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REPORT OF THE THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RIGHTS AS ENABLING CONDITION IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. Following the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat, in collaboration with its partners and under the guidance of the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group, organized several meetings and consultation processes related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Further, in collaboration with its partners and with the guidance of the Co-Chairs, the Secretariat organized various meetings related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework throughout 2020. In addition, through decision 14/34, Parties were urged, and other entities encouraged to facilitate dialogues on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to make the results of these dialogues available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other appropriate means. At various points in time, there have also been requests for submissions related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The results from these consultations and submissions have been used in preparing documentation related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and, where relevant, documents for the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

2. The Executive Secretary circulates herewith, for the information of participants in the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Report of the Thematic Workshop on Human Rights as enabling condition in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, held in Chiang Mai, Thailand from 18 to 20 February 2020. The workshop was co-convened by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), International Development and Law Organization (IDLO), Natural Justice, UN Environment and SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre.

3. The information is provided in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* CBD/SBI/3/1.

Report of the Thematic Workshop on Human Rights as enabling condition in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

18 – 20 February 2020, Chiang Mai, Thailand

ITEM 1. INTRODUCTION

1. At its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a decision setting out a preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (decision 14/34), and also encouraged a broad range of stakeholders to convene dialogues and to make the results of these dialogues available. The purpose of this workshop was to identify how a human rights-based approach[1] can best be included in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for ensuring conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the world's biodiversity, leading towards the 2050 vision of a world living in harmony with nature.

2. The workshop was co-convened by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), International Development and Law Organization (IDLO), Natural Justice, UN Environment and SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre.[2]

3. The outputs of the workshop included text proposals for options on how, where and why to include and integrate human rights for achieving conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing of biodiversity, and contributing to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The discussion was based on the zero-draft document CBD/WG2020/2/3, and a living document on biodiversity and human rights that was the output of an interactive process before the workshop, with a broad range of actors. The process included webinars in English, French and Spanish.

4. This report is intended as a contribution to the deliberations in the second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG 2) held 24 – 29 February 2020 in Rome as well as in the further processes leading up to the COP 15 in Kunming. The workshop and the preparatory process as described above did not seek to reach consensus; rather, the outputs suggest different options as described in Annex 1 and Annex 2, to be further explored, analysed and developed to move forward related to human rights-based approaches in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

5. In addition, the organisers will produce a more comprehensive report from the workshop and also follow up the proposals for weaving human rights and ecosystem-based approaches into the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, as the process evolves towards COP 15 in October 2020.

ITEM 2. PLANNING AND METHODS OF THE WORKSHOP

6. The workshop was held at the Suansawan Resort, Chiang Mai, Thailand, with AIPP as the local host. The work of the Dialogue was divided between sessions held in plenary and sessions of group work. A full day interactive session in two Karen communities Hin Lad Nai and Doi Chang Pa Pae was a core component to connect local realities, voices, and lived experiences with the input to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The workshop was conducted in English. During the community visit, translation was provided between Karen, Thai, and English.

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[1] The essential attributes to a human rights-based approach are the following:

- As policies and programmes are formulated, the main objective should be to fulfil human rights.
- Principles and standards derived from international human rights law – especially the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the core universal human rights treaties, should guide all policies and programming in all phases of the process.
- The *rights-holders* and their entitlements must be identified as well as the corresponding *duty-bearers* and their obligations in order to find ways to strengthen the capacities of rights-holders to make their claims and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations.

[2] Financial support was provided from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

7. The thematic workshop was co-designed and planned by the co-conveners according to the methodology developed and practiced in earlier workshops and dialogues applied from the outset to the end of the process.[3] It brought together outputs from earlier dialogues on weaving together human rights, biodiversity and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment report 2019 conclusions, relevant for human rights and indigenous peoples and local communities.

Attendance

8. A total of 42 participants including CBD Parties, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, academia and UN agencies took part in the workshop. They were selected in a nomination process, based on earlier experiences and expertise relevant to weaving a rights-based and an ecosystem-based approach into the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as geographical and gender balance. The complete list of participants is available in annex III below.

ITEM 3. THE WOKSHOP PROCESS

9. In the morning the first day, the meeting was opened by Gam Shimray, director of AIPP. A traditional Karen opening ceremony was held by Mr. Joni Odechao, an elder from the Karen/ Pgakenyaw people. Ms. Silke Spohn from GIZ, Germany, acknowledged the commitment of the BMZ to protect and promote human rights in all fields of intervention, with a particular emphasis on indigenous peoples and local communities. Mr. Henrik Brundin representing SwedBio, acknowledged the ongoing long term partnerships and collaborative work of SwedBio around connecting human rights, biodiversity, and indigenous peoples and local communities, and the commitment of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to support this and broader work. Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa and Ms. Pernilla Malmer, the Co-chairs of the meeting, presented the objectives and an overview of the dialogue process (see figure 1).

