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OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP
ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
Second meeting
Rome, 24-29 February 2020

REPORT OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK ON ITS SECOND MEETING

The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework held its second meeting in Rome from 24 to 29 February 2020.

The Working Group heard reports on progress since its first meeting, reviewed the zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework prepared by the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary (CBD/WG2020/2/3) and provided comments on the proposed goals and targets and other elements contained therein. Among its conclusions, the Working Group invited the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to provide elements for the further development of the framework, in particular with regard to means to support and review implementation, and invited the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to carry out a scientific and technical review of the goals and targets, updated in light of its second meeting, as well as related indicators and baselines. The Working Group requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary to prepare the relevant documents for these meetings as well as a first draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to facilitate the work of the third meeting of the Working Group.

The conclusions adopted by the Working Group are contained in section I of the report, and the account of the proceedings of the meeting appear in section II.

I. CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AT ITS SECOND MEETING

PREPARATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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

Recalling decision [14/34](#), recommendation WG2020-1/1 and recommendation [SBSTTA-23/1](#),

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

2. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, in line with paragraph 18 of decision 14/34, to provide elements to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in particular with regard to means to support and review implementation, including implementation support mechanisms, enabling conditions, responsibility and transparency and outreach and awareness, taking into account the report noted in paragraph 1 and the document referred in paragraph 4;

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

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

5. *Also requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Executive Secretary to update the tables in the appendices to the draft framework³ in the light of the outcomes of the second meeting, and taking into account the submissions received in response to notification 2019-108, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting;

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

7. *Also requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Executive Secretary, under the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to prepare a first draft of the global biodiversity framework, taking into account the text annexed to the report of the second meeting of the Working Group as well as ongoing consultation processes, the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information, the outcome of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and the outcome of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and to make it available six weeks before the third meeting of the Working Group.

¹ See CBD/WG2020/2/4.

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

³ CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1.

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

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

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

Appendix to section I

Suggestions for section B (2030 and 2050 Goals) of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework after discussions in the contact group⁴

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

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

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

Goal A as proposed in the zero draft

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

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

4. Other proposed formulations for Goal A:

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

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

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

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

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

Goal B as proposed in the zero draft

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

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

6. Other proposed formulations for Goal B:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goal C as proposed in the zero draft

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

7. Other proposed formulations for Goal C:

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

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

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

Goal D as proposed in the zero draft

Nature provides benefits to people

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

9. Other proposed formulations for Goal D:

(a) Conserve, restore and sustainable use biodiversity to enhance nature's contribution to the achievement of the sustainable development goals by 2030 and provide enhanced benefits to people,

including nutrition, access to water, health resilience to natural disasters and climate change adaption and mitigation by 2050;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goal E as proposed in the zero draft

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

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

11. Other proposed formulations for Goal E:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Additional proposed goals submitted by Parties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Additional proposed goals submitted by observers

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

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

29. Goals:

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

(b) Goal 2 - Society living sustainably;

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

II. 2030 ACTION TARGETS

A. Reducing threats to biodiversity

TARGET 1 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Co-Leads' summary of discussions

1. There was recognition that this target is complex and is comprised of several elements. Trying to understand the elements addressed in the target, several Parties noted that there were two distinct

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

elements: spatial planning and restoration. Some raised the possibility that these could be addressed under two distinct targets, one of them focusing on restoration, with several advocating the inclusion of a quantitative target for restoration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggestions for target 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l) To improve the status of biodiversity, increase ecosystem resilience and connectivity and enhance ecosystem services by 2030: (i) Existing intact important ecosystems are conserved without further degradation or fragmentation; (ii) [XX] km² of both degraded natural and converted ecosystems have been restored or are under active restoration; and (iii) the resilience and potential for recovery of the most vulnerable ecosystems has been improved;

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

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

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

TARGET 2 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Co-Leads' summary of discussions

1. Parties welcomed this target of the zero draft framework and its elements. Some Parties noted that it misses some elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, such as management effectiveness, and that it could be amended to mirror that target more closely but with greater ambition.
2. Some Parties and observers supported by Parties suggested that the draft lacked attention to important aspects, such as connectivity and protected areas systems, and that this could be rectified through language proposed.
3. Several Parties proposed the addition of text or reformulations of the target (see annex below).
4. One Party, supported by some others, proposed a restructuring of Targets 1⁷ and 2, moving elements from one to the other, and provided alternative language for each.
5. Others opposed fusing the two targets, recognizing their separate and distinct objectives, one of them noting the importance of addressing the five drivers identified by the IPBES *Global Assessment* and to reflect that assessment as accurately as possible.
6. Several Parties questioned the rationale of the 60%, 30% and 10% coverage respectively for sites of particular importance for biodiversity, for land and sea areas, and for areas under strict protection.

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

Some proposed reformulation of language to address this. There was support for focusing this target on only 30% coverage by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

7. One Party proposed the addition to the target of text aimed at reducing “biopiracy” by establishing special areas.

8. There was a suggestion to include elements related to adequacy and viability of sites.

9. Several Parties proposed that the target specifically recognize indigenous peoples and local communities, another noting the importance of protected sites for both biological and cultural diversity.

10. One Party noted that the threat at species level is not mentioned in this or any of the other five targets addressing threats and that this could be given further consideration.

11. Several Parties proposed the inclusion of additional details with regard to qualifying elements (from Aichi Target 11) in the draft monitoring framework and indicators.

12. It was stressed that all types of ecosystems are important, and thus it was proposed not to focus on “particular importance” only. Some proposed also to add the importance of cultural diversity for protection together with biological diversity. There were proposals to include a reference in the target to Key Biodiversity Areas.

13. Several Parties suggested to separately address terrestrial and marine protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

14. Some Parties again advocated the importance of preparing a glossary of terms to ensure common understanding of such terms as “strict protection” (with which several Parties were uncomfortable and proposed to delete from the target) and “particular importance”. Some also stressed that areas of particular importance should include land, sea and freshwater. There was a suggestion to include areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities in the target.

Suggestions by Parties for target 2

(a) [By 2030,] protect [at least [30%] of land and sea areas] through [effectively and equitably managed] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, [in accordance with the principles of ecological representativity and connectivity for protected area systems, while including] at least [60%] of [sites of particular importance for biodiversity] and with at least [10%] [of land and sea areas] under strict protection[, through zonation, where appropriate];

(b) Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity [and cultural diversity] through [systems of] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection;

(c) [By 2030,] protect[, connect and effectively manage]protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, [in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities and other land and sea owners and managers, covering]at least [30%] of [terrestrial and marine areas with a focus on biologically important areas];

(d) Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures, [and lands and waters owned or governed by indigenous peoples,] by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas;

(e) [By 2030, at least XX% of land area and XX% of sea area are protected and effectively managed through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, striving to include sites of particular importance and ensure ecosystem representativeness];

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

TARGET 3 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Co-Leads' summary of discussions

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

Suggestions for target 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARGET 4 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%]

Co-Leads' summary of discussions

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

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

Suggestions for target 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARGET 5 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels

