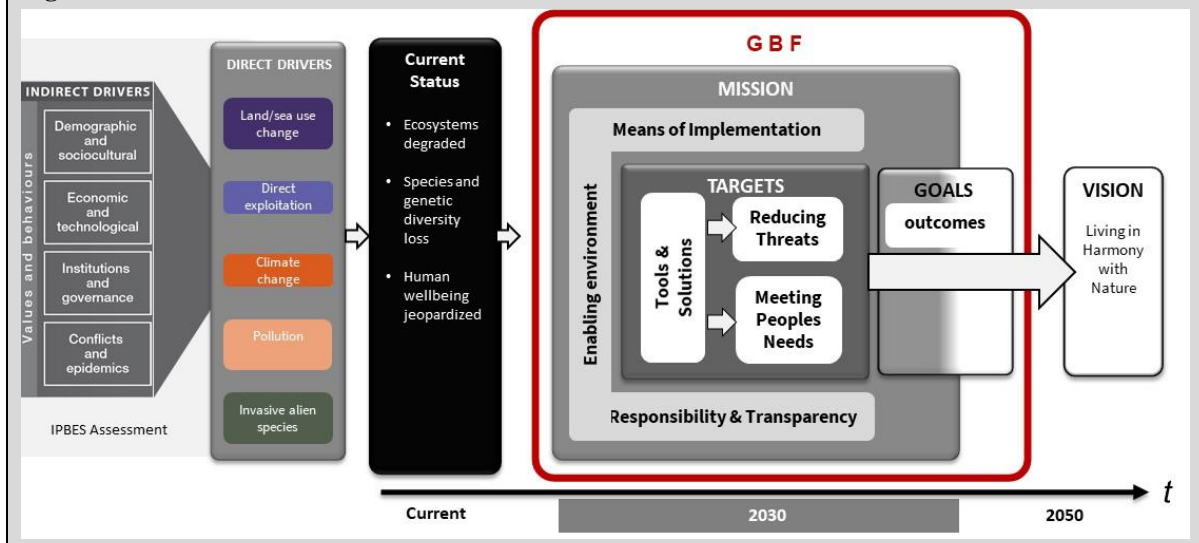
- The Informal Group acknowledged the conceptual challenges with the title, theory of change, as it is a very specific term of art. The group then considered several options such as “transformative change”, “rationale for change” and “logical frame”. However, they were unable to conclude on the most appropriate term and left it unchanged;
- It was noted that the text of this section plays an important role in communicating the global biodiversity framework and several deletions were suggested to simplify the text to make it more readable and reduce redundancy with other sections;
- The graphic depiction was considered to be an important element of the framework, but it was noted that it could also be called a graphical representation of the framework (rationale) as a key communication tool rather than attempting to be a comprehensive representation of the theory of change. The Co-Chairs were requested to further reflect on the updated graphic and share it for future meetings;
- On the graphic depiction, some suggested that Parties should avoid negotiating on the basis of a graphic depiction given the complexities of such an approach. In this light, some suggested that the graphic depiction could be refined once the global biodiversity framework has been adopted;
- Some considered that the textual description of the framework in this section overlapped with elements of the section on “Purpose” (paragraph 5) and could be merged;
- Some suggested that the theory of change should not refer to the indirect or underlying drivers of biodiversity loss as they were outside the scope of the Convention;
- There was a suggestion to merge paragraphs 23 and 24 to streamline text;
- It was also suggested that this section could be merged with the section on purpose.

¹⁴ This is the revised figure proposed by South Africa and shared here with Parties to seek their guidance for the Co-Chairs.

Based on the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

23. [The framework (see figure 1) recognizes that urgent policy action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required, and assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and some of their underlying causes, (b) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (d) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably for the joint benefit of people and the planet, and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate periodic global stocktaking exercises based on SMART targets and indicators to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.]

Figure 1.



Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission

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

This paragraph was not discussed as it is from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

26. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:

Alt 1. By 2030 halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature positive world [for the benefit of planet and people].

Alt 2. Halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet.

Alt 3. Act now to conserve, restore, sustainable use, and fund, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put nature on the path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.

Alt 4. To take urgent action across society to [halt and] reverse biodiversity loss to put biodiversity on a path to recovery, [[towards a nature positive world] [enhance the integrity of the ecosystems]] and to conserve, sustainably use, and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits

from the use of genetic resources for the benefit of [planet] [Mother Earth] and people while providing the necessary means of implementation.

Alt 5. To take urgent action across society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world] in a fair and equitable way for the benefit of present and future generations and all life on earth.

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on paragraph 26 of section E:

The Informal Group held a preliminary discussion on this matter and subsequently formulated streamlined options that retained most elements in the existing alternative texts.

- a) Some noted that reference to “action” would be important to reflect in any mission statement;
- b) The Group noted that the idea of “halting and reversing biodiversity loss” was common to all alternatives and the idea of “nature positive world” and “on a path to recovery” could be considered as alternatives to each other;
- c) Specifically with regard to the concept of “nature positive”, some noted that this term was used in other forums and could be action oriented, and could facilitate communication. However, others noted that the term was undefined and vague, and that it was unclear how net gains and loss in biodiversity could be determined to be able to judge if something was nature positive.
- d) With these points in mind, the group noted that most elements in the various alternatives in the existing text could be captured within two new alternative texts. Thus, the group considered the alternative formulation of alts 1, 2 and 4, incorporated relevant elements, and developed two alternative texts.

Based on the observations above, a possible streamlined text for paragraph 26 could be:

26. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:

Alt A. To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery] for the benefit of the planet and people

Alt B. To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery], in a fair and equitable way, for the benefit of the planet and people by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation

Section F. 2050 Goals

27. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

This paragraph was not discussed as it was agreed by the Working Group at its fourth meeting

GOAL A

Option 1

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increasing [or maintaining] [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and [15] [20] per cent by 2050] the area, connectivity and integrity of the full range of natural ecosystems [taking into account a natural state baseline] [and the risk of collapse of ecosystems is reduced by [--] per cent].

[Beginning now,] the human-induced extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is halted [by 2030] [by 2050], [[and] extinction risk is reduced [by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent] by 2030 and [eliminated] [reduced [to a minimum] [by 50 per cent]] [halved] by 2050,] and the [conservation status] [average population] [abundance] [and distribution] of [depleted populations of] all [wild and domesticated] [native] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased to healthy and resilient levels by 2050].

[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded and [all genetically distinct populations are] maintained [by 2030, at least [95] per cent of genetic diversity among and within populations of [native] [wild and domesticated] species is maintained by 2050].]

Option 2¹⁵

Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] human-induced extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, and maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Goal A:

- a) It was noted that the two existing options for the goal represented two different approaches: One in which the goals would have numeric values, or one in which the goals would be more aspirational, and that it would be beyond the mandate of the group to determine which approach should be followed. The Informal Group, therefore, considered that the approach to be used would be better resolved by the Working Group at its fifth meeting and by the Conference of the Parties at the second part of COP-15. It was also noted that this issue applies to all the goals of the framework;
- b) Regarding Option 1, the informal group suggested removing the terms “[Beginning now,]” as they felt it was not required given the formulation of the goal;
- c) More generally on the formulation of the goals, for consistency it was suggested that the start of each goal should be formulated in the same way. Particularly it was suggested that the goals should be formulated to clearly reflect the three objectives of the Convention and the need for implementation support. However no specific wording for goal along these lines were proposed.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Option 1

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increasing [or maintaining] [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and [15] [20] per cent by 2050] the area, connectivity and integrity of the full range of natural ecosystems [taking into account a natural state baseline] [and the risk of collapse of ecosystems is reduced by [--] per cent].

The human-induced extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is halted [by 2030] [by 2050], [[and] extinction risk is reduced [by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent] by 2030 and [eliminated] [reduced [to a minimum] [by 50 per cent]] [halved] by 2050,] and the [conservation status]/[average population]/[abundance and distribution] of [depleted populations of] all [native] [wild and domesticated] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased to healthy and resilient levels by 2050].

[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded and [all genetically distinct populations are] maintained [by 2030, at least [95] per cent of

¹⁵ This option was not discussed and was recommended for further discussions at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

genetic diversity among and within populations of [native] [wild and domesticated] species is maintained by 2050].]

Option 2¹⁶

Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] human-induced extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, and maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].

GOAL B

Biodiversity is [conserved,] sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including [the long-term [integrity] [health] of] ecosystem functions and services, [with those ecosystem[s] [services] currently in decline being restored by [2030] [2050] [taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values] [are valued], maintained and enhanced [through conservation], [especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions] [achieving] [supporting the achievement of] [the] [global] sustainable development [agenda] [goals] [for the benefit of present and future generations] [the fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment] [recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights] [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 within planetary boundaries is achieved].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Goal B:

- a) It was noted that the text “[taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values]” is a cross-cutting issue and would be relevant to include in section B bis. For this reason, it was suggested that this term could be omitted;
- b) The Informal Group observed that conservation is addressed in Goal A and for the purposes of consistency it was suggested that in Goal B the term “conserved” could be omitted;
- c) As noted under Goal A, for consistency, it was suggested that the start of each goal should be formulated in the same way. In particular, it was suggested that the goals should be formulated to clearly reflect the three objectives of the Convention and the need for implementation support. In the case of Goal B two different formulations were considered. These formulations were “[Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed]/[Biodiversity is used and managed sustainably]”. However, the Group did not arrive to a common agreed formulation and instead suggested that both formulations should be retained;
- d) With regard to the terms “[the fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment] [recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights]”, it was noted that these terms are cross-cutting and relevant to the entire framework. For this reason, it was noted that they could be reflected in section B bis. In this light, it was suggested that these terms could be omitted;
- e) The Group noted that the terms “[are valued], maintained and enhanced,” are broad and inclusive of the terms “[taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values] [are valued], maintained and enhanced [through conservation], [especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions] [achieving]”. As such, it was suggested that these terms could be omitted;

¹⁶ This option was not discussed and was recommended for further discussions at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

- f) The Group recommended to include the term “sustainable use” in the glossary for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- g) It was felt that “[long term [integrity] [health of]” is redundant and so it was deleted.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

[Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed]/[Biodiversity is used and managed sustainably] and nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, [are valued], maintained and enhanced [with those ecosystem[s][services] currently in decline being restored by [2030][2050], supporting the achievement of sustainable development [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 within planetary boundaries is achieved].

GOAL C

The [monetary and non-monetary] benefits from the utilization of genetic [and biological] resources, [derivatives] [and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable] [in any form] [including digital sequence information] are shared fairly and equitably[, and in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities] [and [substantially] increased] and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately protected [thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] [in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Goal C:

- a) As noted under Goal A, it was suggested that this goal should start with language like “Biodiversity generates monetary and non-monetary benefits”. However, the meeting was unable to develop language using this approach given the limited time available;
- b) The Informal Group suggested that the brackets could be omitted from “monetary and non-monetary” as benefits are either monetary or non-monetary;
- c) It was suggested that the brackets around “and associated knowledge as applicable” could be removed as this is an important concept relevant to the goal;
- d) It was suggested that the term “in particular” should be replaced with “as appropriate” as not all benefit types would necessarily need to be shared with indigenous peoples and local communities;
- e) Regarding the reference to the Sustainable Development Goals, it was noted that this is a cross-cutting issue and therefore could be reflected in section B bis. Moreover, it was noted that the Sustainable Development Goals had an end date of 2030 while the goals have an end point of 2050. Moreover, it was noted that Section C of the global biodiversity framework contains text providing the link to the Sustainable Development Goals. As such, it was suggested the reference to the Sustainable Development Goals could be omitted.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic [and biological] resources, [derivatives] and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable [in any form] [including digital sequence information] are shared fairly and equitably, and, as appropriate, with indigenous peoples and local communities, [and [substantially] increased,] and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, [and in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments].

GOAL D

Option 1

Adequate means of implementation, [including financial resources, capacity-building[, scientific cooperation] and access to and transfer of [appropriate environmentally sound] technology] [and resources] [numerical values to be added] to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and close the biodiversity finance gap] are [[addressed] [secured] [from all sources] and] [equitably] accessible to all Parties[, particularly developing countries [and small island developing States]] [, that are most environmentally vulnerable] [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows [and increase the provision of [public] [financing from all] sources] aligned with the 2050 Vision [, and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved]].

Option 2

Adequate means of implementation to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are secured and employed by [all] Parties with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision.

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Goal D:

- a) The informal group considered the two options for Goal D. It was noted that while Option 2 contained concise and clear text, it had not been discussed in detail during the fourth meeting of the Working Group. In light of this, the Informal Group decided to focus its work on Option 1;
- b) In option 1, it was suggested to move “[and close the biodiversity finance gap]” to the end of the goal statement in order to improve the readability;
- c) Regarding the terms “[and increase the provision of [public] [financing from all] sources]”, it was noted that these concepts overlap with the text of Target 19.1. It was therefore suggested that these terms could be omitted;
- d) Regarding the terms “[, and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved]” it was noted that these concepts overlap with the text of Target 19.1. It was also noted that the issues in the target related to mainstreaming overlap with Target 14. It was therefore suggested that these terms could be omitted.