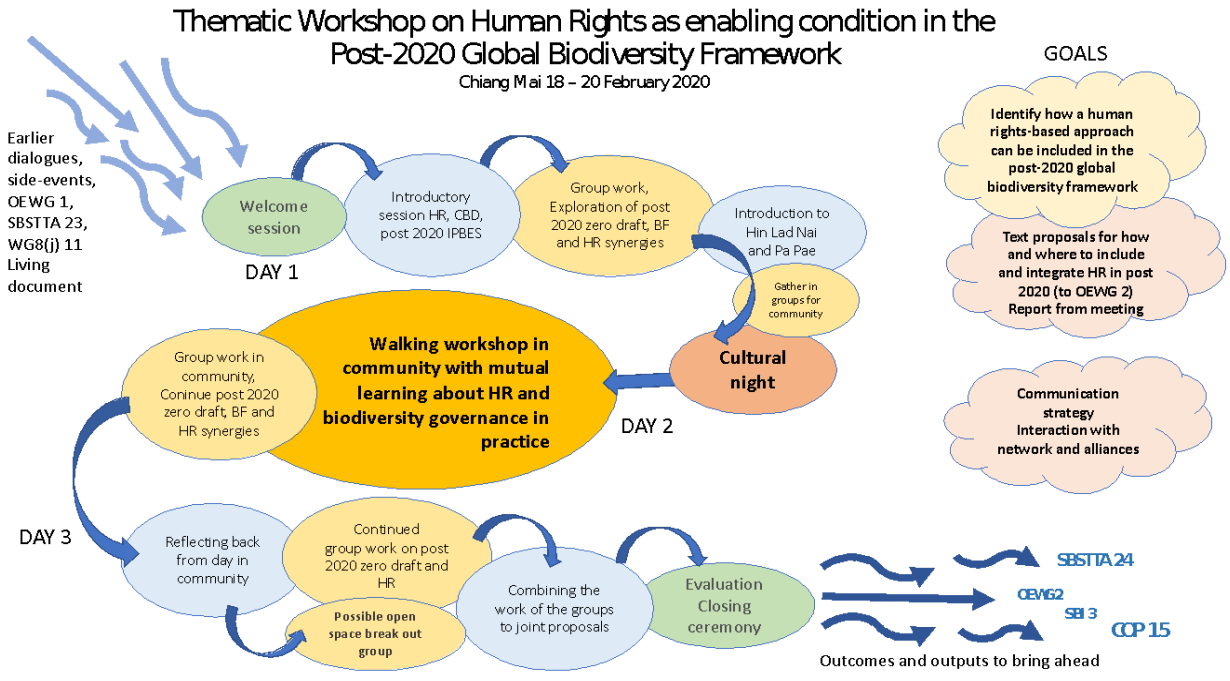


Figure 1. The roadmap for the workshop

[3] Schultz, M. et. al. 2016, The biggest single opportunity we have is dialogue - Dialogue seminars as a methodology for transformative social learning and conflict resolution in international environment negotiations, SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre. https://swed.bio/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/SwedBio-Report-on-Dialogues-Seminars_2016_2.pdf
Tengö, M., et al. 2017. Weaving knowledge systems in IPBES, CBD and beyond—lessons learned for sustainability. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability 26–27:17-25.

10. In the next session, the scene was set for bringing the background sources of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and human rights-based approaches together. The following presentations were made:

(a) Mr. John Scott, Senior Programme Officer for traditional knowledge at the CBD Secretariat, presented on the progress made with regards to including a human rights-based approach in the work of the CBD [videolink];
(b) Ms. Barbara Lassen, Natural Justice, presented the zero-draft of structure and elements for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
(c) Ms. Viviana Figueroa, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)/ and IPBES Task Force on Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK), gave a presentation of the IPBES Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers, including key findings with regards of supportive policy tools including human rights-based approaches and the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities and their knowledge to biodiversity conservation [videolink].
(d) Mr. Benjamin Schachter, Climate Change and Environmen of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division UN Human Rights Office, (UN OHCHR), presented on the human rights obligations related to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity.
(e) Ms, Mrinalini Rai, CBD Women´s Alliance, presented on key progress on gender and equality in the CBD and beyond.

Discussions in a question-and-answer format followed the presentations.

11. In the following sessions, participants explored the zero draft of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the needs and ways to weave human rights-based approaches throughout the structure.

12. The participants worked in small groups reflecting their diverse competencies and experiences to discuss the following. Each group were tasked with working on a section of the zero draft. All groups also reflected on the Vision, Mission and Goals of the zero-draft. These same groups revisited their tasks again the third day, then with the work informed and inspired by the community visit day, across all tasks.

13. Discussions included identifying key messages and concrete text proposals to feed into the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, during the OEWG-2 in Rome as well as in the further processes leading up to the COP 15 in Kunming. The outcomes of the discussions are captured in Annex I, in the form of main messages for consideration in the development and negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and Annex II, comprising other ideas. The outcomes do not set out to provide consensus, but rather reflect different options to move forward related to human rights-based approaches in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

14. Outputs of the respective groups included:

- Overarching reflections on the structure and logic of the zero draft
- Reflections and suggestions for the Vision, Mission and Goals
- Concrete suggestions for edits in the following sections of the zero-draft: D. Action targets, E. Implementation support mechanisms, F. Enabling conditions, and G. Responsibility and transparency.

In the third day's final session, the proposals for the groups were brought together.

15. The inputs reflect the thoughts and recommendations of the participants at the time of the workshop and may evolve, change or undergo further refinement as the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework progresses.

ITEM 4. INTERACTIVE VISIT TO THE KAREN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES HIN LAD NAI AND DOI CHANG PA PAE

16. In order to ensure the content in the proposals to have local – global relevance, and can be understood, analysed and confirmed as valid to protect people, culture and biodiversity across scales, participants spent one full day of the workshop in conversation with the Karen communities Hin Lad Nai and Doi Chang Pa Pae.

17. AIPP has long collaboration with these communities, and are supporting their work to secure rights to land, resources and territories, including the rights to practice rotational farming as their customary sustainable use embedded in their culture. Based on this relationship and trust, the workshop participants were warmly welcomed in the two communities, who shared their experiences of applying a human-rights based and ecosystem-based approach for environmental governance, projects and investments on their lands and ecosystems.

18. The respective visits included a welcoming ceremony by the local elders (men and women), introductions and presentations, a community presentation, a walk to visit key features in the cultural landscape, and an open discussion around human rights and biodiversity in the context of the community.

19. In common with several south-east Asian countries, collective territorial rights are not recognized under national law in Thailand, and the lands of both visited communities are gazetted under some form of forest and / or wildlife protection.

20. In summary, the workshop participants learned the following from the communities during the visit:

(a) The members of the communities manage the natural resources in accordance with their knowledge and wisdom of their ancestors, based on rotational farming systems. They have many types of forest management, including protection of catchment forest and fire breaks, based on traditional knowledge transmitted over generations. The respective communities have lived in the forest and maintained and generated biodiversity and livelihoods over several hundred years.

(b) The knowledge, practices and customary rules of the community are embedded in rituals, such as when planting or harvesting, and sayings that reinforces them over time.

(c) The communities demonstrated a number of innovative methods to enhance biodiversity conservation as well as their income generation from the forest, such as bee hives placed in the forest, and various ways of supporting wildlife and a diversity of edible plants in the fallow system.

(d) Communities expressed concerns over recent reforms to the forest and wildlife protection laws. However, both communities have engaged with the opportunities provided by a Cabinet resolution by the Thai Ministry of Culture from 2010, that specifically recognizes the rights of the Karen to practice their culture, including the rotational farming.

(e) Different mechanisms are used to show to the regional and national government and general public that they are protecting biodiversity and the forest, such as community based monitoring of their ecosystems, inviting youth from urban areas to learn about Karen culture and practices to protect the environment, as well as declaring “Special Cultural Zones” as mentioned above.

21. The visit was carefully prepared by AIPP, including several pre-meetings to prepare and explain about the workshop, the participants, and how the information and knowledge shared during the workshop (including in photos) will be used.

22. The visiting participants signed a code of conduct to respect the knowledge and information shared by the communities in their documentation and spread of this information, including in pictures, reports from the workshop, and all other means.