Co-Leads' summary of discussions

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

8. Some Parties advocated recognition in the target of use of benefits, such as nutrition and livelihoods, to people and to respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to collect and use wild species. The inclusion of a reference to indigenous peoples and local communities was advocated by many.
9. Some Parties proposed the addition of language on socioeconomically important species, including fish stocks. One Party added traditionally used domestic animal breeds to that.
10. Many Parties recommended that the target be expanded to cover a broader scope of exploitation. Several Parties observed that the target was missing elements related to marine biodiversity, including threats, such as by-catch and bottom trawling, and that these could be reflected in the target. Several Parties advocated for the target to also specifically address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing as one of most serious threats, with profound economic and social consequences.
11. One Party proposed that the target be expanded to include the halting of illegal exploitation, for example in the form of biopiracy, which was opposed by others. Several Parties noted the importance of addressing human-wildlife conflict either in target 5 or a merger of targets 5 and 7.
12. Other Parties noted that additional detail, such as elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, could be captured instead in the draft monitoring framework, including through indicators. The draft monitoring framework for the target contains many elements but could still be expanded, including in relation to fisheries and sustainable forest management.
13. Some Parties advocated the inclusion of additional concepts, including applying the ecosystem approach, safe ecological limits, and avoiding detrimental effects on non-target species and habitats.
14. There was a proposal to add language to ensure harvests at sustainable levels based on relevant scientific information.
15. There was a proposal to address environmental crime, such as poaching and encroachment on protected areas, and that this could be addressed in an additional new target, for which language was proposed, or added as an element under implementation support mechanisms.
16. The need for a comprehensive glossary of terms to ensure a common understanding of terms was expressed.
17. Additional elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:
 - (a) Consideration of overlaps with Target 7;
 - (b) Addressing the broad scope of direct drivers discussed in IPBES;
 - (c) Additional elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, such as safe ecological limits and impacts on non-target species;
 - (d) Impacts of unsustainable fishing practices on habitats, including bottom trawling and bycatch;
 - (e) Addressing human-wildlife conflicts;
 - (f) Linkages with subsidies;
 - (g) Need for sustainability of levels of use to be informed by relevant scientific information;
 - (h) Conservation and management plans informed by a sound scientific basis;
 - (i) Enhanced participatory management and use, involving indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and women;
 - (j) Establishment of control mechanisms;
 - (k) National and international trade;
 - (l) Include indirect use (such as tourism);

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

Suggestions for target 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARGET 6 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=] 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

Co-Leads' summary of discussions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggestions for target 6

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

(b) By 2030, achieve the full potential of nature-based solutions, including through prioritized conservation and restoration of ecosystems that deliver carbon sequestration on land and in the ocean, for integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation, while enhancing biodiversity, safeguarding food security, nutrition and providing clean water;

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

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

(e) Avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and food security from climate change and enhance mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions, while providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions;

(f) At least [30%] of efforts to increase the resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods is attained to address the adverse impacts of climate change by 2030 and to ensure that, by 2050,

sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases are conserved and enhanced to build the adaptive capacity of ecosystems;

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

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

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

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

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

(l) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through [enhanced ecosystem restoration by] nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [at least XXX MT CO₂=] [carbon sinks];

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

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

(o) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem approaches, restoration and pollution management in order to increase the resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods by providing, by 2030, [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security;

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

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

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

(s) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through mainstreaming ecosystem-based and culture-based solutions, integrating these solutions into natural and human-modified landscapes and seascapes and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food sovereignty;

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

(u) Scale up nature-based solutions to foster cost-effective anthropogenic climate change mitigation by 2030 to limit average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, reaching a mitigation potential of 10-12 Gt CO₂ per year.

Proposed new targets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(n) Ensure that 100% of areas under agriculture and aquaculture are sustainably managed, with zero new habitat conversion or deforestation, large-scale soil rehabilitation, maintenance and strengthening of ecological connectivity, extension of ecosystem services, and increase resilience to

climate change, through the application of agroecological approaches and nature-based solutions; food waste and post-harvest loss are reduced by 50%; and the global footprint of diets is reduced by 50%, aligning human and planetary health;

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

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

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

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

Proposals to merge targets

Proposed target merging 1 and 2

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

Proposed target merging 5 and 7

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

Proposed target to be included under section (b) (“Meeting people’s needs”)

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

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

Co-Leads’ summary of overarching elements for the framework and cross-cutting issues related to targets 7 to 11

1. It was suggested to separate sustainable use, the second objective of the Convention, from benefit-sharing, the third objective of the Convention. It was felt that the clustering of targets, as it is, generates confusion between the two.
2. Target 5 of section (a) could be merged with target 7. At the same time, there was a recognition that target 5 is about over-exploitation, while target 7 is related to sustainable use, and both elements could be kept in the framework.
3. Merging targets 6 and 9 was also suggested.
4. There were concerns regarding the utilitarian focus of this cluster of targets and the lack of focus on conservation-related elements, missing the opportunity to build on Aichi Target 12 and relate to Goal (b). A dedicated species target, including pollinators, as well as a target on genetic diversity, is missing in the framework.

5. The use of percentages might be more useful than using absolute numbers within the targets.
6. The need to update the glossary for further clarification of concepts and terms used in the framework was raised.
7. It was proposed that the concept of benefits could be addressed as ecosystem services within the framework.
8. Support for this cluster of targets was expressed; however, it was felt the title is too narrow and could capture, not only nature's benefits to people but also benefits to conservation, to nature and to countries. Such wording as "sustainable use" and "access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources" is preferred. This view was expressed in general for the entire framework and, in particular, for this cluster of targets.
9. The scope and formulation of target 11 could change depending on whether it stays as a target or becomes a goal in the global biodiversity framework.
10. The concept of "nature-based solutions" is not generally understood, and, therefore, it was proposed to use "ecosystem-based approach" as part of the known language of the Convention. For others, "nature-based solutions" is an important concept.

TARGET 7 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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%]

Elements related to target 7

1. Concerns were raised regarding the scope of some of the elements of the target that could go beyond the scope of the Convention, such as health and nutrition. Others noted that sustainable use had wider social, economic and cultural benefits than to nutrition and food security alone.
2. The notion of "human-wildlife interactions" was suggested to be preferable to "human-wildlife conflict".
3. Replacing "wildlife" with "wild species" was suggested.
4. The current formulation does not include domesticated species, including local varieties and semi-domesticated species, which are also threatened or facing extinction and fall outside mainstreaming agriculture, also providing ecosystem benefits, including nutrition, livelihoods and cultural benefits, especially for indigenous peoples and local communities.
5. The non-consumptive uses of biodiversity, such as wildlife tourism, could be captured by the target.
6. The target as it is, could have unintended consequences. For example, reducing human-wildlife conflict could be achieved by culling.
7. Reference to "people living in vulnerable situations" rather than "vulnerable people" was made.
8. The target could also address trade.

Options for improvement of language for target 7

1. Co-Leads have prepared this section in order to illustrate the different exchanges on language possibilities that were raised during the discussion of the target. This does not reflect the result of any negotiation of text but, rather, an effort to put into consideration additional elements for language improvement in the preparation of further discussions.
2. Invest in the enhancement of sustainable use/ Ensure/**Enhance** /the conservation status of all species/ the benefits from/**the** /management of/traditional/customary/ **sustainable use** /and trade/ **of wild species** /biological resources/ **providing, by 2030, benefits** /and services/ **including enhanced nutrition, food security** /health/ **and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for** people in situation

of vulnerability/ **the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife** /and manage human-wildlife interactions/ **conflict by [X%]**, /safeguarding biodiversity by X%/.