In light of the observations above the possible streamlined text could be:

Option 1

Adequate means of implementation, [including financial resources, capacity-building[, scientific cooperation] and access to and transfer of [appropriate environmentally sound] technology] [and resources] [numerical values to be added] to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are [[addressed] [secured] [from all sources] and] [equitably] accessible to all Parties[, particularly developing countries [and small island developing States]] [, that are most environmentally vulnerable] [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision [and to close the biodiversity finance gap]].

Option 2

Adequate means of implementation to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are secured and employed by [all] Parties, with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision.

Section G. 2030 action targets¹⁷

28. The framework has 22 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.¹⁸

This paragraph was not discussed as it was agreed by the Working Group at its fourth meeting.

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

TARGET 1

Ensure that [all] areas are under [equitable participatory] [integrated biodiversity-inclusive] spatial planning [or other effective management processes], [addressing land and sea use change] [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [critical and threatened ecosystems] [intact areas with high-biodiversity] [and other areas of high [biodiversity value[s]] [importance] [ecological integrity]], enhancing [ecological] connectivity and integrity, [minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity] [maintaining ecosystem functions and services] while [safeguarding]/[respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities [in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Target 1:

- a) The terms “equitable participatory” could be reflected in section B bis and would not therefore be required in the formulation of this particular target. Moreover, the reference at the end of the target to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities addresses aspects of “equitable and participatory”;
- b) The terms “integrated biodiversity-inclusive” emphasize that spatial planning and other management processes should reflect biodiversity considerations given the focus of the framework on biodiversity. As such, these terms provide further clarity as to the intent of the target;
- c) The text “or other effective management processes” is distinct from, rather than duplicative of, “spatial planning”. It was also noted that these terms are necessary to cover areas that may not be possible to be addressed through spatial planning methods, such as some indigenous lands and territories. Given this, it was suggested that the terms should be retained;
- d) The terms “land and sea use change” should be retained as an underlying rationale for this target is better management of land and sea use change, one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss globally;
- e) The term “critical” should be deleted as “threatened” is inclusive of “critically threatened” (for example using the IUCN terminology). The term “critical” is redundant in this context;

¹⁷ This paragraph is taken from the first draft of the global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3) and has not been discussed.

¹⁸ Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (see [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#) and [Add.1](#)) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

- f) The term “areas of high biodiversity importance” is broad and inclusive of “intact areas with high biodiversity”. Thus the latter term could be omitted. Moreover, the terms “areas of high biodiversity importance” have been previously used in Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;
- g) “ecological integrity” appears twice in the target. The first mention of the term could be omitted.
- h) The terms “[minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity] [maintaining ecosystem functions and services,]” could be omitted. These terms are part of the overall purpose of the framework and do not need to be referenced in a target;
- i) It was noted by some that a reference to the ecosystem approach adopted under the Convention could be included there instead of references to “integrated biodiversity inclusive” and/or “other effective management processes”. However, given the mandate of the Group to streamline the text and the need to avoid adding new terms or concepts to the text, the group did not consider this suggestion further;
- j) With regard to “[safeguarding]/[respecting]” it was suggested that “respecting” would be the most appropriate term in the context of spatial planning;
- k) With regard to “[in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law]” it was noted that this reference would be best addressed through section B bis as it refers to an overarching issue or principle that should apply to the entire framework;
- l) The Group did not consider the terms “[all]”, “[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]” as they felt consideration of these terms could be better handled by the Working Group at its fifth meeting or by the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its fifteenth meeting.

In light of the observations above, the possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure that [all] areas are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or other effective management processes, addressing land and sea use change [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [threatened ecosystems] [and areas of high biodiversity importance] enhancing connectivity and integrity, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 2

Ensure that [at least] [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least 1] billion ha [globally] of [degraded] [terrestrial,] [inland waters,] [freshwater], [coastal] and [marine]] [areas] [ecosystems] are under [active] [effective] [ecological] restoration [and rehabilitation] [measures] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]], [with a focus on [restoring] [nationally identified] [[priority [areas] [ecosystems]]] such as [threatened ecosystems] and [areas of particular importance for biodiversity]]] in order to enhance [biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services] [[ecological] integrity, connectivity and functioning] and [biocultural ecosystems managed by indigenous peoples and local communities] [, increase areas of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and to support climate change adaptation and mitigation], [with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities] [*] [and through adequate means of implementation] [*].

[* subject to b(bis) and other relevant targets]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Target 2:

- a) It was felt that the terms “[at least]” should be retained as it links to the area that is to be restored;

- b) It was noted that the global biodiversity framework is intended to be global in nature and that this could be reflected in section B bis. For this reason, the term “[globally]” could be omitted from this target;
- c) Regarding the list of identified ecosystems, it was noted that the usual expression used in decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity is “terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas” and this language would be preferable in the target if a list of ecosystem types is to be retained. It was also noted that language specifying that the framework relates to all ecosystem types, except where otherwise noted, could be included in section B bis. As part of the discussion on different ecosystem types, some members of the Informal Group noted that the fourth edition of the UN Statistical Commission Handbook on Management and Organization of National Statistical Systems, used by the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), contains international statistical standards for measuring the environment and its relationship with the economy. As part of this work, there is an Ecosystem Type reference classification. It was suggested that this classification could be used in the global biodiversity framework and/or its monitoring framework. However, some participants noted that the SEEA system is not used by all Parties and therefore would not be appropriate in the context of the global biodiversity framework. The importance of using previously agreed wording throughout the framework was also noted by some;
- d) It was noted that restoration activities generally take place in specific or distinct areas rather than over entire ecosystems. In light of this, it was suggested that referring to “[areas of degraded]” ecosystems would be more appropriate in the context of this target. Moreover, this phrasing could also facilitate monitoring;
- e) The term restoration is broad and is inclusive of “[active] [effective] [ecological]” and “[and rehabilitation] [measures]”. For this reason, these terms could be omitted. Moreover, this approach would be consistent with the wording used in Aichi Biodiversity Target 15;
- f) It was noted that the specific outcomes from restoration would vary by the location and objective of the restoration activities being carried out. As such, the terms “with a focus on [restoring] [nationally identified] [[priority [areas] [ecosystems]]] such as [threatened ecosystems] and [areas of particular importance for biodiversity]]] in order to enhance [biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services] [[ecological] integrity, connectivity and functioning] and [biocultural ecosystems managed by indigenous peoples and local communities] [, increase areas of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and to support climate change adaptation and mitigation],” could be omitted as they refer to the outcomes of restoration activities which should be determined by Parties. Moreover, the list of possible outcomes is not exhaustive;
- g) The terms “[with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities]” refers to an overarching issue that would apply to most targets. As such, this point could be clarified in section B bis and could be omitted from this target;
- h) The terms “[and through adequate means of implementation]” address an overarching issue that would apply to all targets. The idea expressed by these terms should be reflected in section B bis and could be omitted from this target;
- i) The Informal Group did not consider the terms “[20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least [1] billion ha]” or “[, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]]” in their discussions as they felt that proposing language on these issues would be outside the mandate of the group.

In light of the observations above, the possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure that at least [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least [1] billion ha] of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems are under restoration [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]].

TARGET 3

Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally] [at the national level] especially [key biodiversity areas[, ecologically or biologically significant areas, threatened ecosystems] and other] areas of particular importance for biodiversity [and ecosystem functions and services] are [effectively] conserved through [effectively] [well] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed [systems] [networks] of [highly and fully] protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [and [indigenous] [traditional] territories] [, where applicable,] [which prohibits environmentally damaging activities] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole framework,] [while ensuring that [sustainable use] of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management] and [respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Temporary placeholder:

[[all land and of [seas] [ocean¹⁹] areas [including] all ecosystems²⁰] [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems],

Subject to B bis and other relevant targets:

[including] [over their lands, territories and resources] [, with their free, prior and informed consent] [, [and [including] acting] in accordance with [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law] [national [circumstances and] legislation [and] [as well as] relevant international instruments] [, where applicable]].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Target 3:

- a) The term “areas of particular importance for biodiversity” is broad and inclusive of the terms “[key biodiversity areas [ecologically or biologically significant areas, threatened ecosystems]]”. Further, the term, “areas of particular importance” was previously used in Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. As such, these terms could be omitted. Moreover, “[key biodiversity areas]” refers to one approach among many possible approaches that are applied by Parties;
- b) The terms “[effectively] conserved through [effectively] [well]]” refer to two different options for the formulation of this part of the target. The options could be more clearly expressed as “[effectively conserved through well]” or “[conserved through effectively]”. The Group had different views on what the most appropriate option would be to include in the target, therefore both terms are suggested;
- c) Regarding the terms “[systems] [networks]”, it was felt that in the context of this target the term “systems” was more appropriate as it is the term used in the text of the Convention;
- d) Either of the terms “[effectively conserved through well]” or “[conserved through effectively]” are broad and would be inclusive of “[highly and fully]”. For this reason, it was suggested that “highly and fully could be omitted;
- e) Regarding the terms “[and [indigenous] [traditional] territories] [, where applicable,]” some felt that it would be important to refer to indigenous territories. However, it was also noted that the terms, as

¹⁹ Includes all marine, sea and coastal areas

²⁰ [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems] [list of all ecosystems] [Aichi Biodiversity Target 11]

currently phrased in the draft target, may be interpreted differently and may not necessarily cover the intent of the insertion. For example, there could be indigenous territories that could not be considered as protected or conserved. Some suggested that including a reference to “indigenous conserved and protected areas” may be more appropriate in the context of the target. However, while the Group agreed that the current phrasing of this issue was unclear, it was unable to suggest alternative wording;

- f) Protected areas, by definition, should prohibit activities which are harmful or damaging. As such, the terms “[which prohibits environmentally damaging activities]” could be omitted;
- g) The terms “landscapes and seascapes” should be retained to provide further clarity. Moreover, these terms are consistent with Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;
- h) The terms “[and national and regional ecological networks],” are duplicative with the term “networks” earlier in the target. For this reason, they could be omitted;
- i) The text “[recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management]” would be, in part, addressed through the inclusion of text to complete the placeholder related to indigenous protected areas/territories. It is also addressed by the text at the end of the target related to respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. It was therefore suggested that these terms could be omitted from this target and the concepts be included in section B bis;
- j) The terms “[30 per cent]”, “[globally] [at the national level]”, “[including a substantial portion that is strictly protected]” were not addressed by the Group as it felt they fell outside their mandate;
- k) The terms “[and in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole framework,]” were discussed by the Group with some suggesting that the terms could be reflected in section B bis and others suggesting that the text should remain in this target text. The group was unable to suggest a common approach to this issue. Regarding the reference in the draft target to “[the right to economic development]”, one member clarified that this text should instead refer to the United Nations Declaration on Right to Development and suggested that a reference to the declaration could help to streamline the text. Others noted that such a reference could be included in section B bis;
- l) Regarding the text in the temporary placeholder and the text subject to discussions on section B bis resulting from the discussions during the fourth meeting of the Working Group, it was noted that these texts could be omitted.

In light of the observations above, the possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally] [at the national level] especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are [effectively conserved through well]/[conserved through effectively] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [*placeholder for new language on indigenous protected areas/territories*]and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, [in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole framework,] [while ensuring that [sustainable use] of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 4

[Ensure active] [Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened species] [species, in particular threatened species], [and] [to] [maintain and restore] the [genetic diversity] [within and between populations] of [all species] [[all] [native] wild and domesticated species]] [[to] [and] maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ and ex situ conservation, [[prevent] human-induced extinctions [of [known] threatened species,]] and [effectively manage human-wildlife interactions] and to [[halt] [minimize] [avoid or reduce]] human-wildlife conflict] [to promote their [coexistence] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife]].

Milestone elements for further consideration:

[Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by [--] per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by [--] per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Target 4:

- a) Given the focus of the target on preventing extinction and improving conservation status, the need for ensuring that urgent action is taken to address this was noted. In this context, it was noted that the terms “[Ensure active] [Undertake urgent]” could be combined and that the formulation “Ensure urgent” should be considered;
- b) It was suggested that the term “sustainable” could be retained as it is associated to the first part of the target;
- c) Regarding the terms “[to] [enable] [achieve]” it was suggested that the text could be simplified by using the term “for”. This wording was regarded as more applicable to the phrasing of the target;
- d) Regarding the terms “[threatened species] [species, in particular threatened species]” it was felt that the wording, “species, in particular threatened species” was the most appropriate in the context of this target as it is broader;
- e) It was suggested that the terms “[maintain and restore] the [genetic diversity]” should be retained given that genetic diversity is a major determinant of the status of species;
- f) Regarding the terms to “[halt] [minimize] [avoid or reduce]” it was felt that, in the context of human wildlife interactions, minimizing conflict would be the most accurate and realistic term;
- g) Regarding the options “[all species] [[all]” it was felt that, given the context of the target “all” was the more appropriate option. However, the Group also did not feel, given its mandate, that it would be appropriate to attempt to find a solution to remove the brackets around “all”;
- h) It was suggested that the terms “[and] maintain their adaptive potential],” could be omitted, given the references earlier in the target related to maintaining and restoring genetic diversity;
- i) The terms “promote their [coexistence]” is captured, in part, with the reference to minimizing human-wildlife conflict. It was suggested that these terms could be omitted;
- j) It was suggested that the definition of “wild species” used by IPBES should be included in the glossary for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- k) The Informal Group did not directly consider text related to the “milestone elements for further consideration”.