ITEM 5. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

23. In the third day, after the proposals from the group work was brought together and following reflections from the participants of the workshop regarding the importance of the continuous work to engage in the inclusion of a human rights based approach throughout the post-2020 process, the workshop closed at 5.00 p.m. on Thursday, 20 February 2020

Annex I

OPTIONS FOR INCLUDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

KEY MESSAGES

1. Human rights and a healthy planet are mutually dependent. For all people to enjoy a safe, clean healthy and sustainable environment, we have to respect, protect and fulfil human rights.[4] To realise our human rights, we must heal, protect and sustainably live on our planet.

2. The scientific consensus[5] is clear: direct and indirect drivers of change in nature have accelerated in the last 50 years and we will only achieve goals for 2030 and beyond through transformative changes in economic, social, political and technological systems. This draft fails to deliver transformative change.

3. Human cultures – particularly those of indigenous peoples and local communities – hold diverse worldviews, values, ethics and spiritual beliefs that embody and guide our reciprocal relationships with the rest of the planet. These should be our guide, rather than a utilitarian approach that views nature only in terms of "services" and "benefits".

4. In order to bend the curve of biodiversity loss, we need to bend the curve of inequality. The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework must deal better with governance, human rights and equitable sharing of benefits and costs.

5. To embed human rights in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, we need a number of key changes in the zero draft, including:

    a. A goal that addresses nature and people's mutual and inter-dependent wellbeing, rather than only ecosystem services and nature's benefits to people
    b. New targets, or added language in existing targets, that address:
        i. the recognition and implementation, nationally and globally, of the right to a clean, healthy, safe and sustainable environment
        ii. securing indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights to their lands, territories, and resources and their systems of governance, knowledge and practices.
        iii. providing a safe and enabling environment in which environmental defenders, with particular attention to indigenous peoples, local communities and women, can operate free from threats, harassment, intimidation and violence.
        iv. halting the expansion of unsustainable and inequitable models of economic growth which harm both biodiversity and human rights - including mining, industrial agriculture and large infrastructure projects.
    c. In the current Target 2 on protected areas, define or delete "strict protection" to avoid continued and repeated human rights violations, and include a reference to equitable governance of protected areas and other effective conservation measures.

6. The organisers and participants of this workshop call on all CBD Parties, including the High Ambition Coalition, to be bold, ambitious and work with integrity and conviction to respect, protect and fulfil human rights in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.[6]

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[4] UN Human Rights Council, 2018. Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. UN Doc. A/HRC/37/59.

[5] IPBES Global Assessment. 2019.

[6] the thematic workshop on human rights as an enabling condition in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (18-20 February 2020)

1. OVERARCHING COMMENTS ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

We welcome the call for 'transformative' action, and the urgency expressed in the Theory of Change, including the emphasis on transformation of economic, social and financial models (pp 5), and the aim of stabilising and then reversing biodiversity loss. The focus on enabling conditions, means of implementation and adequate monitoring and stocktaking to assess progress is also welcome (pp 6). However, references to 'transformative action' at the preambular level of the draft Theory of Change (TOC), purpose, etc.) are not matched by sufficient emphasis in the operative levels (Goals, Actions, Targets), as will be detailed below. Likewise, welcome reference to "taking a rights-based approach and recognising the principle of intergenerational equity" (pp7) must be drawn out more explicitly in operational text, also noted below.

Specific mention of indigenous peoples, as well as other rights-holders, is included in the TOC, with reference to the importance of "gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework" (pp7). However, reference to "participation in implementation" is not the same as recognition of rights (including lands, territories and resources, among others) and this specific element should be noted:

"realisation of human rights, gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including to ~~the~~ full and effective participation ~~of indigenous peoples and local communities~~ in the implementation of this framework.

The Theory of Change, or other preambular text, should also reference the need for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be aligned with the Rio Principles, especially considering Principle 1 which notes the vision of a world living in harmony with nature: "Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature".

The implementation of any measure to achieve the framework's goals and targets must ensure the full respect of human rights and include a rights-based perspective at all levels. This also needs a stronger application of the international human rights framework including through its existing tools and with reference to existing treaties, instruments and laws, as is noted in a number of places below.

Regarding the Action Targets across the Framework as a whole, the focus on SMART and measurable targets risks ignoring or downplaying the assessment of quality and real achievement. We note that Aichi Target 11 on protected areas (with a quantified spatial target) is an example of this, where a large proportion of efforts went into fulfilling the spatial element of the target through Government efforts, with less attention on the quality, diversity, effectiveness and contribution to the Convention's objectives of the sites counted. Targets that include universal human rights (e.g. the right to water) should not have a numerical target less than 100%.

Finally, the structure and order of the Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets as currently formulated are not clearly connected with the theory of change or with the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), nor do the Goals effectively bridge the Mission and Vision targets in a manner that reveals sequential achievement. We suggest that the current structure of the Framework be reformed with three Goal areas and subsequent Targets focused on conservation/restoration; sustainable use; and equitable governance and benefit sharing. A possible framework structure for this purpose is provided in Annex 2.

2. GOALS

Overarching Comments on the Goals:

- Goals (b) and (c) should cover the functional roles of species, rather than the number of species and abundance of species per se.

- Goals (b) and (c) need to reflect and recognize the co-evolution of biological and cultural diversity, such as referred to in the Sharm el Sheikh Declaration on¨Nature and Culture".

Options for Goals:

Text in the zero-draft	*Proposed text*	*Rationale*
(a) No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience;	(a) No ~~net~~ loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of natural freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [~~20~~30%] by 2050, ensuring ~~ecosystem~~ social-ecological system resilience;	The use of 'net' in action targets is problematic as it promotes or allows offsetting of negative impacts
(c) Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050.	(c) Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced, recognising that it has evolved along with cultural systems, on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050	Goal (c) needs to recognize the role of traditional knowledge and IPLC governance systems in generating and maintaining genetic diversity, and that e.g. loss farming systems entails loss of genetic diversity
(d) Nature provides benefits to people contributing to: *(i) Improvements in nutrition for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;* *(ii) Improvements in sustainable access to safe and drinkable water for at least [X million] people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;* *(iii) Improvements in resilience to natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;* *(iv) At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050.*	(d) Nature and people's mutual and inter-dependent well-being is enhanced through: (i) Improved access to adequate, diverse, nutritious and culturally appropriate food for [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (ii) No loss by 2030 and an increase of [X% or XXX million hectares] by 2050 of healthy functioning ecosystems providing access to safe and drinkable water for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (iii) An increase of [X% or XXX million hectares] in the area of well-managed ecosystems which contribute resilience to disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (iv) At least [XXX million hectares] of indigenous territories/ICCAs secured/protected providing ecological, aesthetic, and cultural benefits for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050; (iv) At least [30%] of the targets of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement are achieved through nature-based solutions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change;	New goal replacing (d) to address the interdependent nature of humans and nature and the linked nature of the well-being of both.