Suggestions for target 7

1. By 2030, the number of wild species under sustainable use is increased by at least [X per cent], improving benefits, livelihoods for people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reducing human-wildlife conflict.
2. Enhance the conservation status of all species used by all people and ensure that a greater proportion of the benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods, are available to the most vulnerable.
3. By 2030, enhance the benefits of the sustainable use of wild species by at least X%, improving livelihoods for people, especially for those in the most vulnerable situations, and reducing human-wildlife conflict.
4. By 2030, take measures to ensure the sustainable use of wild species, contributing to enhanced nutrition, food security, and livelihoods of people, especially for the most vulnerable.
5. By 2030, the use of wild species is ecologically, economically and socially/culturally sustainable and, combined with the effective management of human wildlife conflict, contributes to human well-being and fulfilment of rights, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable.
6. Biodiversity provides ecosystem services to people and contributes to sustainable development. The payment for such services shall increase by at least US\$ 50 billion annually by 2030, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
7. Ensure sustainable use and trade of wild species to enhance the benefits to people by providing food security, nutrition and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable, and to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts [by 2030].
8. Enhance the sustainable use of wild species, including traditional sustainable use, providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million %] people, especially for the most vulnerable.
9. Enhance the management of human and wildlife interactions, including monitoring mechanisms.
10. Bearing in mind phytosanitary and epidemiological concerns, enhance the sustainable use of different species providing, by 2030, services, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods.
11. Invest in expanding and enhancing the sustainable use of biological resources providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security, health and livelihoods for at least [xx million] people, especially for the most vulnerable and manage human-wildlife interactions by [xx%].

Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 7

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

TARGET 8 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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%]

Elements related to target 8

1. The concept of productivity gaps was not well understood, and more explanation is needed, including on the baselines and related indicators. This could be included in the glossary. Additionally, a

request was made to delete this concept from the framework. It was stated that the concept of sustainable use was preferred, instead of referring to production.

2. The essence of target 8 could be improved by incorporating mainstreaming into elements of the target and extending the scope to all sectors addressed in the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity.
3. Actions for sustainable use could include ecosystem restoration or ecosystem-based approaches.
4. The contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities and small-scale farmers could be acknowledged.
5. Reference was made to sustainable agriculture, agroecology, ecosystem-based, innovative approaches, agroforestry and organic farming, as well as all types of agriculture.

Options for improvement of language for target 8

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

Suggestions for target 8

1. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems, as a means to increase their sustainability, productivity and resilience by supporting farmer seed systems and ecosystem-based approaches, such as agroecology and indigenous people's food systems, increasing the area dedicated to these systems by [x%].
2. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support their productivity, sustainability and resilience, with an increase of at least [50%] in such systems under productive and sustainable management by 2030.
3. To improve the productivity, sustainability and resilience of the agricultural ecosystems and other ecosystems managed through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by at least [x%] by 2030.
4. Enhance sustainable agriculture to conserve the sustainable use of biodiversity and restore other damaged ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiverse agroecosystems, by reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [x%].
5. Conserve biodiversity and promote its sustainable use in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to ensure that, by 2030, at least [xx%] of total [food products] are coming from diversified, resilient and sustainable production systems to [offering healthy and sustainable diets] respond to people's needs.
6. Promote the sustainable use of biodiversity in all types of agricultural systems, taking into account the imperative of guarantying food and nutritional security, increasing by 2030 agriculture under productive and sustainable management by at least [20%].
7. By 2030, key renewable natural resource sectors, including fisheries, agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, are managed sustainably through an ecosystem-based approach.

8. By 2030, the sustainable use of biodiversity is mainstreamed into productive sectors, including the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacture and processing sectors, and health to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, and avoiding unintended impacts of those in the most vulnerable situations.

9. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, enhancing productivity by 2030 by at least [50%].

Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 8

The monitoring framework needs to be corrected and reference the indicator for Sustainable Development Goal 2, which is maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, rather than for Sustainable Development Goal 15.2.

TARGET 9 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people

Elements related to target 9

1. The concept of “nature-based solutions” is not generally understood and, therefore, it was proposed to use “ecosystem-based approach” as part of the known language of the Convention. For others, “nature-based solutions” is an important concept.

2. There was a suggestion regarding the multiple benefits of ecosystem services that could be captured more broadly in the target, rather than just focusing on only one service, such as the provision of water.

3. Some issues raised were related to using “safe” rather than “clean” water and related issues, such as ensuring the quantity and quality of water.

4. The concept of “water security” was mentioned.

5. Landscape planning was raised as an element that could be included in the target.

6. Environmental and socioeconomic safeguards could be considered when referring to nature-based solutions.

7. Concerns were raised regarding the scope of some of the elements of the target that could go beyond the scope of the Convention, such as environmental and socio-economic safeguards.

8. Reference to ecosystem functions and the opportunity provided by the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration could be considered.

9. Mainstreaming biodiversity in the target was also raised.

Options for improvement of language for target 9

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

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

Suggestions for target 9

1. By 2030, ecosystem-based approaches are integrated into national planning to restore and enhance ecosystem services and functions, such as clean water provision and other benefits, taking also into account the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.
2. To enhance the protection, conservation and restoration of water-related ecosystems by encouraging the use of nature-based solutions to provide, by 2030, to] clean water provision] for at least [XXX million] people.
3. By 2030, key ecosystems that provide particularly essential services, including through nature-based solutions, are identified, and measures are implemented for their restoration and safeguarding.
4. Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water, the provision of water in adequate quantity and quality for at least [XXX million or %] people and [x%] of prioritized areas for the production of food.
5. By 2030, improve freshwater management, protection and connectivity of freshwater ecosystems through integrated water resource management and landscape planning.
6. Enhance nature-based solutions, with social and environmental safeguards contribute to multiple benefits, such as water and food security, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
7. Enhance nature-based solutions so that, by 2030, [x%] of ecosystems contributing to the provision of drinking water are sustainably managed for at least [XXX million] people.
8. By 2030, achieve the full potential of nature-based solutions, including through prioritized conservation and restoration of ecosystems that deliver carbon sequestration on land and in the ocean for integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction while enhancing biodiversity, safeguarding food security and water.
9. Promote and enhance nature-based solutions, also known as ecosystem-based approaches, contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people, and simultaneously addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation.
10. Conserve, protect, safeguard and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, lakes and rivers, and enhance nature-based solutions, contributing, by 2030, to safe water provision for all.
11. By 2030, the adoption of nature-based solutions to address societal challenges, including services related to water, production of food and fibre, production systems, economic and social development, and disaster risk reduction, has increased by [X per cent] for the benefit of all people.
12. By 2030, conserve and enhance watershed catchment and ecosystem-based approaches for the provision of clean water and other ecosystem services for the benefit of [x million] people.
13. Conserve and enhance watershed and inland water ecosystems so as to increase, by 2030, at least [xx%] of clean water provision.

Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 9

1. The monitoring framework could be related to Sustainable Development Goal 6.2.
2. The monitoring framework could have disaggregated data to capture progress of the targets by gender, youth, vulnerable groups/people in vulnerable situations, etc.

TARGET 10 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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%]

Elements related to target 10

1. Issues related to mainstreaming and restoration were raised as elements of the target.
2. The target could include elements of quality, extent, quantity, connectivity and the opportunities for spatial planning. Similarly, elements of accessibility, including providing access to disadvantaged groups, urban poor, women and youth, to green spaces, could also be included in the target. An example of an existing indicator was provided.
3. Issues related to the quality of the spaces and the opportunity of these for species richness were raised.
4. The target could be broader, recognizing the contribution of ecosystem services and the multiple benefits of green spaces, such as its contributions to resilience, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, storm water attenuation and contributions to Sustainable Development Goal 11 (in particular Goal 11.b). Other benefits, such as socio-ecological, socioeconomic and cultural and biological diversity, were also mentioned.
5. The concept of urban nature-based ecotourism was also raised.
6. The concept of “settlement areas”, to be extended to non-urban dwellers, could be used as an element of the target.
7. The target could have a stronger focus on urban biodiversity and on the benefits of green spaces for enhancing and the conservation of biodiversity.
8. Some issues were raised regarding the inclusion of native species, wildlife and benefits to nature.
9. The target could include “blue spaces”, such as lakes, rivers, canals, coastlines, wetlands and beaches. The concept of “green space” may be broadened and referred to as “urban open spaces with ecological integrity”.
10. The role of cities and action at the local level were also raised as elements of the target.
11. Issues related to the role of connectivity between urban and rural areas and of green spaces connecting to natural ecosystems were raised.
12. The need for this target as a stand-alone target or for the option to integrate it into target 1 was raised.