In light of the observations above, the possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure urgent sustainable management actions for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, and to maintain and restore the genetic diversity [within and between populations] of [all] [native] wild and domesticated species [to maintain their adaptive potential], including through in

situ and ex situ conservation, [prevent human-induced extinctions of [known] [threatened] species,] and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict.

TARGET 5²¹

[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] [harvesting]/[exploitation], [[captive] breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivatives], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on Mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] the customary [rights of and] sustainable use [by indigenous peoples and local communities] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities] [and take urgent action to address both demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products].

Alt.1 [Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Target 5:

- a) The Group decided to work from the first proposal for Target 5 as it contained elements that were not reflected in the alternative (Alt.1) formulation;
- b) The phrasing “harvesting, trade and use” is broad and inclusive of “exploitation, captive breeding/farming”. For this reason, these terms could be omitted;
- c) The term “wild species” is broad and would be inclusive of the majority of the species types noted in the draft of the text, including “terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species [, including eggs, fries, parts and derivatives]”. For this reason, these terms could be omitted;
- d) The phrasing “is sustainable and legal” is broad and inclusive of the terms “[and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable]” and “[without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health] /[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on Mother Earth]]”. As such these terms could be omitted;
- e) With regard to the terms “[and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge]”, the Group had differing views on whether “biopiracy” should be included in the term and/or if it would be more appropriate to refer to “illegal access” more generally. The Group could not arrive to a common view on this issue and decided that attempting to do so would be outside its mandate. Some also suggested that these issues could be reflected in the glossary for the framework;
- f) As noted above, the terms “safe and legal” are broad and inclusive of “[and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management” and

²¹ This text is an outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 29 March 2022. The fourth meeting of the Working Group did not address this target.

“[and take urgent action to address both demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products].” For this reason, these terms could be omitted. Moreover, some of these terms are potentially duplicative of text in other parts of the framework, including section B bis, target 8 and proposals for a target on human health;

- g) The draft target contains several references to issues related to the use of wild species by indigenous peoples and local communities. It was suggested that the terms “respecting customary sustainable use” would provide a broad and inclusive recognition of these issues. Moreover, a reference to these issues could be addressed through the inclusion of relevant text in section B bis.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that harvesting trade and use of wild species is sustainable and legal, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while respecting customary sustainable use.

TARGET 6²²

[[Ensure that the]/[Identify[, prioritize] and manage]/[Address the drivers and, where possible, manage all] [the] pathways for the introduction of [invasive] alien species [are identified and managed], preventing, [or]/[and] [significantly] reducing [their] [the] [[rate of] [introduction [by at least 50 per cent] and] establishment [by at least 50 per cent], and [detect and] [eradicate]/[effectively manage] or control [priority] invasive alien species to eliminate[, minimize] or [reduce]/[mitigate] their [coverage and] impacts[, supporting innovation and the use of new tools] [by at least by 75 per cent], [focusing on [those that pose significant risk for threatened species or ecosystem services]/[nationally identified priority [invasive] alien species[, in particular those with a higher invasive potential,] and priority [sites[, such as islands] [for biodiversity]]/[ecosystems]]].

Alt.1 [Eliminate or reduce the impacts of invasive alien species on native biodiversity by managing pathways for the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive species, reducing the rate of introduction of other known or potential invasive species by at least 50 per cent, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis on Target 6:

- The Informal Group suggested that the target text could be reformulated based on elements from the original target and its alternative such that it contains both clear action and outcomes. It was suggested that the target should start by identifying the actions and end by indicating the desired outcome (i.e. to eliminate or reduce impacts);
- Consistent with the wording of Aichi Biodiversity Target 9, it was suggested “[Ensure that the]/[Identify[, prioritize] and manage] / [Address the drivers and, where possible, manage all]” could be simplified to “Identify and manage”;
- The Group discussed whether this target should have an outcome to “eliminate” or “reduce” the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity, as well as whether invasive alien species should be “eliminated” or “reduced”. There were different views for each of the combinations, therefore both options appear in the proposed text;

²² This text is an outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 29 March 2022. The fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework did not address this target.

- d) Some suggested that “native” biodiversity should be reflected in the target as it is in option Alt1. However, others felt that this qualifier was not necessary. Given this, the Informal Group suggested that “native” be included in the streamlined target formulation but in square brackets;
- e) The Group felt the consideration on “all” and “at least 50 per cent” went beyond its mandate and did not consider them.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of alien species, prevent the introduction and establishment of [all] priority invasive species, and reduce the rate of introduction [and the rate of establishment] of other known or potential invasive species [by at least 50 per cent] to eradicate, reduce or control invasive alien species, [in order to][and] eliminate or reduce their impacts on [native] biodiversity.

TARGET 7

Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources²³ [and pollution risks] [including light and noise] [including mercury and other heavy metals] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,]

[

including by [[implementing existing international instruments dealing with pollution and] promoting best practices and the establishment and improvement of appropriate frameworks to manage] [effectively addressing nutrients imbalance,] [[significantly] reducing [excess] nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use,]

and reducing the [negative or harmful impact on biodiversity] overall [use of and risks from] [use and] risks [chemical pesticides] from chemicals and pesticides [by at least half] [lost to the environment], [in particular [highly hazardous] pesticides,] [identified as harmful by each country, taking into account their own risk assessment and/or relevant lists developed by international organizations] [with unmanaged risks,] [harmful to biodiversity] [by at least two thirds], [taking into account food security and livelihoods]

Alt significantly reducing harmful chemicals lost to the environment and sustainably reducing overall pesticide use [by at least two thirds] and identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals by at least [--] and minimizing all other waste, including plastic waste

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals depending upon the national biodiversity targets in the updated national biodiversity action plans as per the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and based on the resources

and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]

Alt.1 Reducing chemical use and toxicity that are harmful to biodiversity, in particular of synthetic pesticides, phasing out highly hazardous pesticides by 2030.

Alt.2 Identifying and significantly reducing chemicals, particularly those highly hazardous to biodiversity, and ending, reducing and eliminating plastic pollution.]

²³ Some Parties indicated that inclusion of “noise and light” is pending resolution of the glossary.

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 7:

- a) The Group decided to work from the first target text and to integrate elements from the alternatives as necessary;
- b) Two options for the start of the target were discussed by the Group. “Reduce [pollution from all sources [and pollution risks]]” and “Reduce [[emissions and deposits of pollutants]/] [including light and noise]” The group considered both options but was unable to come to a common suggested approach. With the suggested inclusion of “light and noise” the footnote can be omitted;
- c) It was suggested that the reference to “[including mercury and other heavy metals]” be omitted as it would be covered by either of the two formulations which refer to pollution generally;
- d) It was noted that there are additional international agreements and processes addressing pollution and that it was important to avoid infringing on these. In addition, it was noted that the implementation of other international agreements is an understood expectation and therefore this inclusion may not be required. For this reason, the terms “[implementing existing international instruments dealing with pollution and] promoting best practices and the establishment and improvement of appropriate frameworks to manage]” could be omitted;
- e) The text “reducing [excess] nutrients lost to the environment” is broad and inclusive of the terms “effectively addressing nutrients imbalance”. For this reason, the later terms could be omitted;
- f) The text “[negative or harmful impact on biodiversity]” is duplicative of the terms “not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health]” earlier in the target the terms could be omitted;
- g) There were different views expressed regarding if the target should aim to reduce the “[risks associated with the use of]” or “[use of and risks from]”. For this reason, both terms are retained in the text. Similarly, there were different views regarding whether the target should refer to “[pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals]”, “[highly hazardous chemicals]” or “[pesticides]”. It was therefore suggested to retain all terms;
- h) The Group considered that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is a global framework, the implementation of which will need to be tailored to national circumstances and priorities. For this reason, it was suggested that the text “[identified as harmful by each country, taking into account their own risk assessment and/or relevant lists developed by international organizations]” could be omitted. Moreover, the point of the global nature of the framework could be included in section B bis;
- i) The relevance of UNEA Resolution 5/14 entitled “End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument” was noted by some members of the Group. However, as the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework have a deadline of 2030, a reference to the Resolution was not included in the target;
- j) The terms “[significantly]”, “[by at least half]”, and “[taking into account food security]” were not considered as the Group felt that they fell outside their mandate.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Reduce [pollution from all sources [and pollution risks]/[[emissions and deposits of pollutants [including light and noise]] and plastic pollution], to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,] including by [[significantly] reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use, and reducing the overall [risks associated with the use of]/[use of and risks from][[pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals]/[highly hazardous chemicals]/[pesticides,] [by at least half]/[[by at least two thirds], [taking into account food security and livelihoods] and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]

TARGET 8

Minimize the impacts of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity [and ecosystems,] [and enhance ecosystem resilience] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [based on equity [and rights-based approaches] and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,] [through mitigation, adaptation and [enhancing] resilience]

Alt [Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change]

[[ensure] [contribute to] [mitigation,] adaptation[, addressing loss and damage] and [increase] [resilience] and disaster risk reduction] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [including] through [nature-based solutions²⁴] and [other] [ecosystem-based approaches], [thereby enhancing mitigation co-benefits,] [including by conserving and restoring] [while protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [[focusing on] high-carbon ecosystems, [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO₂ equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts]]

alt through ecosystem-based approaches and other appropriate adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction

and ensure that all [mitigation] and adaptation efforts [avoid] [minimize] negative and foster positive impacts on biodiversity and deliver positive outcomes overall for nature.

alt and [avoid] [minimize] negative impacts of climate change action on biodiversity.

Alt.1 Minimize the impact of climate change and increase resilience of biodiversity through mitigation, adaptation actions and connection through [nature-based solutions] and other [ecosystem-based approaches].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 8:

- a) The Group decided to work primarily from Alt.1 text given that the text was already relatively streamlined while introducing elements from the original draft target;
- b) There was a discussion on whether to increase the resilience of biodiversity or ecosystems. As ecosystems do not cover genetic diversity and would limit the scope of the target, it was suggested that the original language should be retained (with minor editorial changes);
- c) It was suggested that the term ‘disaster risk reduction’ should be added to the list of actions to increase the resilience of biodiversity, in order to be consistent with previous COP decisions on climate change and biodiversity addressing mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction;
- d) The Group discussed how mitigation measures should be included in this target and addressed in the framework. Some expressed concerns about overlapping mandates/responsibilities between the CBD and the UNFCCC process. However, it was also noted that both mitigation and adaptation have historically been a part of the CBD process. It was noted that discussing the specific quantitative mitigation-related element of this target would be outside of the mandate of the Group;
- e) The Group briefly exchanged views on the “[nature-based solutions and other ecosystem-based approaches]”, however as noted above under section B bis, there was no consensus on how to address this issue;
- F) The Group shared their views on the term [common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities] but did not revisit in detail the issue in the context of this target;
- g) The following terms were not discussed by the Group as it was felt they fell outside their mandate: “ocean acidification”, “nature-based solutions and other ecosystem-based approaches”, “based on

²⁴ According to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.55.

common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities”, “contributing [by 2030] to at least 10Gt of CO₂ equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts”.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Minimize the impact of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through [nature-based solutions] [and other ecosystem-based approaches], [based on common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities], [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO₂ equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts].

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

TARGET 9²⁵

[Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable] [and consistent with relevant national laws and in harmony with international commitments], [and promote the development of sustainable biodiversity-based products], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, [including through the use [and promotion] of [sustainable biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting] [ensuring the protection and promotion of] [safeguarding and protecting] the livelihoods of and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 9:

- a) The Group discussed the relationship and difference between Targets 5 and 9 and between 9 and 10. It was noted that while some overlaps could exist, Target 9 focuses on issues related to livelihoods, economic development and growth, and income. Moreover, it was noted that while both targets 5 and 9 seek to address the indirect driver of biodiversity loss, target 9 does so by ensuring that sustainable use contributes to and incentivises conservation. Similarly, it was noted that Target 9 focuses on wild species while target 10 focuses on ecosystems;
- b) It was noted that the terms “[and consistent with relevant national laws and in harmony with international commitments] are overarching to the entire framework. As noted under other targets it was suggested these terms could be omitted and be instead reflected in section B bis;
- c) Regarding the phrase “[including through the use [and promotion] of [sustainable biodiversity-based products and services]”, It was suggested that the brackets could be removed from the term “promotion” while the term “use” could be omitted, in order to focus on actions under the control of governments;
- d) It was noted that the term “sustainable biodiversity-based products and services” appears twice in the target. To avoid this duplication, it was suggested that the first use of the term could be omitted. The second use of the term was retained in brackets as there were different views on the necessity of its inclusion;
- e) The term “sustainable biodiversity-based products and services” is broad and is inclusive of “sustainable trophy hunting”. For this reason, it was suggested that the reference to sustainable trophy hunting could be omitted, but some considered it important to specifically reference this activity. The term was therefore kept in brackets;

²⁵ It was requested that the term “wild species” be added to the glossary and that it be understood to include terrestrial, freshwater and marine species. It was also requested that the term “vulnerable situations” be explained in the glossary.