(e) The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050.	(e) The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050.	This is the primary reference at the Goal level to benefit sharing and is focused entirely on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. We recommend that this 'benefit-sharing' goal is widened to include the sharing of benefits from the conservation of biodiversity, use of ecosystem services, etc.
New	(xx) Increased enjoyment by all persons, groups and peoples, of their cultural, religious, recreational and spiritual values and practices related to biodiversity, including children's right to play;	Appropriately recognising, at the Goal level, the multiple values of nature and biodiversity and establishing the ambition to increase enjoyment of such values.

3. TARGETS: REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

Overarching Comments

Section A does not include anywhere in its actions reference to the need to address the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss. Failure to address these will undermine the Framework as a whole. There are five key threats identified and addressed in the targets proposed for this cluster of action: land and sea use change; climate change; pollution; over-exploitation of resources; and invasive alien species, which refers to the five main drivers as identified by IPBES Global Assessment in 2019.

This list however fails to clearly articulate some key direct drivers of biodiversity loss, including critically: expansion of industrial agriculture, large-scale infrastructure and the extractive industries expansion. Key indirect drivers are also not mentioned, such as unsustainable production systems underpinning an economic system that continues to be predicated on continued growth.

Current efforts to stem these threats, often undertaken by individuals and communities at the front line of industrial expansion, are unsupported by national laws and frequently result in grave and repeated human rights violations and oppression.

The introductory paragraph states that "Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions." A reference to human rights obligations, and in particular the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, could be added here. Also, add a reference cultural conditions.

"Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international environmental and human rights obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic and local cultural conditions".

Options for Targets:

Text in the zero-draft	***Proposed text***	***Rationale***
New	(xx) Address and reform unsustainable and inequitable models of economic growth, including mining, industrial agriculture and large infrastructure, stopping expansion of these forms of development and growth by 2030 and replace with sustainable, equitable use within planetary boundaries.	The key indirect drivers of biodiversity loss in many areas, as clearly indicated in IPBES GA (2019) are patterns of human behaviour and economic growth models that are unsustainable and drain planetary resources. The first target of the new framework must provide this clear link between action on biodiversity loss and action on the sustainability of humanity on earth.
(1) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.	(1) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under equitable governance arrangements and comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, * achieving by 2030 an increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.	Governance is crucial to the achievement of the Framework, not only in Protected Areas (Target 2) but within all ecosystems. * if the separate target on secure land tenure (see above) is not adopted, then insert here: 'increasing by at least x% the land and sea area under secure collective tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities' **[Preference is for an individual target on this]**
(2) Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.	(2) bis. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity by recognising and supporting areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, through establishing and supporting equitably governed, effective, well-sited and well managed protected areas and identifying and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [40%??] of land and sea areas under such protections	Rationale below.
(4) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%].	(4) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and all other sources by at least [50%], recognizing specific vulnerabilities of women, rural communities, poor and	Action on pollution is already governed by a range of existing conventions, which should be referred to. Impacts of pollution are disproportionately heavy on poorer and vulnerable sections of societies, which needs to be

	indigenous and local communities	acknowledged. Consideration also to the Rio Principle of 'polluter pays'.
(5) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels.	(5) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is sustainable and compliant with relevant laws, policies and standards (ref. CITIES) while respecting customary sustainable use, harvesting and exchange of natural products	'Legal' harvesting of wild species is not as high a priority as 'sustainable', which is the key target. Legal should also incorporate relevant standards, including CITIES.
(6) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO_2=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security.	**[Option 1]** (6) Support the implementation of the UNFCCC by pursuing mutually beneficial actions between the conventions, protecting and restoring carbon rich ecosystems while recognising the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to both conventions, including women. **[Option 2]** (6) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction by pursuing mutually beneficial actions addressing climate change and biodiversity, protecting and restoring carbon rich ecosystems while recognising the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities.	A target that focuses on carbon retention in ecosystems has similar challenges to tenure and other human rights as a protected area target. There is also a strong complementarity between action on climate change and action on biodiversity loss – healthier ecosystems reduce emissions and provide greater resilience to climate change. Actions taken under the Framework as a whole contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem restoration, the purpose of this Target therefore is to highlight the need to restore and protect ecosystems in part stemming from their carbon richness.
New	**[Option 1]** (xx) Ensure a safe and enabling environment and access to justice for persons, groups and organisations that promote and defend the environment, and human rights and environmental matters, with particular attention to indigenous peoples, local communities and women, reducing attacks on defenders year on year.	Committing to support environmental defenders is essential to address human rights in biodiversity conservation and use. Their actions often address drivers of biodiversity loss, placing such a target in the 'Threats' section acknowledges this link. Could be placed elsewhere. **[Option 2]**
New	**[Option 1]** (xx) "By 2030, the collective rights to lands and waters, territories, and resources traditionally owned, occupied, or otherwise used by indigenous peoples and	Option 1: Text proposed by the Global Youth Biodiversity Network Option 2: Framework Principles, John Knox, 15(a)

	local communities are fully and appropriately recognized and supported, in accordance with their customary laws, governance systems and management practices."	Indigenous peoples and local communities are essential partners in the fight to address biodiversity loss and need to be recognized as such at all levels. Recognising and providing secure protection for the tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities is a contribution to the biodiversity outcomes sought by the Framework, while also contributing to the equitable sharing of benefits from nature. This target is linked also to targets on restoration of ecosystems and to conservation targets but should sit independently as well with reporting potentially accounting for both.
New	**[Option 2]** (xx) Recognising and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to the lands, territories and resources that they have traditionally owned, occupied or used, and their systems of governance, knowledge and practices, thereby increasing the area under secure tenure to [X%] of land and sea areas by 2030.	

Additional rationale and background for Target 2.