Options for improvement of language for target 10

1. The Co-Leads have prepared this section in order to illustrate the different exchanges on language possibilities that were raised during the discussion of the target. This does not reflect the result of any negotiation of text but, rather, an effort to bring under consideration additional elements for language improvement in the preparation of further discussions.
2. By 2030, **enhance the benefits** /the proportion of /biodiverse/ **green** / and blue/ **spaces** /urban open spaces with ecological integrity/ and ecological corridors/ **for health and well-being** /of/, **especially for urban dwellers**, /by/ **increasing** /species richness, ecosystem services provisions/ **by 2030 the proportion of people with** /equal/ **access to such spaces** /to/ **by at least [100%]** and connectivity between urban and rural areas.

Suggestions for target 10

1. By 2030, [100%] of a city’s population is within 400 metres or 10-minute walk from a park or nature reserve.
2. Conserve and enhance quality, extension, connectivity and spatial distribution of green spaces in settlement areas that are important for biodiversity, health and well-being and increasing the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [xx%] (by 2030).

3. Protect, restore and increase urban biodiversity, including by developing urban green spaces, to enhance its benefits for human health and well-being, climate change, adaptation and increase by 2030 the proportion of people with equal access to such spaces by at least [100%].
4. By 2030, the proportion of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, is increased by at least [100 %].
5. Enhance the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with equal access to such spaces by at least [100%] and connectivity between urban and rural areas.
6. Improve, protect and restore biodiversity in urban areas, including by enhancing the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, while increasing by 2030 the proportion of people accessing the benefits of such spaces by at least [100%].
7. By 2030, enhance the benefits of biodiverse green and blue spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, by increasing species richness, ecosystem service provisions and the area of such spaces per person by at least [100%].

Messages related to the implementation or monitoring framework of target 10

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

TARGET 11 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Elements related to target 11

1. It was stated that sustainable use and access and benefit-sharing being the second and third objectives of the Convention, respectively, deserve to have standalone targets. As such, they should be more prominent and visible in the architecture of the framework, and consistent with the theory of change as drafted and present in the zero draft.
2. The need for distinction between monetary and non-monetary benefits was raised.
3. Goal E is almost identical to Target 11 and this requires rationalization. At this time, both the goal and target are repetitive.
4. Inclusion of such concepts as free, prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms was suggested.
5. The need to increase benefits for countries of origin was raised.
6. Benefit-sharing cannot be separated from facilitating access and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
7. There should be an equal weighting between the two elements of the target, the one related to increasing benefits and the one related to sharing benefits.
8. There is an assumption that, in all cases, more utilization is better, which is not always the case, bearing in mind that indigenous peoples and local communities may not wish to share all genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge for commercial purposes.
9. Under the Convention, the third objective is intended to promote the achievement of the first two objectives (conservation and sustainable use).
10. Operationalization of benefit-sharing could be done through the creation of a global benefit-sharing fund for biodiversity.
11. There is a need to reword the target considerably. There are three action-oriented elements that could be considered: to facilitate access; promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional

knowledge; and share the benefits with a view to supporting the other two objectives of Convention (conservation and sustainable use).

12. It was also raised that, concerning the obligation to share benefits, any country can be both a “provider” and a “user” of genetic resources.

13. Benefit-sharing could be expanded to include benefits that arise from the use of biological resources.

14. The scope of benefit-sharing within the Convention is for genetic resources as specified in the third objective and other relevant articles of the Convention.

15. The clarification of digital sequence information and related issues will be dealt with in a separate process established by the Conference of the Parties, including informal processes.

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

Options for improvement of language for target 11

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

2. **Ensure that** access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is facilitated / monetary and non-monetary **benefits from the utilization of genetic resources,** / genetic resources in all forms **and related traditional knowledge** / biological resources **are** increased and / **shared fairly and equitably,** under mutually agreed terms, with provider countries and/or indigenous peoples and local communities, **resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits** and increase the sharing of those benefits for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Suggestions for target 11

1. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources in any format, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, under mutually agreed terms resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in the participation in benefits by countries of origin and genetic diversity and of indigenous peoples and local communities.

2. Developed country Parties which are users of genetic resources will commit to ensure that financial benefits from the use to genetic resource, in whatever form, including digital sequence information, are shared fairly and equitably, with countries of origin of genetic resources by 2030.

3. A global benefit-sharing fund will be in full operation by 2030 with a sum of at least 50 billion United States dollars to implement benefit-sharing arrangements with countries of origin of genetic resources.

4. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of biological and genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.

5. Ensure that monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.

6. Ensure that synergies with other global instruments on benefit-sharing and that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, biological resources, and associated traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, based on the free, prior and informed consent of rights holders and knowledge holders, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.

7. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of biodiversity (genes, species, ecosystems) and related traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, based on the free, prior and informed

consent of rights holders and knowledge holders, resulting in an increase in benefits by 2030, including those directed to conservation.

8. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, including benefits related to public health, climate adaptation and food security and traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.

9. Ensure that monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources in any form, including digital sequence information and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably with the countries of origin of those genetic resources and indigenous peoples and local communities, resulting in an increase in benefits by [X%] by 2030, thereby providing incentives for conservation through sustainable use.

10. Ensure access to and fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the utilization of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, resulting by 2030 in [X%] of benefits shared for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

11. By 2030, the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably.

Messages related to the implementation and monitoring framework for target 11

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

C. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Overarching points and suggestions made

1. It was noted that ongoing technical processes are working on many of the targets in section D(c), for eventual consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, and that it would be useful not to pre-empt this work.

2. It was suggested to merge targets 12 to 14 into one target that would read as follows:

Mainstream biodiversity into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that ecosystem services are identified and valued and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

3. It was also suggested to move targets 14 and 17 closer together, or possibly to merge them.

TARGET 12 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 12

1. Many expressed general support for this target. It was said that the target needs to be stronger and not fall back in ambition behind Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. Others observed that eliminating all harmful subsidies in a decade was not realistic.

2. It was suggested that the target needs to take into account national economic conditions and, with a view to achieving mutual supportiveness, other international processes. In that regard, the language in Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 could be used.

3. It was noted that the language of the target needs to make clear that its objective is to help achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

4. It was noted that the language of goal 2 of the long-term strategic approach on mainstreaming, currently under development by the informal advisory group on mainstreaming, could also be considered.
5. The need to strengthen positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity was emphasized. It was also suggested that resources saved by addressing harmful subsidies can, as a long-term option, should be redirected or repurposed to this effect.
6. Guidance needs to be developed to make the target more practical and action-oriented, for instance on effective mechanisms or regulatory approaches, or on what makes a subsidy harmful for biodiversity and how to measure it. The target needs to include an identification phase.
7. Implementing the target requires taking an all-of-government approach, involving other ministries.
8. Transitions due to incentive reform need to be just.
9. Synergies with relevant targets under the Sustainable Development Goals need to be harnessed.
10. Some suggested referencing specific sectors, such as agriculture and fisheries, because of other ongoing processes, such as the negotiations under the Doha agenda of the World Trade Organization, while others preferred not to.
11. Some questioned including private incentives because it would be beyond the remit of Parties, while others highlighted the importance of the private sector.
12. It was suggested that focus of this target should be on harmful subsidies, not just the “most” harmful subsidies.