- f) It was suggested that the definition of biodiversity-based products used by the European Union could be included in the glossary of the framework;
- g) The Group noted the importance of this target for indigenous peoples and local communities in particular. It was suggested that this could be reflected in the target by referring to customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. However different views were expressed on how to articulate this concept in the target with discussion taking place around the terms “safeguarding”, “protecting” and “promoting” such use. The group did not arrive at a common suggested way forward and suggest including “protecting and [promoting]/[respecting]”.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through the promotion of sustainable [biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting], and protecting and [promoting]/[respecting] customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 10²⁶

Working text²⁷

Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature’s contribution to people, including ecosystem services].

Additional text for reference²⁸

[Ensure that [all] areas [under] [suitable for] [productive systems for food and agriculture] [agriculture], aquaculture, fisheries, forestry [and other productive uses]] [productive activities and extraction] are managed sustainably [and transform food systems] [and legally taking into account biodiversity concerns], in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, [in particular agro-biodiversity] [by applying agro-ecological principles and relevant biodiversity-friendly practices], [inter alia by protecting pollinators, local seed systems and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that at least 25 per cent of agricultural land is managed under agro-ecological or other biodiversity-friendly practices] [and develop sector-specific action plans for sustainable use based on agro-ecology and ecosystem approaches and environmental principles and in close cooperation with custodians of biodiversity, in particular smallholder farmers, indigenous food systems and women]; contributing to the long-term [efficiency, [productivity]] and resilience of these systems, [substantially increasing sustainable intensification through innovation, including by scaling up beneficial biotechnology applications for agricultural productivity and stimulating the development of climate-resilient crops, eliminating and phasing out trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, supporting the establishment of seed banks in developing countries] conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services], especially in the places most important for providing nature’s contribution to people, including ecosystem services that support these productive uses.]

²⁶ This proposal was prepared by a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as basis for further deliberations on Target 10 and requested that the co-leads in their report recognize that there are still some elements Parties would like to include that were not addressed, including how to make the target more measurable.

²⁷ Parties accepted that the text for Target 10 agreed in Geneva be used as the basis for further negotiation on the condition that divergences on the issues of efficiency and productivity be eventually resolved.

²⁸ Parties also agreed to include this additional text to be used as a reference in the resumed negotiations.

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 10:

- a) The Group agreed to consider this target on the basis of the working text from the third meeting of the Working Group, acknowledging that the additional text for reference was an outcome of the small group discussion at the fourth meeting of the Working Group and that there were different views on the extent to which this text should be reflected;
- b) Regarding the term “other productive uses” some suggested that if these terms are kept it might be appropriate to qualify ‘biodiversity-related productive uses’ for clarity;
- c) The Group considered the terms “ecosystem services” and “nature’s contribution to people”. However, the Group was unable to come to a common suggested way forward. For this reason, both terms were retained with a “/” between them to identify more clearly the two options. It was also noted that in many previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties, references to “ecosystem services” was complemented by “ecosystem functions”;
- d) The Group suggested, given the focus and scope of the target, that the brackets around “efficiency, productivity” could be omitted;
- e) It was suggested that, for clarity, the term “production” could be included with “services” so that the text refers to “production services”;
- f) It was suggested by some members of the Group that this target or an additional target should address *agro-biodiversity* more prominently and in this context it was noted that an earlier iteration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework had such a target. In this context, some suggested that text “utilizing biodiversity – friendly approaches and practices, including agro-ecology as appropriate and the ecosystem approach” could be included in this target. However, others noted that agro-ecology is one type of approach and that there are additional approaches which could be reflected and which were noted in the text considered during the fourth meeting of the Working Group. The Informal Group did not come to common view on this issue.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry, [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] efficiency, productivity and resilience of these production systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services]/[nature’s contribution to people].

TARGET 11²⁹

Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services such as regulation of air and water, [soil health], pollination, [climate], as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], [and rights-based approaches and Mother-Earth centric actions][especially in the places most important for delivering these services] [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature.

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 11:

- a) The Group discussed different types of ecosystem functions and services which could be referenced in the target. Different views were expressed on “climate” and “soil health” and the Group did not propose a way forward on these issues. However, it was suggested that the terms, if retained, should be reordered for clarity and readability. Some also noted that ‘soil health’ might be better phrased

²⁹ Parties requested that the terms “nature-based solutions” and “ecosystem-based approaches” be included in the glossary.

as ‘soil fertility’ and also noted that this issue could be further clarified in the glossary for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

- b) Regarding the terms “and rights-based approaches and Mother Earth Centric Actions, the Group noted that this is a cross-cutting issue and suggested that it be reflected in section B bis. For this reason, the Group suggested that this phrase could be omitted here;
- c) The Group suggested that the terms “[especially in the places most important for delivering these services]” provided a level of specificity that may not be required in this target. It was suggested that these terms could be omitted;
- d) The Group did not consider the terms “nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches” or “through payment for environmental services” as it was felt that these terms fell outside the mandate of the Group.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, [and climate], [soil health], and pollination, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature

TARGET 12³⁰

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

This text was not considered by the Informal Group as the text was agreed at the fourth meeting of the Working Group.

TARGET 13³¹

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, [in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments] [that are consistent with and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol] to [facilitate] [ensure] [a substantial increase in] the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] [including digital sequence information on genetic resources] [and biological resources] [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [[including] by facilitating] [and to facilitate] [appropriate] access to genetic resources [for environmentally sound uses] [, and by increasing capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation], [by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, respect for all rights involved, and by appropriate funding] [contributing to generating new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use].

³⁰ Parties also requested that the terms “blue spaces” and “green spaces” be explained in the glossary and that the concept of “living infrastructure” be included under the concept of “green spaces”.

³¹ This proposal was prepared by a friend of the co-leads with the help of a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as a basis for further deliberations on target 13.

[Target 13 bis. By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 [2030].]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 13:

- a) The Group noted the complexity of this target as its current formulation relates to all instruments relating to access and benefit-sharing. Further, not all Parties to the Convention are Party to the Nagoya Protocol. This creates challenges to the formulation of the target. Similarly, it was noted that the terminology used for access and benefit-sharing under the Convention and the Nagoya protocol, while related and similar, are not always the same. It was also noted that there is also a goal related to access and benefit-sharing and the scope and objective of the target need to be viewed taking this goal into account. Recognizing these complexities, and that there is a choice to be made on whether the target should be universal in nature or not, the Group was not able to reach a common approach for reducing redundancies and improving the coherence of on the outstanding issues in this target text. Further, it was noted that resolving the points of divergence would go outside the mandate of the Group;
- b) It was suggested that the term “applicable” should be included in the section of the target referring to international access and benefit-sharing instruments to ensure that this clause would only apply to relevant instruments;
- c) It was suggested that the brackets around “that are consistent with and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol” could be moved such that they apply only to the reference to the Nagoya Protocol which, it was felt, was the main point of divergence in this section of the target.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments, that are consistent with and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[and the Nagoya Protocol] to [facilitate] [ensure] [a substantial increase in] the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] [including digital sequence information on genetic resources] [and biological resources] [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [[including] by facilitating] [and to facilitate] [appropriate] access to genetic resources [for environmentally sound uses] [, and by increasing capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation], [by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, respect for all rights involved, and by appropriate funding] [contributing to generating new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use].

[Target 13 bis. By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 [2030].]

3. *Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming*

TARGET 14

Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all [social, economic and productive] sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] [applying

safeguards as necessary,] [progressively] aligning all [relevant] public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 14:

- a) The Group suggested including a reference to “national” to clarify that “accounts” is a reference to “national accounts”;
- b) It was suggested that the term “all sectors” is broad and inclusive of “social, economic and productive”. For this reason, these terms could be omitted. It was also noted that text referring to “social, economic and productive” sectors could be included in the draft decision addressing the long-term strategic approach on mainstreaming (LTAM);³²
- c) It was noted that the text” [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,]” might not be required, depending on the final formulation used in the annex to the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming to be finalized at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- d) It was suggested that “progressively” and “relevant” should be retained as the terms provide further specificity on how the alignment of activities should be undertaken;
- e) It was noted that there are two references to safeguards in the target;
- f) It was noted that the Sustainable Development Goals are a cross-cutting issue and that Section C is dedicated to them, therefore it was suggested that such a reference may not be required here;
- g) Some suggested that the detailed elements of mainstreaming could be reflected in the decisions expected to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its fifteenth meeting, on the basis of SBI recommendation 3/15 on the mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation: long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming, to be considered on the basis of the recommendation by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Similarly, some noted the need to ensure complementarity between this decision and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [national accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

TARGET 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to [ensure that all] [significantly increase the number or percentage of] business and financial institutions [, particularly those] [with significant impacts on biodiversity,] [and large and transnational companies] [, that]:

(a) [Through mandatory requirements] Regularly monitor, assess, and fully and transparently disclose their [dependencies and] impacts on biodiversity [along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios];

³² LTAM: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/sbi-03/sbi-03-rec-15-en.pdf>

- (b) [Provide information needed to consumers to enable the public to make responsible consumption choices];
- (c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing;]
- (d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions] [, including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;]
- (e) [Follow a rights-based approach] [, including human rights and the rights of Mother Earth.]

In order to [significantly] reduce [by half] negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and [moving towards sustainable patterns of production] [foster a circular economy] [, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, together with Government regulations.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 15:

- a) It was noted that scope of Target 15 is currently unclear and that several of the elements within it require further clarification;
- b) It was suggested that the reference to large and transnational companies should be moved for clarity. However, there were differing views on if the terms should be retained or omitted. It was noted that the formulation ‘[especially large and transnational companies, and those with significant impacts on biodiversity]’ is currently used in SBI recommendation 3/15 on mainstreaming, to be considered at the second part of COP-15. However, the term is still within square brackets. Further some suggested that a focus on large and transnational companies would help to make a connection to Sustainable Development Goal target 12.6 and could help to facilitate monitoring;
- c) With regard to the reference to access and benefit-sharing, it was suggested that the terms “as applicable” should be included, as not all businesses make use of genetic resources;
- d) It was noted that the rights-based approaches are a cross-cutting issue. For this reason, it was suggested that this concept be included in section B bis. In light of this it was suggested that these terms could be omitted;
- e) Specifically on the sub-elements of the target, different views were expressed. Some suggested that the focus should be on element (a) and given this, elements (b), (c) and (d) could be omitted from the target. However, others felt that the elements should be retained. For this reason, all of the elements have been retained in the suggested streamlined text;
- f) The terms “all”, “significantly increase the number or percentage of”, “Significantly” and “by half” were not considered during the meeting as the Group felt these terms fell outside their mandate.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to [ensure that all] [significantly increase the number or percentage of] business and financial institutions [, particularly large and transnational companies and companies with significant impacts on biodiversity,] [that]:

- (a) [Through mandatory requirements] Regularly monitor, assess, and fully and transparently disclose their [dependencies and] impacts on biodiversity [along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios];
- (b) [Provide information needed to consumers to enable the public to make responsible consumption choices];
- (c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing, as applicable;]
- (d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions] [, including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;]

in order to [significantly] reduce [by half] negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and [moving towards sustainable

patterns of production] [foster a circular economy] [, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, together with Government regulations.]

TARGET 16

Ensure that [all consumers] [people] are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices [including] by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education, and access to relevant accurate information and alternatives, taking into account [national circumstances] [social, economic, cultural [and historical] contexts]

[Halve the global footprint [of diets] [of food systems] [of consumption] per capita] Halve per capita global food waste, and substantially reduce waste generation [, and, where relevant, eliminate overconsumption of natural resources and other materials in an equitable manner] [, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 16:

- a) Regarding the terms “[all consumers][people]” it was suggested that “people” is more inclusive and more appropriate to a target;
- b) Regarding the terms “taking into account [national circumstances] [social, economic, cultural [and historical] contexts]” it was suggested that these terms relate to a cross-cutting issue. For this reason, they should be reflected in section B bis and omitted from this target text;
- c) Regarding the terms “of diets][of food systems]” it was noted that “diets” was broad and inclusive of food systems. It was therefore suggested “food systems” could be omitted;
- d) With regard to the reference to “Mother Earth”, the Group noted that this concept could be reflected in section B bis, and in the context of this target, the Group suggested that the term should be retained for further consideration;
- e) The terms “Halve the global footprint”, “Halve per capita global food waste”, and “eliminate overconsumption” were not considered by the meeting as it felt the terms were outside the mandate of the Group. However, some suggested that these terms could be aligned with the relevant targets and indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 12.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education, and access to relevant accurate information and alternatives, and [halve the global footprint [of diets]/[of consumption] per capita] halve per capita global food waste, and substantially reduce waste generation[, and, where relevant, eliminate overconsumption of natural resources and other materials in an equitable manner][, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth].