- Target must account for the significant contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and preservation of nature. Evidence is clear that the specific contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities are currently, and must in the future, be a significant element of this 'protected area' target. These contributions may be reflected as ICCAs within the protected area estate, they may be counted as 'other effective conservation measures', or the traditional owners may not want them defined as conserved areas at all. They should be specifically mentioned as an element of the target, both to ensure that indigenous peoples and communities can self-determine the category of conservation their territories contribute to, and to ensure that the reporting and monitoring of this target is collecting and assessing information from authoritative and credible non-government sources.
- Target replaces Target 11 of the Aichi Targets, but no longer refers to "effectively and equitably managed". This reference to equitable governance and management of protected areas must be retained as it is critical both to ensuring effectiveness, and to addressing human rights and equity. Furthermore, the integrity and connectedness of protected sites is critical, and currently absent from the target – this can be referenced through a new 'well-sited' criteria.
- Adequately accounting for 'effective' protection, where the protected area estate is not proven to be (or in places intended to be) effective at biodiversity protection. Increase in the number and scope of protected areas, largely under direct government control, appears as achievement of this target, with little recognition that the gazetting of further protected areas may infringe on existing property rights. In some cases, establishing protected areas has the effect of removing existing effective protections (as in the case of indigenous peoples' traditional territories) and instituting instead government-led areas open to corruption and encroachment.
- The proposal to apply 'strict protection' to a sub-category of protected areas remains undefined. It is open to *promoting* the violation of rights, if 'strict protection' is equated to 'completely free of human presence' and is instituted in areas where there is existing and historic human habitation. A definition of what this term means is crucial, and human rights and land rights safeguards are essential to any 'strict protection' target, if this Framework is to have a 'rights-based' approach as noted in preambular text. The suggestion under this target is to remove this element of the target.
- Under most protection regimes, even those not defined as 'strict', there is some restriction of access, management and use rights which commonly are costs borne by indigenous peoples and local communities, even under conditions where free prior and informed consent (FPIC) has been

confirmed – recognition of these losses should be noted within Target 2 and the need for compensation indicated.

4. TARGETS: MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Overarching Comments

The focus of the targets in Section B is on how nature contributes to "people's needs", which ignores the mutual relationship of care-taking between people and nature, crucial to the wellbeing of both. People are part of nature, not separate, and sustainable use is linked to care for the planet, recognising the importance of stewardship by indigenous peoples and local communities. However there is currently NO mention of the rights, interests or needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, including regarding customary use (article 10 c) and to traditional knowledge (Article 8j) beyond Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

Several of the targets appear directly taken from the SDGs, without enough reflection of the specific role of biodiversity and the CBD in achieving those targets. While the link to the SDGs is essential for mainstreaming, we feel that the targets should be formulated in a way that ensure that there are no unintended negative impacts on ecosystems and the people dependent on them.

Options for Targets:

Text in the zero-draft	***Proposed text***	***Rationale***
New	Option 1 (xx) The global recognition of the right to a clean, safe, healthy, and sustainable environment for all.	The two new goals are for articulating the human rights- based approach as an enabling condition
New	Option 2: "By 2030, legal and policy frameworks are developed and fully operationalized to guarantee the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the rights of Nature/Mother Earth, ensuring access to environmental information, protection of human rights defenders in environmental matters and recognition of indigenous and local knowledge, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and children."	Text proposed by the Global Youth Biodiversity Network These are Options 1 and 2, there are also options 3 and 4 which place this target under 'Enabling Conditions' below.

(7) Enhance the sustainable use of wild species providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].	(7) Enhance the sustainable use, including through customary practices, of wild species, contributing to the fulfillment of the right to food by providing access to quantitatively, qualitatively and culturally adequate food to at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].	See above - lack of reference to customary use The right to food is defined as follows by the UN Special Rapporteur: "the right to have regular, permanent and unrestricted access, either directly or by means of financial purchases, to quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and sufficient food corresponding to the cultural traditions of the people to which the consumer belongs, and which ensures a physical and mental, individual and collective, fulfilling and dignified life free of fear" Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Jean Ziegler, A/HRC/7/5, para 17
(8) Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%].	(8) Conserve and enhance sustainable use, including through customary practices, of biodiversity in [XXX] hectares of equitably governed socio-ecological production land- and seascapes to increase sustainability and resilience of such systems by 2030.	Production and productivity gaps should not be the main concerns under the CBD, the emphasis should be on sustainability of such production and resilience. The reference to socio-ecological land- and seascapes (SEPLs) allows for a more integrated approach to landscapes that are a mosaic of managed and other ecosystem, and to broaden the scope beyond agriculture. Equitable governance is essential to enable stewardship of local actors leading to mutual wellbeing.
(9) Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people.	(9) Protect and restore at least [XXX] hectares of wetlands, watersheds and aquifers, including through improved land use practices and the reduction of pollutants, to ensure the provision of clean and safe water for at least [XXX] million people by 2030.	The reference to **Nature-Based Solutions** (NBS) may be increased to a higher level in the overarching 2030 goals for the post-2020 Framework The focus on the measurement of area of ecosystems providing water services makes this target more directly linked to the goals of the Convention. The target could combine a spatial target, as well as a number of people benefitting from clean water

(10) Enhance the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%].	(10) Protect, restore and enhance [XXX] hectares of ecosystems with urban-rural interlinkages, urban biodiversity, green spaces, and ecological services which underpin local well-being, resilience and sustainable economies by 2030.	The original target conflates urban biodiversity, with the provision of health benefits. Both are important targets in their own right, hence the proposal to separate the two targets. The focus on green spaces for well-being is too narrow. The proposed target on urban ecosystems is inspired by the "**Nature-based development pathway**" in the ICLEI approach https://iclei.org/en/our_approach.html
New	(xx) Improve the health of humans and nature, maximize the sustainable use of biodiversity-based medicine, drawing from multiple evidence systems in line with the IPBES principles on the co-creation of knowledge, to reduce infectious diseases and pathogens, and contribute to healthier lifestyles and reduced illness by X% by 2030.	HEALTH target
(11) Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.	(11) Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, biological resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, based on the free, prior and informed consent of rights-holders and knowledge-holders, resulting in an [XX%] increase in benefits by 2030.	
New	(xx) Increase by [XX million] hectares the area of land and seascapes sustainably managed and governed by IPLCs through their customary institutions, cultural and spiritual values, practices and knowledge by 2030.	