Text proposals

1. Reform incentives, eliminating ~~the subsidies that are most~~ harmful to biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
2. Reform incentives and ~~eliminating the subsidies that are most~~ harmful for biodiversity, while enhancing positive incentives to encourage conservation and sustainable use by ensuring that public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either neutral or positive for biodiversity by 2030.
3. Reform or eliminate 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.
4. Identify, reform and eliminate the incentives, including ~~eliminating the~~ subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity, ensuring rapid progress and at the very latest by 2030, that public and private economic and regulatory incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
5. Consistent with other international obligations, reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
6. By 2030, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are identified and reformed, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with other relevant international obligations.
7. ~~Reform incentives, eliminating~~ Eliminate the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, in particular agricultural and fisheries subsidies, in line with the negotiating mandates of the World Trade Organization, while ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and are developed and applied in harmony and in accordance with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

Note: An option was proposed to replace targets 12 to 14 by one target (see paragraph 2 above under “over-arching points and suggestions made”).

8. 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, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

9. By 2030, achieve significant progress in fiscal, budgetary and financial mainstreaming, in particular by eliminating, phasing out, or reforming incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity in key economic sectors, and by developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

10. By 2030, eliminate or repurpose fiscal and regulatory incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, and adopt financial sector regulations ensuring that incentives, including fiscal, regulatory and financial, are either positive or neutral to biodiversity.

11. Reform or eliminate subsidies that are harmful for biodiversity and, by 2030, ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are positive to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

12. By 2030, identify fiscal and regulatory incentives and subsidies that are harmful for biodiversity, reforming and redirecting them to positively impact biodiversity, while leaving no one behind.

TARGET 13 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Co-Leads’ summary of the discussion on target 13

1. It was suggested that the text of the target needs to be simplified, as not all Parties may use the different instruments that are already, or could be, referenced. It could also be split into two targets.

2. It was noted that one of the goals of the long-term strategic approach on mainstreaming, currently under development by the informal advisory group on mainstreaming, has similar language and that these linkages to the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming need to be taken into account. The long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming could support implementation of a goal on mainstreaming in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It was also stressed that mainstreaming should be a key priority for the framework.

3. Synergies with relevant targets under the Sustainable Development Goals need to be harnessed.

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

- (a) Mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors;
- (b) Role of subnational governments;
- (c) Use of appropriate tools, such as strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and natural capital accounting, when relevant;
- (d) Natural capital financial accounting systems;
- (e) The diverse values of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (f) Payments for ecosystem services;
- (g) Ensuring implementation of environmentally friendly approaches across different sectors;

(h) Ensuring that biodiversity values are included in curricula at all levels, including the tertiary level;

(i) Environmental impact assessment should be participatory and involve indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, investors and business;

(j) The term “all sectors” should be considered in the broadest sense, including sectors such as health, finance and infrastructure, with consideration given to how this can be incorporated into the monitoring framework.

Text proposals

1. Option to split into two targets:

(a) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and outcomes, education, health and accounts, ~~ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed~~ through mainstreaming across all sectors;

(b) Biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied by 2030.

2. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local policy planning, development planning ~~processes~~, poverty reduction strategies, and climate change action plans, the System of National Accounts, and budgeting and reporting processes, and 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.

3. By 2030, national and subnational governments have integrated the diverse biodiversity values of biodiversity into national and local planning processes and reporting systems, ~~development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed~~ across key all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

Note: An option was proposed to replace targets 12 to 14 by one target (see paragraph 2 above under “over-arching points and suggestions made”).

4. 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 undertaken in all relevant areas. comprehensively applied;

5. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounting systems, transforming ecological advantages into economic advantages, enhancing livelihoods of high-biodiversity areas by developing ecological industry 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.

6. Two options:

(a) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local policies 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;

OR

(b) Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, as appropriate, 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 in accordance with international law.

7. ~~By 2030, Integrate biodiversity values are integrated into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounts and decision-making tools, including 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.~~

8. Integrate biodiversity values into [100% of] national, subnational and local planning instruments, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors as a structural element and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are undertaken in all relevant areas ~~comprehensively applied.~~

9. Integrate the importance of biodiversity ~~values~~ into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity ~~values are~~ is mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments, including cultural and spiritual aspects, are comprehensively applied.

10. Integrate diverse biodiversity and cultural 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 cultural, environmental and social impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

11. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes aimed at ending poverty in all its forms, ~~poverty reduction strategies and accounts~~, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategie social, environmental and human rights impact assessments ~~and environmental impact assessments~~ are comprehensively applied with the meaningful, informed, and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.

12. Integrate the diverse ~~biodiversity~~ values of biodiversity into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounting systems, spatial planning and other decision-making processes ~~and accounts~~, ensuring by 2030 that values of biodiversity ~~values~~ are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

TARGET 14 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.

Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 14

1. Many expressed support for this target, noting the importance of incorporating economic and business issues into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for achieving sustainability, including across supply chains. Reference was made to the IPBES *Global Assessment* in that regard.

2. In order to make this target more practical and action-oriented, it was noted that some concepts needed to be clarified, such as the meaning of “economic sector” or which sectors the target refers to, or what the negative impacts on biodiversity are. Given this lack of clarify, progress would be difficult to measure in quantitative terms.

3. It was noted that this target could be brought closer together with target 17, and the two could possibly be merged, in view of the closely related subject matter.

4. It was also suggested that target 14 is redundant vis- à-vis targets 12 and 13 and that the three could be replaced by one target (see above).

5. It was noted that a Party-driven process cannot mandate the private sector and that the wording of the target needs to be changed accordingly.

6. The following elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:
- (a) The circular economy concept, including consideration of the life-cycle of products and services, and other sustainable practices;
 - (b) The role of the financial sector or the financial system;
 - (c) The necessity of measuring, monitoring and reporting the biodiversity dependencies, risks and impacts of businesses, including across supply chains;
 - (d) Trade-related limitations in taking action on international supply chains;
 - (e) Payment for ecosystem services;
 - (f) Benefit-sharing.
7. It was suggested that different sectors have different responsibilities in relation to this target.
8. Some stated that the target of 50 per cent is not ambitious enough, even though it is perhaps realistic by 2030.

Text proposals

1. ~~Reform~~ Promote cooperation to facilitate reforms in economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, as appropriate, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.

2. Support sectors and entities to transition towards sustainable practices and a circular economy, including along their national and transnational supply chains, integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [X%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.

Note: An option was proposed to replace targets 12 to 14 by one target (see paragraph 2 above under “over-arching points and suggestions made”).

3. Enhance the sustainable practices of productive and private sectors along the life cycle of products and services, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.

4. Promote the adoption and the enhancement of sustainable practices by all ~~Reform~~ economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.

5. Reform national, regional and international economic sectors, business models and supply chains to incorporate payment for ecosystem services, fair and equitable benefit-sharing and other sustainable practices, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity, a significant increase in benefits shared and demonstrable positive incentives for biodiversity conservation.