TARGET 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] [environmental risk assessment] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach] to [prevent,] manage [or control] potential [adverse] impacts of [living modified organisms resulting from] biotechnology [including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques and their products and components] on biodiversity [and], [taking also into account the risks to] human health, [and socioeconomic considerations] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts] [including through risk assessment and management and implementation of [horizon] scanning, monitoring [and assessment]], [while recognizing [and encouraging] the potential benefits of [the

application of modern] biotechnology [towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and relevant sustainable development goals]].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 17:

- a) The Group noted that a number of terms were used multiple times in this target and suggested streamlining the text and reducing redundancy. In particular, the group felt that the term “environmental risk assessment”, could be omitted and addressed by repositioning of the term ‘including through risk assessment and management and implementation of [horizon] scanning, monitoring [and assessment]’, and removing the brackets around “[horizon]” and “[and assessment]”;
- b) The Group felt “recognizing” is an appropriate term for the potential benefits, and “encouraging” could be omitted;
- c) The Group also felt that “the application of modern” could be omitted.

In light of the observations above, the possible streamlined text could be:

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach], [including through risk assessment and management and implementation of horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment]to prevent, manage or control potential [adverse] impacts of [living modified organisms resulting from] biotechnology [including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques and their products and components] on biodiversity [and], [taking also into account the risks to] human health, [and socioeconomic considerations] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts], [while recognizing the potential benefits of biotechnology [towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and relevant sustainable development goals]].

TARGET 18

Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect] [subsidies] [incentives] harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] [in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,]] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and[, as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities[, domestically and internationally,] [prioritizing the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities]] and [Ensure that all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up],consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 18:

- a) It was suggested that the terms “all direct and indirect” could be omitted. The terms effectively refer to all subsidy types which would be addressed through the general reference to subsidies;
- b) It was suggested that the text “[subsidies][incentives]” could be rephrased to “incentives, including subsidies”. This phrasing would cover both aspects while making it clear that subsidies are a subset of incentives. Moreover, this wording would be consistent with the phrasing used in Aichi Biodiversity Target 3;
- c) It was suggested to move the reference to “domestically and internationally” to before nature-positive activities in order to improve the logical flow of the target;
- d) It was suggested that the “the Convention” could be omitted, as the focus of the phrase is on the relationship with other international obligations;
- e) It was noted that the reference to “prioritizing the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities” is a cross-cutting issue and therefore it can be included in section B bis;

- f) It was suggested that removing the terms “that all incentives are either” would help to streamline the text of the target;
- g) The Group suggested removing the brackets from “as appropriate” as it would provide greater flexibility;
- h) Some noted the need to ensure consistency between this target and the wording of the expected COP-15 decision on resource mobilization on the basis of SBI recommendation 3/6.

In light of the observations above, the possible streamlined text could be:

Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] incentives including subsidies harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and, as appropriate, redirect and repurpose to domestic and international nature-positive activities] and [ensure that positive incentives are scaled up], consistent and in harmony with relevant international obligations.

TARGET 19.1

[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Substantially] [Progressively] increase the level of financial resources made available from all sources, [domestic and international,] public and private, [aligning [financial flows] [them] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies,] [for the implementation, by all Parties, of the Convention through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.] [to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, building on national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by] [closing the global financing gap of] [reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] [including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by:]

(a) [Progressively] increasing [new and additional] [new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible] international [finance flows] [public financial resources from [[shall [to] be mobilized and provided by] [developed-country Parties] [countries with a capacity to do so and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks to address the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of their capacities] [and all indigenous peoples and local communities] [and women and youth] [through direct access modalities] [including financial resources for Mother Earth-Centred Actions³³] [avoiding double counting] [reaching] [by] at least [--] billion United States dollars per year] [10 billion United States dollars per year [at an increasing percentage]] financial resources of at least 100 billion United States dollars annually until 2030, an amount to be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [in the form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] [to effectively implement the [Convention through the] post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in line with Article 20 of the Convention. Such financial mobilization and provision are [separate and distinct from those in] [aligned with] [maximize co-benefits and synergies with]

³³ Insertion to the glossary: Mother Earth-Centered Actions (MECA): Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.

the Paris Agreement concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as of [their] official development assistance [and other international finance flows];]

(b) Leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];

(c) [Progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [, including] [through including biodiversity in national priorities,] [through mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and institutions and strengthening the use of positive economic incentives stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services and calling on domestic development banks to increase their funding] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [considering the fiscal space and the levels of sovereign debt] [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030] [, and

[(d) Establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]

[(e) Building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments];]

[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [domestically and internationally] such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental] [ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.]]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 19.1:

Generally, it was noted by some that the detailed elements of this target could be included in the draft decision to be considered by COP-15 on resource mobilization on the basis of SBI recommendation 3/6.

On the chapeau

- a) With regard to the terms “[Substantially] [Progressively], the Group suggested that both terms could be retained. It was noted that the terms are complementary. They also suggested removing these from elsewhere in the target to avoid duplication;
- b) On national finance plans, the Group noted that there are several references to these in this draft target. It was suggested that these terms could be omitted from the chapeau but retained in subsection (c);
- c) With regard to the term “all sources” it was noted that this is inclusive of the terms “[domestic and international,] public and private”. For this reason, it was suggested that these latter terms could be omitted. Moreover, it was suggested that the term “all sources” could be included in the glossary for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, drawing on paragraph 7 of decision X/3;
- d) On the concept of aligning financial flows, the Group noted that this is already reflected in Target 14 and the draft COP decision on resource mobilization and could thus potentially be omitted from this target text;
- e) On the reference to harmful subsidies, the Group noted that this is already reflected in Target 18;
- f) Regarding the terms “[including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by:]” it was noted that these terms could be merged with subparagraph (a).

Subparagraph (a)

- a) It was noted that the terms “to address the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of their capacities] [and all indigenous peoples and local communities] [and women and youth] [through direct access modalities] [including financial resources for Mother Earth-Centred Actions] [avoiding double counting]” could be omitted, in order to improve the readability and clarity of the text. Moreover, several of these terms are duplicated in the subparagraph or in other text of the target or framework;
- b) Regarding the language on climate finance, the group noted a potential overlap with subparagraph (e) and decide to shift the relevant language to this subsection.

Subparagraphs (b) and (c)

- a) The Group noted that the concepts reflected in square brackets may be taken up under the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and that there is also some overlap with mainstreaming elements (targets). In this respect some noted that the target text should be short and suggested including detailed elements in the related COP decision. These issues should be taken into account in further discussions on this target;
- b) The Group also noted that the reference to “inclusion in priorities” is implicit in the goal and therefore suggested that it be omitted.

Subparagraph (d)

- a) It was suggested that the reference to Article 20 could be omitted from the subparagraph as this term is included in the chapeau of the target.

Subparagraph (e)

- a) The Group noted that climate finance and enhancing effectiveness are distinct concepts and suggested splitting the subparagraph;
- b) The subparagraph on climate finance would include the elements moved from subparagraph (a) (see above), thus reflecting the different views on synergistic finance.

Subparagraph (f)

- a) The Group noted overlaps in this subparagraph and the draft decision on resource mobilization to be considered by COP-15.
- b) On payments for “environmental” or “ecosystem” services, the Group noted that an entry in the glossary could be useful in clarifying this issue.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

[[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, [aligning [financial flows][with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies] to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, [by] [closing the global financing gap of]/[reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] by:]

(a) Increasing new, additional, effective, timely and easily accessible international [finance flows]/[public financial resources from [developed-country Parties] [and countries with a capacity to do so] [and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks] in the form of international grants to developing countries [reaching]/[by] at least [[--] billion United States dollars per year] [10 billion United States dollars per year [at an increasing percentage]] financial resources of at least 100 billion United States dollars annually until 2030 an amount to be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [avoiding double counting and] [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities].

(b) leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];

(c) [increasing] / [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030];

[(d) establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Article 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]

[(e) Building on climate financing], [recognizing that biodiversity financial mobilization and provision are [separate and distinct from those in] [aligned with] [maximize co-benefits and synergies with] the Paris Agreement concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as of [their] official development assistance [and other international finance flows;]

[(e)*bis* enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource use;]

[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental]/[ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.]]

TARGET 19.2

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

The Informal Group did not consider this target as it was agreed without brackets during the fourth meeting of the Working Group

TARGET 20

Ensure that [the best available] [quality] [data,] information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations [, and] practices [and technologies] of indigenous peoples and local communities with their [prior and informed consent, or free, prior and informed consent, or approval and involvement,] [under mutually agreed terms and subject to national legislation] [are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide] [to contribute to] decision-making for effective [and equitable] governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management.

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 20:

- a) It was recognized that Target 20 has the objective to make information and knowledge related to biodiversity available to guide decision-making. The target includes two distinct sources of

information: the first source refers to a conventional source of information, including data and knowledge, and the second source relates to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities;

- b) There was agreement that both bodies of knowledge provide significant information for management of biodiversity, and indigenous peoples and local communities' control over their knowledge should be safeguarded;
- c) To help to transmit this approach, the Group considered having two parts in the target. The first part describes the action-oriented aims and elements of making information and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, available for decision-making. The second part aims to establish safeguards on access to traditional knowledge;
- d) The Group addressed duplication in the language of the target, which led to the deletion of repetitive terms. In the second part on traditional knowledge, the Group streamlined the text to reflect alignment with national legislation. It was also suggested including "free, prior and informed consent" in the language of the target for accessible communication and add a footnote of the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement".

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent³⁴, in accordance with national legislation.

TARGET 21

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to [justice and] information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting [and recognizing] their cultures and their rights over lands, territories [, and] resources, and traditional knowledge, [including as set out in] [while acting in accordance with] [in line with] [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples] [and international human rights law] [in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments,] as well as by women [, and] girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities [and ensuring [access to justice] [and] [the protection of environmental human rights defenders, and their access to justice]] [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 21:

- a) The Group recognized that Target 21 aims to ensure the participation of groups in situations of vulnerability, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, youth and children, and persons with disabilities.
- b) Concerning indigenous peoples and local communities, the proposed target includes reference to their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge. The Group discussed elements of the target and complementary connection with section B bis. The Group noted that the

³⁴ Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement"

reference to recognizing their rights was already captured in the language of respecting their rights. The Group also found that reference to human rights instruments and domestic legislation could be better addressed in section B bis;

- c) The Group discussed the reference to access to justice. The proposed text seems to ensure access to justice for indigenous peoples and local communities, and environmental human rights defenders. The Group discussed the Convention's scope to address this issue. The Group kept the reference to access to justice in both cases in the brackets for further consideration. However, the Group reordered the proposed text to avoid repetition in the bracketed formulation.

In light of the observations, a possible streamlined text could be:

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to [justice and] information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and [ensure the protection and access to justice of environmental human rights defenders].

TARGET 22

Target 22: By 2030, ensure to women and girls [and young people in all their diversity] [and persons of diverse gender identities] [and youth], including those with disabilities, [equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,] as well as their informed and effective representation and participation at all levels of policy-making, implementation and decision-making related to biodiversity through mainstreaming gender across all biodiversity objectives and goals.

Alt Target 22: [Enable the gender-responsive] [Ensure gender equality in the] implementation of the framework by ensuring that women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention [including by recognizing equal rights and access to land and natural resources of women and girls and their meaningful and informed participation in policy and decision-making] [as well as full, equitable, meaningful participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding Target 22:

- a) It was recognized that at its fourth meeting, the Working Group supported having a standalone target on gender. The Group used the alternative text as the basis for its discussion and analysed specific elements of the proposed target;
- b) There was a discussion on using stronger language at the beginning of the text. In this context, the formulation of "secure gender equality" seemed more appropriate to initiate the target;
- c) There was a discussion on how this target should be related to the gender plan of action for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (SBI recommendation 3/3), including that some elements of the target could be included in the gender plan of action. The group decided to keep the brackets on the reference to rights to land and natural resources in line with the bracketed text in Objective 1.1 of the gender plan of action;
- d) The Group discussed elements of the participation of women and girls. To streamline the text, the Group incorporated all aspects relating to participation in one phrase. The Group proposed to remove the brackets on this phrase following the original draft text that did not include brackets on women and girl participation;
- e) Some suggested that if there would be a dedicated target for women and girls, gender issues could be removed from Target 21.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

[Secure gender equality in the] implementation of the framework by ensuring that women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention including [by recognizing equal rights and access to land and natural resources of women and girls and] their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Section H. Implementation and support mechanism

Note: this text is based on the first reading but was not negotiated during the contact group session

[29. Implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals and targets will be facilitated and enhanced through support mechanisms and strategies under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, including the financial mechanism, and strategies and plans for strengthening and fast tracking resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, gender responsive implementation and for mainstreaming biodiversity within and across policies and sectors, as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes combined under aligned programmes of work, and through national and regional biodiversity action plans. The implementation will also be supported by the establishment of an additional financial mechanism in a form of a Global Biodiversity Fund; a global mechanism for sharing benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources; an institutional mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including a global technical and scientific cooperation support centre that would work together with a network of regional support centres; an institutional mechanism for continuity of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions; and a mechanism to facilitate education and knowledge sharing among Parties and relevant stakeholders.