5. TARGETS: TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS

Overarching Comments

- The implementation of any measure to achieve all targets must ensure the full respect of human rights and include rights-based perspective at all levels.
- The monitoring of every target and goal should contain special indicators and elements reviewing rights-based approach.
- This needs:
    - a stronger application of the international human rights framework including existing tools
    - the establishment of special instruments like mechanisms to complain to be able to quickly address cases of not fulfilling.
- In the monitoring safeguards for all goals and targets to be included
- Clear rules and international review processes for establishment of baselines and monitoring (for ex. Target 14)

Options for Targets:

Text in the zero-draft	***Proposed text***	***Rationale***
(12) Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	(12) Reform incentives, eliminating subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that [XX%] of incentives, including public and private economic, cultural, and regulatory incentives, are in place with a positive or neutral impact on biodiversity, engaging stakeholders at all levels of society.	The tools to implement such a target must recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. The recognition of tools already applied and used by civil society organizations. There needs to be international criteria on what is negative and what is positive for biodiversity. Definition of criteria need consultation of affected peoples. All indicators should include IPLCs and other rights holders.
(13) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.	(13) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, and strategies aimed at ending poverty in all its forms, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that mandatory biodiversity-inclusive and human-rights based strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.	Changed to poverty eradication to align with the SDGs goal 1. Grievance mechanisms have to be ensured
(14) Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a	(14) Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, through improved compliance with environmental and human rights legislation, business responsibility and access to remedy along their	Option 2 (Option 1 is new Target 1 under ‘Reducing Threats’ above.

reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.	national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity, quantified by national results with measurable international reporting frameworks.	
(17) People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.	(17) OPTION 1: Governments ensure that all sectors of society take measurable steps to achieve just and sustainable consumption levels through a circular economy approach within planetary boundaries by 2030, based on common but differentiated responsibilities. OPTION 2: Governments and collective actions take measurable steps towards levels of consumption based on inter-generational values of sustainability and equity, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving just and sustainable consumption levels for [XX%] of agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, tourism, mining, health, infrastructure and energy sectors through a circular economy approach within planetary boundaries by 2030.	Needs effective participation of civil society Highlight the role of collective responsibility Include principle of intergenerational equity Include or bear in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibility
(18) Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.	(18) OPTION 1: Promote the generation of data, educational transmission, information sharing, and uptake of knowledge relating to biodiversity through an interdisciplinary and culturally-appropriate evidence base and in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring that [XX%] of decision makers and other stakeholders have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective and equitable governance and management of biodiversity by 2030.	Promotion of access to information for all Intergenerational equity and learning is promoted Promoting interdisciplinary collaboration in education This target is an important opportunity to include one overall target on IPLCs and traditional knowledge (TK) as relevant to the Working Group on Article 8j (i.e. analogous to the Aichi Target 18)

	OPTION 2: Promote diverse approaches to education and to the generation, sharing and use of knowledge as the basis for reliable and up-to-date information for informed decision-making and effective management of biodiversity, with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities in the case of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practice.	
(19) Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.	(19) OPTION 1: Promote the equitable governance, conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems through recognition of [XX%] land and traditional resource rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), with the full and effective participation of IPLCs, youth, women and girls in decision-making. OPTION 2: Promote equitable governance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit sharing, including through transparency and accountability, public participation in decision-making, particularly of indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth, and the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their traditional lands, territories and resources.	This Target is the only current target that includes rights over resources, but needs to be strengthened to include also rights of land and territories. Participation is crucial but not sufficient, and needs to be embedded in equitable governance arrangements
(20) Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.	(20) Recognise diverse models and visions of a good quality of life and well-being, including the worldviews of indigenous peoples and local communities in close relation with nature, and transform societal values of responsibility and reciprocity with nature by 2030.	People need to change their behaviour and move away from utilitarian views on nature. It's about transformation / behaviour change.

6. IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MECHANISMS

Implementation support mechanisms

- Need of paragraph on respecting and promoting the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technology of indigenous peoples and local communities, with respect to the principle of free prior informed consent and collective intellectual property rights
- Lack of reference to securing land, resources and territory rights (customary land tenure)
- Strengthening the capacity building for parties as duty-bearers, capacity building to understand rights and support implementation as well as capacity building at the national level within countries (including with grassroots organisations and communities)
- Supporting the quality and coherence of laws being developed at national levels as sometimes they don't reflect principles of international law

Text in the zero-draft	***Proposed text***	***Rationale***
(a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources;	(a) The amount of resources, including financial, available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient, accessible for indigenous peoples and local communities who manage and govern biodiversity, and disbursed equitably and appropriately. This requires an increase in resources from all sources;	Adequate finances are a critical condition and deserve specific emphasis. The burden of providing resources should not be equally distributed but following relevant principles. It is also critical that resources can be accessed by relevant stakeholders, including IPLCs. Note the need to specify what "sufficient" entails.
(b) Capacity-building, particularly nationally determined and/-or country-driven capacity-building;	(b) Capacity-building and mutual learning at all levels, particularly nationally and community determined and/-or country- and community driven capacity-building;	More focus on mutual knowledge exchange between all levels, including community level instead of simply top-down capacity-building
New	(xx) Respect and promote the use of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, with the free prior informed consent of the holders of such knowledge and respecting collective intellectual property rights;	Of high relevance but completely missing so far: a reference to traditional knowledge, innovations, practices of indigenous peoples and local communities when referring to knowledge resources for implementation
New	(xx) Supported and secured rights to land, resources and territories by indigenous peoples and local communities;	IPBES GA gives evidence that biodiversity is less affected by drivers of loss in lands in control of IPLCs
New	(xx) Ensure inclusive systems of decision making and governance	Need to recognize that the capacity of IPLCs to protect biodiversity (including ITKPI) is embedded in holistic governance systems. References to the Ecosystem Approach.

7. ENABLING CONDITIONS

Enabling conditions

- The point about full and effective participation by IPLCs is critical in this section. However it also needs to be reflected throughout the framework, in action targets etc. to be monitored and enforced.
- Lack of recognition of existing customary and indigenous governance frameworks (including the cultural and spiritual embeddedness of governance systems)
- On the links to the SDGs, we note that a) SDG#4 on quality education does not recognize indigenous education systems, b) SDG#8 on decent work and economic growth does not recognize traditional occupations, c) SDG#16 on peace and justice does not recognize customary law of IPLCs.

Text in the zero-draft	***Proposed text***	***Rationale***
New	Option 3 (xx) The global recognition of the right to a clean, safe, healthy, and sustainable environment for all.	This is Option 3, the preferred option is that a target on global recognition of the right to a clean, safe, healthy and sustainable environment for all is addressed higher in the framework
New	Option 4: "By 2030, legal and policy frameworks are developed and fully operationalized to guarantee the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, ensuring access to environmental information, protection of human rights defenders in environmental matters and recognition of indigenous and local knowledge, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and children."	This is Options 4, as it is preferred that a target on global recognition of the right to a clean, safe, healthy and sustainable environment for all is addressed higher in the framework. (Text proposed by the Global Youth Biodiversity Network)
New	(xx) A rights-based, whole-of-society approach to implementation.	
(a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;	(a) The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their identities and rights in the implementation of the framework in all levels and in all aspects.	The point of identities is to emphasize that governments need to recognize their indigenous peoples (e.g. Thailand, most of the Asia countries do not recognize indigenous peoples).
New	Ensure a safe and enabling environment and access to justice for persons, groups and organisations that promote and defend the environment, and human rights and environmental matters, with particular attention to indigenous peoples, local communities and women, reducing attacks on defenders year on year.	New paragraph in order to emphasize that governments have the responsibility to ensure safe conditions for all See also corresponding target under "threats".