6. Reform national, regional and international economic sectors, business models and supply chains to incorporate payment for ecosystem services and ecosystem functions, fair and equitable benefit-sharing and other sustainable practices, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity, a significant increase in benefits shared and demonstrable positive incentives for biodiversity conservation.

7. By 2030, reform economic-productive sectors adopt towards sustainable practices including along their national and transnational supply value chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in reducing their ecological footprint [by at least [X%]].

8. By 2030, Governments, businesses and stakeholders take actions to promote a circular economy and avoid and minimize the negative impacts on biodiversity of their national and transnational supply chains.

9. Identify, measure and report the impact of private-sector institutions and their global supply chains on biodiversity and, by 2030, adopt measures to mitigate negative impacts by [X] per cent.

10. Ensure, that by 2030, the impact of productive sectors on biodiversity is decreased to levels within planetary boundaries, through reform of economic and financial sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, and reducing their ecological footprint within and beyond borders.

11. Reform economic and financial sectors, including the alignment of financial flows towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.

TARGET 15 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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.⁸

Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 15

1. Many noted the importance of this target and of having it at an ambitious level, commensurate with the level of ambition in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

2. It was noted that the existing strategy and targets for resource mobilization are still relevant and that pertinent experiences should be reviewed carefully. Reference was made in this context to the work of the panel of experts on resource mobilization, whose work will be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

3. It was suggested that the target should also include technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation. The target could be split into three: (a) one on financial resources; (b) one on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, and innovation; and (c) one on capacity-building.

4. It was noted that resource mobilization is relevant to all Parties and that all countries need to commit, taking into account their different capabilities. It was suggested that the target needs to include the mobilization of resources from all regions and all sources (financial and non-financial; international and domestic; public and private).

5. It was proposed that the target could address three components: (a) developed countries to continue providing international resources as per Article 20; (b) mobilization of domestic resources, including from innovative sources, as a complement; (c) make use of existing mechanisms and strengthen monitoring and review.

6. It was also proposed that the target could address the following components: (a) reducing resource needs by addressing harmful incentives and subsidies; (b) mobilizing new and additional resources; (c) enhancing efficiency by improving access to and utilization of resources, such as through capacity-building. On the latter, others commented that priority needs to be given to making resources available to developing countries.

7. The mainstreaming of biodiversity, including into the private sector, was highlighted as being the largest resource mobilization.

8. It was noted that the financial mechanism of the Convention needs to respond to the degree of ambition of the global biodiversity framework in the coming decade, including by synergizing with the Green Climate Fund. Others underscored the importance of mobilizing resources beyond the financial mechanism.

⁸ This target in no way prejudices the outcomes of the thematic consultations on resource mobilization and capacity-building or any recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

9. The linkages to subsequent sections were noted: section E on implementation support mechanisms, section F on enabling conditions, and section G on responsibility and transparency. It was said that monitoring progress could be part of the biodiversity stocktake.

10. The technical work undertaken by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Initiative was highlighted as providing support for the implementation of this target.

11. It was suggested that quantifying private sector investment in the transformation of the productive models could be a way to support resource mobilization for the framework. It is also necessary to quantify the granting of loans from the banking sector for projects and initiatives with positive environmental impacts.

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

- (a) Articles 20, 16, 12 and 18 of the Convention;
- (b) The notion of full incremental cost;
- (c) The notion of actually providing resources;
- (d) Financial resources as a precondition to mobilize other resources, such as capacity-building;
- (e) Benefit-sharing;
- (f) Non-market-based instruments;
- (g) A subtarget on the development and implementation of domestic resource mobilization strategies, as part of NBSAPs.

13. Representatives discussed the merits of a quantitative target and possible modalities for developing one. Some underscored the importance of a quantitative target as a precondition for expressing the needed commensurability with the ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and for monitoring progress. Others were of the opinion that such a discussion would be premature. The need to undertake further technical work, including data collection, was noted, for instance in the form of a robust technical assessment. In that context, the importance of quantifying the contribution of the private sector and of other non-ODA indicators was noted. Others expressed a preference to focus on outcomes and impacts.

14. In terms of how to design a quantitative target, a percentage figure of national gross domestic product was suggested, while others expressed a preference for an absolute number, in the light of the difficulties of defining a robust baseline.

15. The importance of timely provision of financial resources was highlighted, and a quantitative milestone target to that effect was suggested.

Text suggestions

1. Resources, including capacity-building, technical and financial resources, 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 targets of the framework.

2. Option to replace target 15 with three targets:

(a) Increase and make available additional biodiversity finance from all sources from [X] by 2025 to [X] by 2030 with at least [x %] from private sources for the implementation of the framework and related programmes of work in developing countries and indigenous peoples and local communities and such resources should be commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework;

(b) By 2030, Parties are effectively cooperating on science, technology and innovation resulting in increased access to and utilization of relevant knowledge, expertise, appropriate technologies and innovative solutions in compliance with national biosafety, access and benefit-sharing and other regulatory frameworks to achieve the post-2020 biodiversity goals and targets;

(c) Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans for implementation of the framework and, by 2022, Parties have negotiated a technology transfer and capacity development mechanism and it has been ratified and implemented by at least 80 per cent of Parties to the Convention by 2030.

3. Resources, including capacity-building and scientific and technical cooperation, 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.

4. By 2030, means of implementation from all sources, including resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, have increased through new, additional and effective financial resources from developed countries, other donors and sources so that, by 2030, these resources have increased by [X%] to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.

5. Resources, including provision of financial resources, capacity-building and transfer of technology, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that, by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and are commensurate with the ambition.

6. Flows of financial resources towards developing countries, according to Article 20.4 of the Convention, for implementing the framework, including capacity-building, have increased annually from all sources by [X billion United States dollars] until 2030 and are commensurate with the scale of the targets of the framework.

7. By 2030, ensure that the budgets of all countries are sufficient to cover the needs for halting biodiversity loss. Developed countries shall contribute to this by providing new, additional, secure, public and stable financial resources to ensure that the biodiversity programmes of developing countries can be sustained over time.

8. Option of a milestone target:

By 2022, [40/X%] of financial resources for implementing the framework are mobilized, and, by 2025, the remaining [60/X]% of the financial resources are secured.

9. Option for a possible element to include:

Develop green investment taxonomies and financial disclosure requirements to leverage private sector finance

TARGET 16 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.

Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 16

1. It was recalled that the text for this target was a proposal from the Liaison Group for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and that the term "biotechnology" had been used by the Group as a placeholder pending further discussion.

2. Some stated that they supported the language of target 16 as it is.

3. Some stated that the target needs to be consistent with Articles 16 and 19 of the Convention and to also recognize the positive contribution to the objectives of the Convention and notably the benefit-

sharing resulting from biotechnologies (connection to digital sequence information and the sharing of benefits arising therefrom).

4. Some mentioned that the target should cover positive aspects of biotechnology, including the promotion of bioeconomy, and some stated that risk assessment should be included as a component of the target. It was noted that risk assessment should be based on scientific analysis and consistent with international law.

5. Some mentioned that the target should focus on biosafety, reflecting Article 8(g) of the Convention while others said that the target is broader than biosafety.

6. Others mentioned that the target and its indicators are relevant to the Cartagena Protocol and suggested replacing the word “biotechnology” with “modern biotechnology” as defined in the Cartagena Protocol or clarifying the type of biotechnology that this draft target aims to address. Some others stated that it is not restricted to the Cartagena Protocol and has to be considered under the Convention, including in relation to synthetic biology (and other new and emerging technologies). Others indicated that the discussion on whether synthetic biology is a new and emerging issue under the Convention is still ongoing.