30. Mobilization of resources from all sources is essential to ensure predictability, adequacy and timely flow of resources for achieving the goals and targets of the framework. To this end it is necessary to redirect resources harmful to biodiversity to nature-positive activities; align all public and private financial flows with the biodiversity objectives; generate new resources from all sources, private and public, domestic and international, including innovative financial mechanisms with biodiversity safeguards; enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use; and develop national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, in line with the framework. It is also necessary to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services within and across all policies and sectors.

31. Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management are also key means of implementation for achieving the framework. Countries are invited to operationalize these means through developing national capacity-building and development plans based on the identified needs for implementation and monitoring of their NBSAPs or integrating these plans in their NBSAPs; integrating the funding needs for the implementation of these plans into national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments; and identifying and articulating the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the framework, in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, and its knowledge management component.

32. The implementation of the framework will build on an urgent and renewed sense of international cooperation and solidarity, in line with the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. It will be supported through the implementation of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral agreements, international organizations and initiatives. This will enhance effectiveness and efficiency in achieving the goals and targets of the framework. Parties and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to put in place the innovative solutions and strategic partnerships needed to

accelerate the implementation of the framework after its adoption in order to ensure delivery on the ambition in its goals and targets.

33. All support mechanisms for implementation will be updated and aligned with the framework in a timely manner.]

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding section H:

The Informal Group noted that the text in section H had not been fully discussed during the fourth meeting of the Working Group. For this reason, the Group felt it was outside its mandate to provide specific suggestions for streamlining the text. However, the group provided the following observations:

- a) The Group noted that paragraph 29 refers to implementation and support mechanisms and that these issues may also be reflected in a COP decision. The text in this section should therefore be consistent with that decision, be relatively streamlined to avoid duplication and focus on the key elements;
- b) The Group noted that paragraphs 30 has overlaps with target 19.1. For this reason, it was suggested that paragraph 30 could be omitted;
- c) The Group noted that paragraph 31 has overlaps with target 19.2. For this reason, it was suggested that paragraph 31 could be omitted;
- d) With regard to the first sentence of paragraph 32, it was suggested that some concrete actions could be added to operationalize and demonstrate the “urgent and renewed sense of international cooperation and solidarity”, for example there was a suggestion that the actions to be taken in the first 100 days of the adoption of the framework could be listed. However, no specific language was suggested;
- e) The Group noted that the reference to “in line with the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development” in paragraph 32 is noted elsewhere in the framework, including in section B bis. For this reason, it was suggested that this text could be omitted. Similarly, the Group also suggested that the second and third sentences of paragraph 32 could be moved to section B bis as well;
- f) Some noted that paragraph 33 could be included in the COP decision to operationalize the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

In light of the observations above, a possible streamlined text could be:

[29. Implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals and targets will be facilitated and enhanced through support mechanisms and strategies under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, including the financial mechanism, and strategies and plans for strengthening and fast tracking resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, gender responsive implementation and for mainstreaming biodiversity within and across policies and sectors, as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes combined under aligned programmes of work, and through national and regional biodiversity action plans. The implementation will also be supported by the establishment of an additional financial mechanism in a form of a Global Biodiversity Fund; a global mechanism for sharing benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources; an institutional mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including a global technical and scientific cooperation support centre that would work together with a network of regional support centres; an institutional mechanism for continuity of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions; and a mechanism to facilitate education and knowledge sharing among Parties and relevant stakeholders.

32. The implementation of the framework will build on an urgent and renewed sense of international cooperation and solidarity. Parties and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to put in place the innovative

solutions and strategic partnerships needed to accelerate the implementation of the framework after its adoption in order to ensure delivery on the ambition in its goals and targets.

33. All support mechanisms for implementation will be updated and aligned with the framework in a timely manner.]

Section I. Enabling conditions

Note: The text here is the same as the text in draft 1 of the framework. It had been removed from the original for the non-paper but Parties requested to bring it back but put in brackets. Contents pending further work mandated to the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework on section B bis and related elements.

[34. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.

35. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration),³⁵ intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

36. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.

37. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,³⁶ including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]

The Informal Group noted that most of the contents of this section would be covered by section B bis and that the reference to the IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services could be covered under section A. For this reason, it was suggested that this section could be omitted from the global biodiversity framework.

Section J. Responsibility and transparency³⁷

38. [The [successful] implementation of the framework [requires [strengthened] responsibility and transparency [of action and support] [from all Parties [in line with the obligations on all Parties under the

³⁵ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

³⁶ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

³⁷ A schematic on the review mechanism could be added to this section once the elements are agreed. This could show the relationships and the timing.

Convention and] in line with Article 20 of the Convention, including responsibility and transparency in support provided to developing Parties], which] will be supported by [effective] [enhanced] mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review [forming a synchronised and cyclical system] [as described in decision 15/--] [the mechanisms shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the framework to developing country Parties according to their national circumstances including transparency of support provided and received and provide a full overview of aggregate support provided]. This includes the following elements:] [The successful implementation of the framework will be supported by effective enhanced mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as described in decision 15/--. This includes the following elements:]

(a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, [reviewed], [as appropriate,] [revised] [upgraded] and updated, [in accordance with the provision of financial resources and means of implementation] [in line with national circumstances [and capabilities]] [including [its] national targets aligned] [[to align] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [including national targets] [guided by the headline indicators]] [and then] communicated [in a standardized format [and synthesized]] [[as soon as possible but] no later than] [in time for] [by] [COP 16] [with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets] [and national targets [and including national targets reflecting contributions to each of the global goals and targets of] [aligned to] the global biodiversity framework [, aligned with global indicators were possible] [identify the indicators to be used] and [communicated] [reported] [as part of the NBSAP or separated from them in time for consideration at COP 16 and] in a standardized format];

(b) National reports [as the main reporting instrument [for Parties to report on their implementation of the Convention, on their progress against their NBSAPs and on their contribution to the global goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework] [under the Convention]], submitted in [2025 and 2029], [[including] [using] the headline indicators [contained in the monitoring framework] adopted in decision 15/--, [and information on support provided [and/or received] including tracking financial commitments and responsibilities and avoiding double counting] [and supplemented by component, complementary and national indicators] [as well as other indicators] [and using, when possible, modular reporting tools, such as DaRT];

(c) Voluntary peer review processes available for all Parties in order to facilitate the sharing of lessons learned and best practices, challenges and solutions [in action and support], including with regard to the means of implementation [, monitoring and reporting] [and enhancing implementation over time],³⁸

(d) [Voluntary commitments from] non-State actors [encouraged] [aligned with [NBSAPs and/or] GBF] to cooperate with [and complement the efforts undertaken by] Parties [and to contribute [to the implementation of the framework] through their commitments [and actions] aligned with [NBSAPs and/or] the GBF] [and communicated through the Sharm El-Sheik to Kunming Action Agenda for People and Nature];

(e) [Global analysis of collective [ambition] [Synthesis of NBSAPs including national targets based on the global goals and targets] [on both action and support] [based on NBSAPs and national targets] to be carried out [by COP 16 and COP 18] and] [periodic] global [stocktake]/[conducting] review[s] of [the collective] [progress in the] implementation of the GBF,[including [the provision of] [domestic and international] means of implementation [from all sources] [capacity and resource needs as well as the tracking of funding related responsibilities of developed country Parties]] [made available for consideration at every other COP, beginning at COP 17] [to be carried out at COP 17 [mid-term review] and COP 19 [final review]] [on the basis of an [aggregate] [comprehensive] analysis of information from [NBSAPs,] national reports [and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of

³⁸ Note that the next steps in terms of the adoption of the modus operandi of an SBI open-ended forum for country-by-country review will be determined in decision 15/--. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

the Convention] [and other relevant information sources, [such as the NBSAP and contributions] [including] from [biodiversity related conventions,] non-state actors [and in light of the latest IPBES [conceptual framework and its deliverables] [reports and best available science] [and other relevant evidence based on different knowledge systems]]];³⁹

(e) *alt.* [[Global analysis of collective ambition [to be carried out by COP 16 and COP 18] and] global [stocktake]/review [to be carried out by COP 17 and COP 19] of the implementation of the GBF;]

(e) *alt 2.* [Review of progress in the implementation of the GBF on the basis of national reports and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention, in line with the provisions of the Convention;]

(e) *bis* [[In response to the above global stocktake an encouragement to Parties to periodically review] [Parties [should] [are] [may, on a voluntary basis,] [encouraged to] review [their NBSAPs] and] progressively [update] [increase] [their national targets and[/or]] [the ambition of] [domestic] implementation [as needed to contribute to the achievement of the global goals and targets] [following the global biodiversity stocktake], as appropriate;]

(e) *bis alt.* [Consideration by the Parties of the need to respond in appropriate and a commensurate way to the output of the mid-term review on implementation;]

(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress [and identify gaps] in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [, [including the identification of gaps in] [and provision of] [domestic and international] means of implementation [from all sources], [and also resources, [obstacles,] capacities and technological needs,]] and to make a recommendation for further action as necessary.

[38 *alt.* The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review forming a synchronized and cyclical system. This includes the following elements:

(a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and reviewed, updated and communicated in time for [COP 16] in a standardized format as elaborated in decision 15/-. Parties are encouraged to review and progressively increase their national targets and domestic implementation, as appropriate;

(b) National reports, submitted in [2025 and 2029], including the headline indicators adopted in decision 15/--, as well as other indicators;

(c) Facilitative, non-punitive, and respectful sharing of collective lessons learnt, and best practices, challenges and solutions through voluntary peer review and open-ended forum for country-by-country review avoiding placing an undue burden on Parties;

(d) Non-State actors encouraged to cooperate with Parties and to contribute through their commitments aligned with the GBF;

(e) Global analysis of collective ambition to be carried out [by COP 16 and COP 18] and global stocktake/review of progress in the implementation of GBF [to be carried out at COP 17 and COP 19] on the basis of an aggregate analysis of information from NBSAPs, national reports and other relevant information sources, including from non-State actors;

³⁹ Note that the next steps in terms of the items in this paragraph will be determined in decision 15/-. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the identification of gaps in means of implementation, and a recommendation for further action as necessary.]

39. [The mechanism of implementation will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty, and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties. [It will consider the common but differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing country Parties and provide flexibility for developing country Parties which is to be self-determined.]]

40. These mechanisms are aligned with, as appropriate, the planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes under the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, other relevant multilateral conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the Gender Plan of Action.

41. These mechanisms will utilize a practical, easily communicated and adaptable monitoring framework, comprised of a set of headline indicators, as well as component, complementary and other indicators, which can be used to track national and global progress towards post-2020 global goals and targets.

42. Capacity, technology and resource support will be provided to Parties to enable the implementation of these mechanisms for responsibility and transparency based on the principles in [B bis] [from all Parties in line with Article 20 of the Convention, including responsibility and transparency in support provided to developing Parties].

The Informal Group provided the following observations and analysis regarding section J:

The Group noted that the text in section J had not been fully discussed during the fourth meeting of the Working Group. For this reason, the Group felt it was outside its mandate to provide specific suggestions for streamlining the text. However, the Group provided the following observations:

- a) It was noted that paragraph 38^{alt} is a summarized version of paragraph 38 and is more structured and concise. For this reason, it was suggested that 38^{alt} could be the starting point for the discussion of Section J. Moreover, it was noted that detailed elements of the review mechanisms could be included in the draft decision on the review mechanism to be considered by the second part of COP-15, on the basis of SBI recommendation 3/11. Given this, it was noted that this section would need to be reviewed for consistency, upon the discussions on the monitoring framework at the second part of COP-15. Further, it was suggested that the text in this section of the framework should focus on outlining the high-level key elements of the review mechanism and the monitoring framework, leaving the details in the relevant COP-15 decision;
- b) It was noted that paragraph 38^{alt} (e) includes two concepts: global analysis of collective ambition, and a global stocktake/review of progress. It was noted that there were different views on these elements and that further discussion by Parties would be required to reconcile these. Some noted that paragraph 38(e) includes more detailed information and should be considered in order to inform the discussion on paragraph 38^{alt} (e);
- c) Regarding paragraph 39, it was suggested that this text should be retained in section J as it provides a good basis for discussion;
- d) It was noted that paragraphs 40, 41 and 42 were not discussed in detail during the fourth meeting of the Working Group and could be a basis for starting the discussion at the fifth meeting of the Working Group and the second part of COP-15.

Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake

Note: this text is based on the first reading but was not negotiated during the contact group sessions

43. [Enhancing communication, education, and awareness on biodiversity and the uptake of this framework by all actors is essential to achieve its effective implementation and behavioural change, support sustainable lifestyles and institutionalize biodiversity values, including by:

(a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and ecosystems services, including associated traditional knowledge, approaches and cosmovisions of indigenous peoples and local communities while ensuring their right to self-determination, including their free, prior and informed consent, as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development;

(b) Increasing awareness on the importance of sustainable use of biodiversity and of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources for poverty eradication efforts and national sustainable development strategies;

(c) Raising awareness among all actors of the need for urgent action to implement the framework, while enabling their active engagement in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards the achievement of its goals and targets;

(d) Adapting the language used, level of complexity and thematic content to specific groups of actors, including by developing material that can be translated into indigenous languages;

(e) Promoting or developing platforms, partnerships and action agendas, including with media, civil society and educational institutions, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences and to allow for adaptive learning and participation in acting for biodiversity;

(f) Integrating transformative education on biodiversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting values and behaviours that are consistent with living in harmony with nature;

(g) Raising awareness on the critical role of science, technology and innovation to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to monitor biodiversity, address knowledge gaps and develop innovative solutions to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

The Group noted that the text in section K had not been fully discussed during the fourth meeting of the Working Group and would benefit from further input from Parties at the fifth meeting of the Working Group or the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. For these reasons, the Group felt it was outside its mandate to provide specific suggestions for streamlining the text of this section, and therefore the group did not enter into any specific discussions on it.

Annex II

**COMPILED STREAMLINED TEXT AS SUGGESTED BY THE MEETING OF THE
INFORMAL GROUP**

This annex contains a compilation of streamlined text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework applying the technical observations and analysis of the meeting as described in the Annex I above. It also retains the texts that were not discussed by IG meeting, as they felt those texts went beyond their mandates, as specifically indicated in the annex I above.

Section A. Background

1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet [for peoples living in harmony with nature and Mother Earth.] [It underpins virtually every part of our lives]; we depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, [and supports all systems of life on earth], among others. More than half of the global gross domestic product (GDP) relies on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.

2. The Global Assessment Report of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,⁴⁰ fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and many other scientific documents provide ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. [As the IPBES Global Assessment report states:

An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.⁴¹

...

The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history.⁴²

...

Nature can be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global societal goals are simultaneously met through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change.^{43]}

3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its achievements, gaps, and lessons learned, and the experience and achievements of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in [our] [society's] relationship with biodiversity by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

⁴⁰ IPBES (2019): *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>.

⁴¹ Ibid, p. XV-XVI

⁴² Ibid, p. XIV

⁴³ Ibid, p. XX

Section B. Purpose

4. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.
5. The framework aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, subnational and local governments and with the involvement of all of society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to its Protocols. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.
6. It aims to provide a global [results-oriented] [outcome-oriented] and process-oriented framework [[while recognizing that it is not legally binding] to [guide and facilitate the development and implementation of national, subnational and regional goals and targets and, [as necessary], the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans]. It also aims to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global [regional, subregional, national and subnational] level and to increase transparency and [accountability] [responsibility]].
7. [The framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant international institutions, which are supportive of the objectives of the Convention and its protocols, respecting their respective mandates.]

Section B bis. [The fundamental premises for the implementation of the framework⁴⁴

8. The implementation of the framework and its Goals and Targets is underpinned by fundamental premises that are key for its success. The comprehensive implementation of the framework includes consideration of these premises at all stages. In that regard, the Goals and Targets are to be understood, acted upon, reported and evaluated, consistent with the followings:

Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

9. The framework acknowledges the important rights, roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use. Its implementation must ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, preserved and maintained with their free, prior and informed consent⁴⁵, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making in accordance with national legislation, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights instruments.

Different value systems

10. Nature embodies different concepts for different people, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth, and systems of life. Nature's contributions to people also embody different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts. Both nature and nature's contributions to people are vital for human existence and good quality of life, including human well-being, living in harmony with nature, living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. The framework recognizes and considers these diverse value systems as being an integral part of its successful implementation.

⁴⁴ This text was prepared by the Co-Chairs at the request of the members of the Informal Group. Aside from its title and the first chapeau paragraph, the text was not discussed during the meeting by the Informal Group. However, the draft text prepared by the Co-Chairs was circulated after the meeting to members of the Informal Group as part of the draft meeting report, and their comments were reflected in the text below.

⁴⁵ Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement

Whole of government and whole of society approach

11. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of governments, and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society.

National circumstances, priorities and capabilities

12. The implementation of the framework will be based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on mainstreaming across sectors and levels of government, and will require transparent and inclusive governance, and coherent and effective national legislation, policies and institutions.

Collective efforts towards the targets

13. Targets are global in their scale. Each Party would contribute to attaining the targets, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. The aggregate effect of, and synergies among, those national contributions as well as the contributions by relevant stakeholders, would collectively contribute to achieving the targets of the framework.

Right to Development

14. Recognizing the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development, the framework enables responsible and sustainable socio-economic development that, at the same time, contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Human rights-based approach

15. The framework acknowledges human rights, and the right to a clean, safe and sustainable environment, recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights. Its implementation should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and fulfilling these rights.

Gender-responsiveness

16. Successful implementation of the framework will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequalities, enhancing greater access to education and respecting the principle of intergenerational equity.

Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation

17. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to contribute in a balanced manner to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The framework is to be implemented in line with these objectives, with other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, as applicable.

Consistency and synergies with international agreements or instruments

18. The implementation of the framework needs to be aligned with the implementation of other relevant international agreements or instruments that address matters covered under the framework.

Principles of the Rio Declaration

19. The framework recognizes that reversing the loss of biological diversity, for the benefit of all living beings, is a common concern for humankind. Its implementation should be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.I (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.

Science and innovation

20. The implementation of the framework should be based on scientific and other evidence, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation and that of other knowledge and innovation systems including traditional knowledge and practices, in line with the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach.

Ecosystem based approaches and Nature-based solutions

21. This framework is to be implemented based on the ecosystem approach of the Convention⁴⁷, taking also into account the resolution on nature-based solutions adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which defines nature-based solutions.⁴⁸]

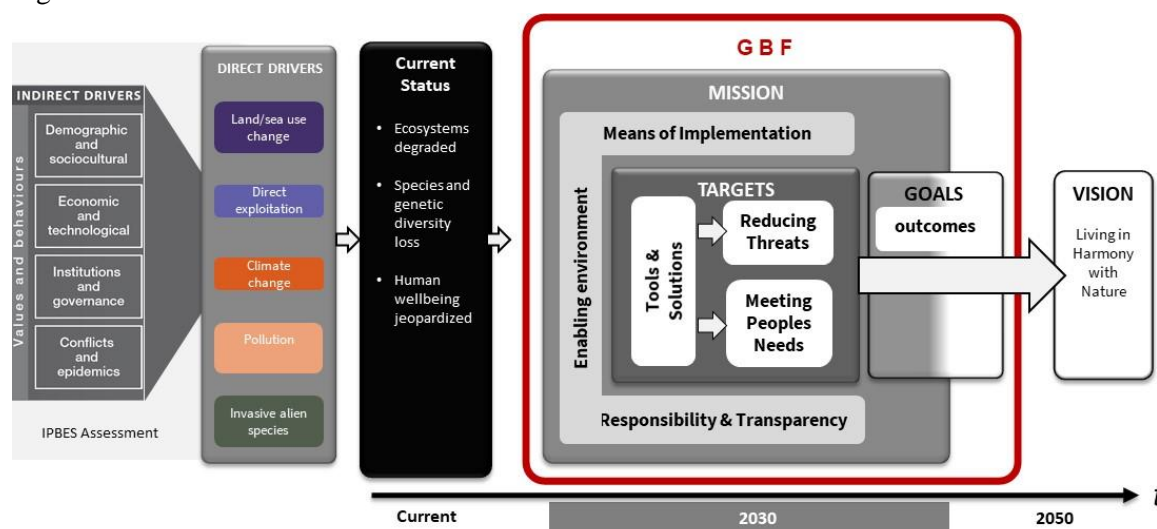
Section C. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

22. The framework is a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to create the conditions necessary to fulfil the goals and targets of the framework.

Section D. Theory of change

23. [The framework (see figure 1) recognizes that urgent policy action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required, and assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and some of their underlying causes, (b) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (d) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably for the joint benefit of people and the planet, and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate periodic global stocktaking exercises based on SMART targets and indicators to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.]

Figure 1



⁴⁷ Decision V/6

⁴⁸ See operative paragraph 1 of the United Nations Environment Assembly [resolution 5/5](#) on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development.

Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission

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

25. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:

Option 1. To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery] for the benefit of the planet and people;

Option 2. To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery], in a fair and equitable way, for the benefit of the planet and people by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.

Section F. 2050 Goals

26. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

GOAL A

Option 1

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increasing [or maintaining] [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and [15] [20] per cent by 2050] the area, connectivity and integrity of the full range of natural ecosystems [taking into account a natural state baseline] [and the risk of collapse of ecosystems is reduced by [--] per cent].

The human-induced extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is halted [by 2030] [by 2050], [[and] extinction risk is reduced [by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent] by 2030 and [eliminated] [reduced [to a minimum] [by 50 per cent]] [halved] by 2050,] and the [conservation status]/[average population]/[abundance and distribution] of [depleted populations of] all [native] [wild and domesticated] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased to healthy and resilient levels by 2050].

[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded and [all genetically distinct populations are] maintained [by 2030, at least [95] per cent of genetic diversity among and within populations of [native] [wild and domesticated] species is maintained by 2050].]

Option 2⁴⁹

Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] human-induced extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, and maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].

GOAL B

[Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed]/[Biodiversity is used and managed sustainably] and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, [are valued], maintained and enhanced [with those ecosystem[s]/[services] currently in decline being restored by [2030]/[2050],

⁴⁹ This option was not discussed and was recommended for further discussions at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

supporting the achievement of sustainable development [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 within planetary boundaries is achieved].

GOAL C

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic [and biological] resources, [derivatives] and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable [in any form] [including digital sequence information] are shared fairly and equitably, and, as appropriate, with indigenous peoples and local communities, [and [substantially] increased,] and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, [and in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments].

GOAL D

Option 1

Adequate means of implementation, [including financial resources, capacity-building[, scientific cooperation] and access to and transfer of [appropriate environmentally sound] technology] [and resources] [*numerical values to be added*] to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are [[addressed] [secured] [from all sources] and] [equitably] accessible to all Parties[, particularly developing countries [and small island developing States]] [, that are most environmentally vulnerable] [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision [and to close the biodiversity finance gap]].

Option 2

Adequate means of implementation to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are secured and employed by [all] Parties, with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision.

Section G. 2030 action targets⁵⁰

27. The framework has 22 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.⁵¹

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

TARGET 1

Ensure that [all] areas are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or other effective management processes, addressing land and sea use change [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [threatened ecosystems] [and areas of high biodiversity importance] enhancing connectivity and integrity, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 2

Ensure that at least [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least [1] billion ha] of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems are under restoration [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]].

⁵⁰ This paragraph is taken from the first draft of the global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3) and has not been discussed.

⁵¹ Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (see [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#) and [Add.1](#)) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

TARGET 3

Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally] [at the national level] especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are [effectively conserved through well]/[conserved through effectively] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [*placeholder for new language on indigenous protected areas/territories*]and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, [in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole framework,] [while ensuring that [sustainable use] of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 4

Ensure urgent sustainable management actions for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, and to maintain and restore the genetic diversity [within and between populations] of [all] [native] wild and domesticated species [to maintain their adaptive potential], including through in situ and ex situ conservation, [prevent human-induced extinctions of [known] [threatened] species,] and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict.

TARGET 5

[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that harvesting trade and use of wild species, is sustainable and legal, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while respecting customary sustainable use.

TARGET 6

Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of alien species, prevent the introduction and establishment of [all] priority invasive species, and reduce the rate of introduction [and the rate of establishment] of other known or potential invasive species [by at least 50 per cent] to eradicate, reduce or control invasive alien species, [in order to][and] eliminate or reduce their impacts on [native] biodiversity.

TARGET 7

Reduce [pollution from all sources [and pollution risks]/[emissions and deposits of pollutants [including light and noise]] and plastic pollution], to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,] including by [[significantly] reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use, and reducing the overall [risks associated with the use of]/[use of and risks from][pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals]/[highly hazardous chemicals]/[pesticides,] [by at least half]/[by at least two thirds], [taking into account food security and livelihoods] and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]

TARGET 8

Minimize the impact of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through [nature-based solutions] [and other ecosystem-based approaches], [based on common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities], [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO₂ equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts].

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

TARGET 9⁵²

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through the promotion of sustainable [biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting], and protecting and [promoting]/[respecting] customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 10

Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry, [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] efficiency, productivity and resilience of these production systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services]/[nature's contribution to people].