(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity;	(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity and the role of youth and children in the implementation of the framework;	Emphasizing the critical role of youth in future work to conserve biodiversity
New	(xx) Reinforce and create conditions for intergenerational transmission of the diversity of knowledges, cultures and values in support of biodiversity, including educational reforms placing biodiversity and cultural values at the centre;	Inspiration from Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Nature and Culture, e.g. "Ensure the links between nature and culture and the cosmological vision of indigenous peoples and local communities".
(e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes;	(e) Synergies with all other multilateral environmental agreements, and other relevant international processes and instruments, including agreements on human rights.	Ensure closer relations with all MEAs and other agreements on human rights. Liaison with, and engagement with human rights agreements, processes and instruments.
(f) Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels;	(f) Partnerships to leverage and connect activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and recognizing the important contributions of community-based and bottom-up approaches to biodiversity conservation;	Addition to guarantee the local knowledge getting to the global level, and that there is interactions between levels.
(g) Adequate inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;	(g) Adequate inclusive, equitable and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy and legislative coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework, with due recognition given to existing customary and indigenous governance frameworks	Reference to indigenous governance being embedded in culture and spirituality
New	(xx) Provide access to effective remedies for violations of human rights and domestic laws related to the environment, and access to information and public participation.	Required particularly for conservation, but broader than this as well – suggest inclusion in the 'equity' pillar of the new structure. Source: Framework Principles, John Knox, 10
(h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss.	(h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to enhance biodiversity conservation success to halt biodiversity loss, recognizing effective governance/management mechanisms at all level,	This task needs to better reflect the complexity and multidimensionality of biodiversity loss and conservation (e.g. not just biodiversity loss). Critical to note the contribution by IPLCs, as stated in the IPBES GA.

15. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	15. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and subsequent formulations of the goals, such as the Goals on quality education , gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	The timeline of this Framework is longer than the implementation of the SDGs, so reference should be made to the next iteration of these documents.

8. RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

There is an emphasis within this section on transparency, but there is not a similar focus on the responsibilities of State Parties and other actors. Accountability, enforcement and compliance are of serious concern, and this section must take bold and adequate steps to provide a far greater level of assurance of implementation than previous strategic plans. Ensuring participatory, effective and inclusive monitoring and compliance assessments from a range of rights-holders and stakeholders may go some way towards addressing this.

Monitoring and review should be done at all levels, with a particular focus on promoting and actively encouraging non-State reporting. This could and should include promotion of a variety of civil society and rights-holder reporting into the Convention, potentially including the Human Rights Council Special Procedures and Special Mandate holders, innovative direct report such as the Local Biodiversity Outlooks and wider shadow reporting. Such diverse reporting sources should be actively encouraged and required both at the global Convention level, and at the national reporting level.

Text in the zero-draft	***Proposed text***	***Rationale***
(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;	(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant regional, national and local planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;	With a 'whole of society' approach with many actors, local, national and regional planning processes should be mentioned, particularly for landscape and/or ecosystem planning.
b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;	(b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international, regional processes, the special procedures mechanism of the Human Rights Council,, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;	Review options to improve periodic reporting formats and modalities, including: - Encourage peer-to-peer review as with human rights reporting - Report produced by special rapporteur, civil society (shadow reports), LBO etc should be strongly encouraged.

New	**[Option 1]** (xx) By 2050, x%/all countries have put into place national accounting systems for monitoring and collecting data on the implementation and effectiveness of rights-based approaches and include these into their national reports. **[Option 2]** (xx) The CBD will develop indicators for/ guidelines for measuring and including into the national reports concrete indicators and data on rights-based approaches]	The monitoring of every target and goal should contain special indicators and elements reviewing rights-based approach, and every target should include safeguards for human rights.
(c) Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;	(c) Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;	Clear rules and international review processes for establishment of baselines and monitoring (for example. Target 14)
(d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.		Review options including: - the establishment of special instruments such as a complaint mechanism to be able to quickly address cases of non-compliance. - use of an index of achievement to rate country performances / provide positive incentive to leaders

Annex 2

Proposals related to possible new structure

Proposal:	**Current version:**
Goal A: conservation and restoration – proactively supportive and healing nature	**Goals A, B and C**
1. Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under equitable governance arrangements and comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, * achieving by 2030 an increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.	Target 1
2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity by recognising and supporting areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, through establishing and supporting equitably governed, effective, well-sited and well managed protected areas and identifying and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [40%??] of land and sea areas under such protections	Target 2
3. Protect and restore at least [XXX] hectares of wetlands, watersheds and aquifers, including through improved land use practices and the reduction of pollutants, to ensure the provision of clean and safe water for at least [XXX] million people by 2030.	Target 9
4. **[Option 1]** (6) Support the implementation of the UNFCCC by pursuing mutually beneficial actions between the conventions, protecting and restoring carbon rich ecosystems while recognising the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to both conventions, including women. **[Option 2] (**6) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction by pursuing mutually beneficial actions addressing climate change and biodiversity, protecting and restoring carbon rich ecosystems while recognising the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Target 6
5. Enhance the sustainable use, including through customary practices, of wild species, contributing to the fulfilment of the right to food by providing	Adaptation of Target 7 (sustainable use of wild species, human-wildlife conflict)

access to quantitatively, qualitatively and culturally adequate food to at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].	
6. Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.	Target 3
7. Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and all other sources by at least [50%], recognizing specific vulnerabilities of women, rural communities, poor and indigenous and local communities	Target 4
Goal B: sustainable use – changing our values, behaviours and relationships with nature	**New**
8. Sustainable consumption and lifestyles	Target 17
9. Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including improved compliance with environmental and human rights legislation, business responsibility and access to remedy along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity, quantified by national results with measurable international reporting frameworks.	Target 14
10. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, and strategies aimed at ending poverty in all its forms, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that mandatory biodiversity-inclusive and human-rights based strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.	Target 13
11. Conserve and enhance sustainable use, including through customary practices, of biodiversity in [XXX] hectares of equitably governed socio-ecological production land- and seascapes to increase sustainability and resilience of such systems by 2030.	Adaptation of Target 8
13. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.	Target 16
14. Protect, restore and enhance [XXX] hectares of ecosystems with urban-rural interlinkages, urban biodiversity, green spaces, and ecological services which underpin local well-being,	Adaptation of Target 10 (green spaces)