7. It was observed that there is no methodology for (potential) benefit assessment developed or agreed at the international level, including under the Convention. As part of this, it was pointed out that developing indicators for benefits to biodiversity and human health would be difficult – unless benefits were seen as falling under the third objective of the Convention in relation to genetic resources.

8. It was also suggested that references to human health should be added to the target, while others stated that human health aspects are regulated under the World Health Organization.

Text suggestions

1. Establish and implement measures in all Parties countries by 2030 to ~~prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity~~ assess and manage risks associated with biotechnology, based on scientific evidence, in accordance with international law.

2. Establish and implement measures by all Parties by 2030, to manage or control adverse impacts on biodiversity from the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology, recognizing also the potential positive impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.

3. Establish and implement measures to control genetic engineering activities in all countries by 2030. ~~to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.~~

4. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to ~~prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity~~ deal with biotechnology in a sustainable manner.

5. Establish and implement appropriate procedures ~~measures~~ in all ~~countries~~ Parties by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

6. By 2030, increase the bioeconomy representation of the GDP in at least [X%] while establishing and implementing measures in all countries to prevent potential adverse impacts of modern biotechnology on biodiversity.

(This could also be split into two targets – one on bioeconomy, one on biosafety)

7. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to ~~prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity~~ ensure an adequate level of protection on safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology, to avoid adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and taking into account human health risks.

8. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to make necessary arrangements to ensure access to biotechnology and its benefits and set out appropriate procedures to handle the impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.

9. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of modern biotechnology on biodiversity.
10. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity, livelihoods and human health while harnessing the benefits associated with such technologies, including the benefits of digital sequence information, using bilateral and multilateral approaches, as necessary.
11. Establish and implement biosafety measures in all countries by 2030 ~~to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.~~
12. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity, taking into account risks to human health and socio-economic considerations, especially with regard to the values of biological diversity to indigenous peoples and local communities.
13. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology, including synthetic biology and other new and emerging technologies, on biodiversity and human health, also taking into account socioeconomic effects.
14. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to regulate, manage and control the risks and adverse effects ~~impacts~~ of biotechnology on ~~biodiversity~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, also taking into account human health, and in accordance with the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and its capacity-building action plan.
15. Establish and implement measures in all ~~countries~~ Parties by 2030 to enable Parties to assess both potential positive and potential ~~prevent potential~~ adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.

TARGETS 17 AND 20 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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.

Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.

Note: Due to their similar subject matter, these two targets were considered together.

Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 17 and target 20

1. Several representatives indicated that these two targets are too broad and present concepts that are not clearly defined, such as “just consumption” and “new social norms”. Corporate social responsibility could be more relevant. The issue was also raised that the wording of the target needs a stronger link to conservation.
2. Many also raised the issue that education has not yet been adequately reflected in the framework. Others suggested moving the education element from target 18. It was proposed to consider adopting a target that focuses on transformative education, perhaps replacing target 20.
3. Several representatives noted the importance of addressing consumption patterns. Others also saw a need to promote both sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as lifestyles. This should be accompanied by necessary fiscal and regulatory measures. Some delegates would like to see the measurement of the rate of consumption.
4. Several representatives referred to Sustainable Development Goal 12, noting their preference to use the language of Goal 12. Specific reference was made to targets 12.1 and 12.8 of Goal 12.
5. Regarding the specific wording, some noted that addressing people goes beyond the remit of Parties while others mentioned that everyone has to be involved and expressed their support for the idea of addressing people, possibly through indicators. Others noted that the target could focus on effective

measures on implementing policies and plans and identify relevant actors (Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels).

6. It was suggested that the two targets could be merged.

7. The number of countries requiring reporting by the private sector of their impacts on biodiversity was proposed as an indicator for this target.

8. It was suggested that this target refers to transformative change and should, rather, be part of the 2030 mission instead of a target.

Text suggestions

1. To replace 17 and 20:

People everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, achieving by 2030 a positive trajectory in sustainable consumption levels.

2. To replace 17 and 20:

Implement programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

3. To replace target 17:

Appropriate measures, including, where necessary, a combination of fiscal and regulatory policy measures put in place to enhance biodiversity conservation through sustainable consumption and lifestyles, and production levels, taking into account ~~individual~~ and national, cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption and production level.

4. To replace target 17:

Promote people everywhere to take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of it, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.

5. To replace targets 17 and 20:

By 2030 take measurable steps towards sustainable lifestyles, by changing consumption and production patterns, including by avoiding waste and reducing the global ecological footprint by [X%].

6. To replace target 20:

By 2030, people are aware of the multiple values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to benefit from its sustainable use and conservation.

7. To replace target 20:

Promote ecological design of public services for good quality of life, recognizing the value of biodiversity and biocultural diversity.

8. To replace targets 17 and 20:
By 2030, everyone should be aware that biodiversity is essential and crucial for human survival, health and quality of life, and hence will be biophilic,⁹ through intensification of public awareness efforts and incorporation of biodiversity into education curricula at all levels worldwide.
9. To replace targets 17 and 20:
By 2030, effective measures are in place to foster and implement policies and plans by Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels to achieve sustainable production and consumption and to keep the impacts of use of biodiversity well within safe ecological limits as well as within the limits of the planetary boundaries.
10. To replace targets 17 and 20:
Promote, including through education, environmentally responsible visions of a good quality of life to encourage behaviour change towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles.
11. To replace target 20:
By 2025, develop a global alternative measure for wealth that includes biodiversity and good quality of life, and institute the measure by 2030.
12. To replace target 17:
By 2030, all countries implement measures to advance towards just and sustainable production and consumption patterns and lifestyles, taking into account intergenerational equity, and individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, in the light of common but differentiated responsibilities.
13. Element to amend target 17:
Promote the biodiversity performance of standards and labels within the retail food, garment and [...] industry by supporting standard-setting and the inclusion of biodiversity criteria into sourcing guidelines.
14. To replace targets 17 and 20:
By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity, languages, sustainability and heritage is integrated into school curricula at all levels and in higher education, programmes as well as promoted in informal education, with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.

TARGET 18 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 18

1. It was suggested that there are two key elements that should be included in this target: (1) Recognition of traditional knowledge's contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and (2) Protection of traditional knowledge, including recognition of the need for free prior and informed consent, in accordance with national circumstances, before traditional knowledge can be accessed. As part of this, it was recognized that some elements could instead be captured in the sections on "implementation support mechanisms" or "enabling conditions", in order to keep the target short.

⁹ "Biophilic" means "loving living things"; it is a combination of "bio", meaning "living" and "philic" meaning "loving".

2. On the broader knowledge component of the target, it was noted that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services has identified a large number of critical knowledge gaps, including: the taxonomy of species; data on nature's contributions to people from specific ecosystem functions; integrated scenarios and modelling studies; and potential policy approaches.

3. Following proposals to include language on digital sequence information in this target, others stated that it was not their thinking that digital sequence information would be mentioned here.

4. It was suggested that means of promotion of education needed to be considered as useful elements, including: use of modern technology and social networking; collaboration with communication and business sectors; work with schools and school clubs; promote international days; integrate biodiversity education into curricula at all levels. It was also suggested that education would be better placed in target 17.

5. It was suggested that the language of the target should refer to "prior informed consent" in relation to the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

6. It was suggested that the areas of research and knowledge as well as innovation were missing from target 18 and from the targets in general. Some proposals were made to include relevant language in target 18; however, it was also suggested that a separate target could be developed to give adequate prominence to the issue and to avoid developing a complex target addressing multiple issues. The issue was also raised that the target should address a much broader scope than decision makers.