TARGET 11⁵³

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, [and climate], [soil health], and pollination, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature

TARGET 12

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

TARGET 13

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments, that are consistent with and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[and the Nagoya Protocol] to [facilitate] [ensure] [a substantial increase in] the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] [including digital sequence information on genetic resources] [and biological resources] [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [[including] by facilitating] [and to facilitate] [appropriate] access to genetic resources [for environmentally sound uses] [, and by increasing capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation], [by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, respect for all rights involved, and by appropriate funding] [contributing to generating new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use].

[*Target 13 bis.* By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 [2030].]

⁵² It was requested that the term “wild species” be added to the glossary and that it be understood to include terrestrial, freshwater and marine species. It was also requested that the term “vulnerable situations” be explained in the glossary.

⁵³ Parties requested that the terms “nature-based solutions” and “ecosystem-based approaches” be included in the glossary.

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

TARGET 14

Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [national accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

TARGET 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to [ensure that all] [significantly increase the number or percentage of] business and financial institutions [, particularly large and transnational companies and companies with significant impacts on biodiversity,] [that]:

- (a) [Through mandatory requirements] Regularly monitor, assess, and fully and transparently disclose their [dependencies and] impacts on biodiversity [along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios];
- (b) [Provide information needed to consumers to enable the public to make responsible consumption choices];
- (c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing, as applicable;]
- (d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions] [, including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;]

in order to [significantly] reduce [by half] negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and [moving towards sustainable patterns of production] [foster a circular economy] [, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, together with Government regulations.]

TARGET 16

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education, and access to relevant accurate information and alternatives, and [halve the global footprint [of diets]/[of consumption] per capita] halve per capita global food waste, and substantially reduce waste generation[, and, where relevant, eliminate overconsumption of natural resources and other materials in an equitable manner][, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth].

TARGET 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach], [including through risk assessment and management and implementation of horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment] to prevent, manage or control potential [adverse] impacts of [living modified organisms resulting from] biotechnology [including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques and their products and components] on biodiversity [and], [taking also into account the risks to] human health, [and socioeconomic considerations] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts], [while recognizing the potential benefits of biotechnology [towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and relevant sustainable development goals]].

TARGET 18

Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] incentives including subsidies harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,] [in particular fisheries and agricultural

subsidies] [and, as appropriate, redirect and repurpose to domestic and international nature-positive activities] and [ensure that positive incentives are scaled up], consistent and in harmony with relevant international obligations.

TARGET 19.1

[[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, [aligning [financial flows]] [with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies] to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, [by] [closing the global financing gap of]/[reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] by:]

(a) Increasing new, additional, effective, timely and easily accessible international [finance flows]/[public financial resources from [developed-country Parties] [and countries with a capacity to do so] [and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks] in the form of international grants to developing countries [reaching]/[by] at least [[--] billion United States dollars per year] [10 billion United States dollars per year [at an increasing percentage]] financial resources of at least 100 billion United States dollars annually until 2030 an amount to be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [avoiding double counting and] [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities].

(b) leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];

(c) [increasing] / [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030];

[(d) establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Article 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]

[(e) Building on climate financing], [recognizing that biodiversity financial mobilization and provision are [separate and distinct from those in] [aligned with] [maximize co-benefits and synergies with] the Paris Agreement concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as of [their] official development assistance [and other international finance flows];]

[(e)bis enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource use;]

[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental]/[ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.]]

TARGET 19.2

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

TARGET 20

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent⁵⁴, in accordance with national legislation.

TARGET 21

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to [justice and] information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and [ensure the protection and access to justice of environmental human rights defenders].

TARGET 22

[Secure gender equality in the] implementation of the framework by ensuring that women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention including [by recognizing equal rights and access to land and natural resources of women and girls and] their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Section H. Implementation and support mechanism

[28. Implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals and targets will be facilitated and enhanced through support mechanisms and strategies under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, including the financial mechanism, and strategies and plans for strengthening and fast tracking resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, gender responsive implementation and for mainstreaming biodiversity within and across policies and sectors, as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes combined under aligned programmes of work, and through national and regional biodiversity action plans. The implementation will also be supported by the establishment of an additional financial mechanism in a form of a Global Biodiversity Fund; a global mechanism for sharing benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources; an institutional mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including a global technical and scientific cooperation support centre that would work together with a network of regional support centres; an institutional mechanism for continuity of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions; and a mechanism to facilitate education and knowledge sharing among Parties and relevant stakeholders.

29. The implementation of the framework will build on an urgent and renewed sense of international cooperation and solidarity. Parties and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to put in place the innovative solutions and strategic partnerships needed to accelerate the implementation of the framework after its adoption in order to ensure delivery on the ambition in its goals and targets.

30. All support mechanisms for implementation will be updated and aligned with the framework in a timely manner.]

⁵⁴ Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement.

Section I. Enabling conditions (omitted)

Section J. Responsibility and transparency⁵⁵

31 (*Option 1*). [The [successful] implementation of the framework [requires [strengthened] responsibility and transparency [of action and support] [from all Parties [in line with the obligations on all Parties under the Convention and] in line with Article 20 of the Convention, including responsibility and transparency in support provided to developing Parties], which] will be supported by [effective] [enhanced] mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review [forming a synchronised and cyclical system] [as described in Decision 15/--] [the mechanisms shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the framework to developing country Parties according to their national circumstances including transparency of support provided and received and provide a full overview of aggregate support provided]. This includes the following elements:] [The successful implementation of the framework will be supported by effective enhanced mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review as described in Decision 15/--. This includes the following elements:]

(a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, [reviewed], [as appropriate,] [revised] [upgraded] and updated, [in accordance with the provision of financial resources and means of implementation] [in line with national circumstances [and capabilities]] [including [its] national targets aligned] [[to align] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [including national targets] [guided by the headline indicators]] [and then] communicated [in a standardized format [and synthesized]] [[as soon as possible but] no later than] [in time for] [by] [COP16] [with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets] [and national targets [and including national targets reflecting contributions to each of the global goals and targets of] [aligned to] the GBF [, aligned with global indicators where possible] [identify the indicators to be used] and [communicated] [reported] [as part of the NBSAP or separated from them in time for consideration at COP16 and] in a standardized format];

(b) National reports [as the main reporting instrument [for Parties to report on their implementation of the Convention, on their progress against their NBSAPs and on their contribution to the global goals and targets of the GBF] [under the Convention]], submitted in [2025 and 2029], [[including] [using] the headline indicators [contained in the monitoring framework] adopted in decision 15/--, [and information on support provided [and/or received] including tracking financial commitments and responsibilities and avoiding double counting] [and supplemented by component, complementary and national indicators] [as well as other indicators] [and using, when possible, modular reporting tools, such as DaRT];

(c) Voluntary peer review processes available for all Parties in order to facilitate the sharing of lessons learned and best practices, challenges and solutions [in action and support], including with regard to the means of implementation [, monitoring and reporting] [and enhancing implementation over time];⁵⁶

(d) [Voluntary commitments from] non-state actors [encouraged] [aligned with [NBSAPs and/or] GBF] to cooperate with [and complement the efforts undertaken by] Parties [and to contribute [to the implementation of the framework] through their commitments [and actions] aligned with [NBSAPs and/or] the GBF] [and communicated through the Sharm El-Sheik to Kunming Action Agenda for People and Nature];

(e) [Global analysis of collective [ambition] [Synthesis of NBSAPs including national targets based on the global goals and targets] [on both action and support] [based on NBSAPs and national targets]

⁵⁵ Note that it was suggested that the original Section I (enabling conditions) could be omitted from the next iteration of the framework as these elements are now included elsewhere in the framework (including in section B bis) A schematic on the review mechanism could be added to this section once the elements are agreed. This could show the relationships and the timing.

⁵⁶ Note that the next steps in terms of the adoption of the modus operandi of an SBI open-ended forum for country-by-country review will be determined in decision 15/--. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

to be carried out [by COP16 and COP18] and] [periodic] global [stocktake]/[conducting] review[s] of [the collective] [progress in the] implementation of the GBF,[including [the provision of] [domestic and international] means of implementation [from all sources] [capacity and resource needs as well as the tracking of funding related responsibilities of developed country Parties]] [made available for consideration at every other COP, beginning at COP17] [to be carried out at COP 17 [mid-term review] and COP 19 [final review]] [on the basis of an [aggregate] [comprehensive] analysis of information from [NBSAPs,] national reports [and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention] [and other relevant information sources, [such as the NBSAP and contributions] [including] from [biodiversity related conventions,] non-state actors [and in light of the latest IPBES [conceptual framework and its deliverables] [reports and best available science] [and other relevant evidence based on different knowledge systems]]];⁵⁷

(e) *alt.* [[Global analysis of collective ambition [to be carried out by COP16 and COP18] and] global [stocktake]/review [to be carried out by COP17 and COP19] of the implementation of the GBF;]

(e) *alt 2.* [Review of progress in the implementation of the GBF on the basis of national reports and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention, in line with the provisions of the Convention;]

(e) *bis* [[In response to the above global stocktake an encouragement to Parties to periodically review] [Parties [should] [are] [may, on a voluntary basis,] [encouraged to] review [their NBSAPs] and] progressively [update] [increase] [their national targets and[/or]] [the ambition of] [domestic] implementation [as needed to contribute to the achievement of the global goals and targets] [following the global biodiversity stocktake], as appropriate;]

(e) *bis alt.* [Consideration by the Parties of the need to respond in appropriate and a commensurate way to the output of the mid-term review on implementation;]

(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress [and identify gaps] in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [, [including the identification of gaps in] [and provision of] [domestic and international] means of implementation [from all sources], [and also resources, [obstacles,] capacities and technological needs,]] and to make a recommendation for further action as necessary.

[31 (*Option 2*). The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review forming a synchronized and cyclical system. This includes the following elements:

(a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and reviewed, updated and communicated in time for [COP16] in a standardized format as elaborated in decision 15/--. Parties are encouraged to review and progressively increase their national targets and domestic implementation, as appropriate;

(b) National reports, submitted in [2025 and 2029], including the headline indicators adopted in decision 15/--, as well as other indicators;

(c) Facilitative, non-punitive, and respectful sharing of collective lessons learnt, and best practices, challenges and solutions through voluntary peer review and open-ended forum for country-by-country review avoiding placing an undue burden on Parties;

(d) Non-State actors encouraged to cooperate with Parties and to contribute through their commitments aligned with the GBF;

(e) Global analysis of collective ambition to be carried out [by COP16 and COP18] and global stocktake/review of progress in the implementation of GBF [to be carried out at COP 17 and COP 19] on

⁵⁷ Note that the next steps in terms of the items in this paragraph will be determined in Decision 15/X. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

the basis of an aggregate analysis of information from NBSAPs, national reports and other relevant information sources, including from non-State actors;

(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the identification of gaps in means of implementation, and a recommendation for further action as necessary.]

32. [The mechanism of implementation will be undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty, and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties. [It will consider the common but differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing country Parties and provide flexibility for developing country Parties which is to be self-determined.]]

33. These mechanisms are aligned with, as appropriate, the planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes under the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, other relevant multilateral conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the Gender Plan of Action.

34. These mechanisms will utilize a practical, easily communicated and adaptable monitoring framework, comprised of a set of headline indicators, as well as component, complementary and other indicators, which can be used to track national and global progress towards post-2020 global goals and targets.

35. Capacity, technology and resource support will be provided to Parties to enable the implementation of these mechanisms for responsibility and transparency based on the principles in [B bis] [from all Parties in line with Article 20 of the Convention, including responsibility and transparency in support provided to developing Parties].

Section J. Communication, education, awareness and uptake

Note: this text is based on the first reading but was not negotiated during the contact group sessions

36. [Enhancing communication, education, and awareness on biodiversity and the uptake of this framework by all actors is essential to achieve its effective implementation and behavioural change, support sustainable lifestyles and institutionalize biodiversity values, including by:

(a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and ecosystems services, including associated traditional knowledge, approaches and cosmovisions of indigenous peoples and local communities while ensuring their right to self-determination, including their free, prior and informed consent, as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development;

(b) Increasing awareness on the importance of sustainable use of biodiversity and of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources for poverty eradication efforts and national sustainable development strategies;

(c) Raising awareness among all actors of the need for urgent action to implement the framework, while enabling their active engagement in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards the achievement of its goals and targets;

(d) Adapting the language used, level of complexity and thematic content to specific groups of actors, including by developing material that can be translated into indigenous languages;

(e) Promoting or developing platforms, partnerships and action agendas, including with media, civil society and educational institutions, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences and to allow for adaptive learning and participation in acting for biodiversity;

(f) Integrating transformative education on biodiversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting values and behaviours that are consistent with living in harmony with nature;

(g) Raising awareness on the critical role of science, technology and innovation to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to monitor biodiversity, address knowledge gaps and develop innovative solutions to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]