resilience and sustainable economies by 2030.	
Improve the health of humans and nature, maximize the sustainable use of biodiversity-based medicine, drawing from multiple evidence systems in line with the IPBES principles on the co-creation of knowledge, to reduce infectious diseases and pathogens, and contribute to healthier lifestyles and reduced illness by X% by 2030.	New
Option 1 (xx) The global recognition of the right to a clean, safe, healthy, and sustainable environment for all. Option 2: "By 2030, legal and policy frameworks are developed and fully operationalized to guarantee the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the rights of Nature/Mother Earth, ensuring access to environmental information, protection of human rights defenders in environmental matters and recognition of indigenous and local knowledge, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and children."	
Goal C: equitable governance and sharing of costs and benefits of biodiversity and related measures	**Goals D and E**
15. Access to information …	Adaptation of part of Target 18
16. Promote equitable governance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit sharing, including the full and effective participation of indigenous people and local communities and of women and girls as well as youth in decision-making, recognition and respect for human rights and rights to traditional lands, resources and territories, transparency, and accountability (of duty-bearers) for fulfilling their responsibilities	Target 19
17. Ensure a safe and enabling environment and access to justice for persons, groups and organisations that promote and defend the environment, and human rights and environmental matters, with particular attention to indigenous peoples, local communities and women, reducing attacks on defenders year on year.	New (drawing from Rio Principle 10, Aarhus Convention, Escazu Agreement, etc.)
18. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, and strategies aimed at ending poverty in all its forms, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values	Target 13

are mainstreamed across all sectors and that mandatory biodiversity-inclusive and human-rights based strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.	
19. OPTION 1 "By 2030, the collective rights to lands and waters, territories, and resources traditionally owned, occupied, or otherwise used by indigenous peoples and local communities are fully and appropriately recognized and supported, in accordance with their customary laws, governance systems and management practices." OPTION 2 Recognising and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to the lands, territories and resources that they have traditionally owned, occupied or used, and their systems of governance, knowledge and practices, thereby increasing the area under secure tenure to [X%] of land and sea areas by 2030.	New (drawing from UNDRIP, framework principles on HR&E, etc.)
20. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, biological resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, based on the free, prior and informed consent of rights-holders and knowledge-holders, resulting in an [XX%] increase in benefits by 2030.	Target 11

For the "supportive" targets:

Proposal:	**Current version:**
Enabling Conditions	**Section F**
Current points about participation, gender, intergenerational equity, synergies, partnerships …	Section F, with some revisions
States shall respect, protect and fulfil human rights in order to ensure a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all.	New (drawing from framework principles on human rights and environment)
By 2030, the collective rights to lands and waters, territories, and resources traditionally owned, occupied, or otherwise used by indigenous peoples and local communities are	New (drawing from UNDRIP, framework principles on human rights and environment)

fully and appropriately recognized and supported, in accordance with their customary laws, governance systems and management practices.	
(a) The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their identities and rights in the implementation of the framework in all levels and in all aspects.	Section F, point 14(a)
Ensure a safe and enabling environment and access to justice for persons, groups and organisations that promote and defend the environment, and human rights and environmental matters, with particular attention to indigenous peoples, local communities and women, reducing attacks on defenders year on year.	New (drawing from framework principles on human rights and environment)
(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity and the role of youth and children in the implementation of the framework;	Section F, point 14(d)
(xx) Reinforce and create conditions for intergenerational transmission of the diversity of knowledges, cultures and values in support of biodiversity, including educational reforms placing biodiversity and cultural values at the centre;	New (drawing from Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Nature and Culture, e.g. "Ensure the links between nature and culture and the cosmological vision of indigenous peoples and local communities".
(e) Synergies with all other multilateral environmental agreements, and other relevant international processes and instruments, including agreements on human rights.	Section F, point 14(e)
(f) Partnerships to leverage and connect activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and recognizing the important contributions of community-based and bottom-up approaches to biodiversity conservation;	Section F, point 14(f)
(g) Adequate inclusive, equitable and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy and legislative coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework, with due recognition given to existing customary and indigenous governance frameworks.	Section F, point 14(g)
(xx) Provide access to effective remedies for violations of human rights and domestic laws related to the environment, and access to information and public participation.	New (drawing from framework principles on human rights and environment, Aarhus Convention, etc.)
(h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to enhance biodiversity conservation success to halt biodiversity loss, recognizing effective governance/management mechanisms at all	Section F, point 14(h)

levels.	
15. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and subsequent formulations of the goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	Section F, point 15
Means of Implementation	**Section E**
Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.	Current Target 15 [could be streamlined with point below]
(a) The amount of resources, including financial, available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient, accessible for indigenous peoples and local communities who manage and govern biodiversity, and disbursed equitably and appropriately. This requires an increase in resources from all sources;	Section E, point 13(a)
(b) Capacity-building and mutual learning at all levels, particularly nationally and community determined and/-or country- and community driven capacity-building;	Section E, point 13(b)
(xx) Respect and promote the use of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, with the free prior informed consent of the holders of such knowledge and respecting collective intellectual property rights;	New – specific target on traditional knowledge is missing from zero draft.
(xx) Supported and secured rights to land, resources and territories by indigenous peoples and local communities;	New – drawing from IPBES findings and other literature about biodiversity being less affected by drivers in lands under control and stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities.
(xx) Ensure diverse and inclusive systems of decision-making and governance.	New – need to recognise that indigenous peoples' and local communities' capacities to protect and conserve biodiversity is embedded in their governance systems.
All actors will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way that is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies.	Current Section H (outreach, awareness and uptake)

Responsibility, Transparency and Accountability	**Section G**
Current points about planning, reporting, review …	Section G (need to strengthen)
(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant regional, national and local planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;	Section G, point (a)
(b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international, regional processes, the special procedures mechanism of the Human Rights Council, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;	Section G, point (b)
[Option 1] (xx) By 2050, x%/all countries have put into place national accounting systems for monitoring and collecting data on the implementation and effectiveness of rights-based approaches and include these into their national reports. **[Option 2]** (xx) The CBD will develop indicators for/ guidelines for measuring and including into the national reports concrete indicators and data on rights-based approaches]	New – the monitoring of every target and goal should contain special indicators and elements reviewing rights-based approach, and every target should include safeguards for human rights.
Review options include: - the establishment of special instruments such as a complaint mechanism to be able to quickly address cases of non-compliance. - use of an index of achievement to rate country performances / provide positive incentive to leaders	Section G, point (d) on "Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency"
ADD something on access to information, participation and justice	New (drawing from proposed targets under governance goal)

Annex III

Participants in the Thematic Workshop on Human Rights as enabling condition in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
18 – 20 February 2020, Chiang Mai, Thailand

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