7. It was also noted that there is a need for information for decision-making and this should take into account respect for personal data and privacy as well as sovereignty over natural resources, including genetic resources, as well as issues relating to national security.

Text proposals

1. 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, and in the case of digital sequence information on genetic resources in compliance with national ABS systems, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers and other stakeholders have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

2. ~~By 2030, Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating~~ related to biodiversity, ~~in the case of the~~ including traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their ~~free, prior and informed consent~~, is generated, promoted, widely shared and applied, ensuring ~~by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up to date information for the effective management of biodiversity~~ awareness of biodiversity loss has increased by X% globally. Where the traditional knowledge, innovations and practice of indigenous peoples and local communities are concerned, their free, prior and informed consent should be obtained, as appropriate.

3. ~~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, ensure that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective ~~management of biodiversity~~ implementation of the Convention by promoting the generation, sharing and use of knowledge and data relating to the three objectives of the Convention and, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent.

4. ~~Promote education and the~~ Develop and implement mechanisms to enhance education, ~~and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring~~ by 2030 that all decisions are based on best available knowledge for evidence-based,

~~adaptive, and ecosystem-based management of biodiversity makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.~~

5. ~~Promote Pursue~~ 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.

6. ~~Promote~~ By 2030, education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity is increased, 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.

7. Enhance education, communication, public awareness and public activities to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

8. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, addressing critical gaps in knowledge and data, and recognizing and protecting in the ease contribution of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, accessed only with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national circumstances, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

9. 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, where applicable and according to national legislation.

Proposed new target A

10. Developed country Parties undertake to ensure that scientific knowledge and technology for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention are shared with developing country contracting Parties in a fair and equitable way; By 2030, all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information related to biodiversity of their jurisdiction for effective environmental management based in facts and science.

Proposed new target B

11. Promote, awareness, education, generation sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples with their prior and informed consent, in order to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

12. Promote education, protection and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.

13. Promote education, research and the generation, sharing and use of scientific and traditional 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.

14. ~~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, all countries have established

sustainable and operational biodiversity monitoring systems and information facilities, producing and mobilizing findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable data, supporting that all decision makers have access to reliable and up to date information for the in effective management of biodiversity by addressing knowledge gaps, and respecting that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are shared with their free, prior and informed consent.

15. By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity, languages, sustainability and heritage is integrated into school curricula at all levels and higher education programmes, and promoted in informal education with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.

Proposed new target on education

16. Take measures in the education and scientific sectors to ensure that, by 2030, biodiversity and cultural diversity specialized and transdisciplinary programmes and curricula are fully operationalized and supported at all levels, including primary, secondary and higher education, and related capacity-building and research training programmes, taking into account:

(a) The learning processes and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) The human rights to free, inclusive, equitable and quality education, including the rights of women and marginalized social groups;

(c) The need to integrate teaching/research/outreach activities in order to effectively impact on the ground and society, and contribute to the implementation of biodiversity and sustainability policy.

TARGET 19 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

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

Co-Leads' summary of the discussion on target 19

1. Many made comments on this target, and there was general support for it.

2. It was mentioned that indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth are key stakeholders whose voices, perspectives and specific considerations need to be taken into account in decision-making on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at all levels.

3. It was stated that this was an important target to realize the vision of “living in harmony with nature” and suggested additions to make it more inclusive of all key stakeholders.

4. There was a specific proposal to add a new target in the framework focused on supporting and protecting those individuals and groups who are at the forefront of defending biodiversity and human rights and who are often at risk as a result.

5. In addition to the textual proposals for the target, some delegations proposed reflecting in the monitoring framework the following indicators adopted in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43);

(b) Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/34);

(c) Trends in which indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the global biodiversity framework (decision XIII/28).

Text suggestions

1. Promote cross-sectoral approaches to ensure the full and effective participation of stakeholders, including 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.
2. 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 the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over relevant resources by 2030.
3. Where applicable and according to national legislation, ~~P~~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.
4. Promote the full and effective participation of rights holders, including 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 inclusive equitable participation, benefit-sharing and rights over relevant resources.
5. 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~~ the rights of access to environmental information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, in accordance with national legislation.
6. By 2030, 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 is ensured, ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.~~
7. By 2030, Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, ~~and of women and girls, as well as youth~~ and other vulnerable groups participate fully and effectively in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.~~
8. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls and other non-normative genders as well as youth, in policy and decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over relevant their lands, territories and resources.
9. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and gender of women and girls as well as youth and intergenerational equity, in decision-making processes related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.~~
10. 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~~ enjoyment of rights with respect to relevant resources.
11. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making at all levels, from local to global, related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

12. ~~Pursue~~ ~~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 in accordance with national circumstances.

13. ~~Promote~~—Strengthen 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.

14. Promote the equitable governance, conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, including through full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making at all levels, particularly of indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth, and secure rights over their lands and resources by 2030 related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

Proposed new target

15. By 2030, legal and policy frameworks are developed and implemented to guarantee the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the safety of human rights defenders in environmental matters.

16. 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 and in securing their rights over land and resources by 2030 and securing the participation of the whole of society through fully inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms at all levels, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

17. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, and regarding indigenous peoples, their free, prior and informed consent in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030, equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.

18. Promote and secure the full and effective participation of stakeholders, including 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 tenure rights over relevant resources.

TARGET 20 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT

Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.

Note: This target was considered in conjunction with target 17.

PROPOSAL FOR ADDITIONAL TARGET

1. Enhancing synergies between the various biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements to contribute to effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework.

2. Ensure, monitor and report on: (a) equal access to biological resources; (b) fair and equitable sharing of benefits from relevant resources; and (c) equal engagement and leadership of women and girls at all levels of decision-making and governance processes in support of the objectives of the Convention.

III. OTHER SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

Section E. Implementation support mechanisms

Co-Leads' summary

1. Some noted that, in general, the content of the section is very important but were of the opinion that it was premature to discuss it due to ongoing processes. As such, the text was seen as a placeholder. The need to discuss potential overlap with other sections was also identified.
2. It was said that this section is essential. The need to better distinguish between tools for strengthened implementation and means of implementation was identified.
3. Regarding the subparagraph on resources, it was highlighted that financial resources available for the implementation of the framework need to be directly accessible to the custodians of biodiversity, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and that there should be human rights safeguards included in any financing mechanisms, in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity's voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms, adopted by decision XII/3.
4. The following elements were suggested to be added:
 - (a) An enhanced financial mechanism that delivers resources as per Article 20 of the Convention, taking into account the role of indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - (b) An operational scientific cooperation and technology mechanism that builds upon Article 18 of the Convention at the global level, linking to regional networks;
 - (c) An operational capacity mechanism;
 - (d) An effective communication framework;
 - (e) The clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;
 - (f) Scientific research;
 - (g) Sharing best practices.

Text suggestions

1. Effective implementation of the framework requires implementation support mechanisms commensurate with the ambition set out in the goals and targets of the framework and with the transformative changes required to reach them. These include:
 - (a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;
 - (b) Capacity-building, ~~particularly nationally determined and/or country driven capacity building~~, in accordance with national priorities and capacities, and through a country-driven modality;¹⁰
 - (b) alt 1 Capacity-building, particularly nationally determined and/or country-driven capacity-building, through cooperation among countries, including the sharing of experience and best practices;
 - (c) The generation and sharing of scientific data and information and knowledge important to the effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework, including research on new and additional tools to stop and reverse biodiversity loss;

¹⁰ The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 will be one of the main mechanisms for the provision of this support (decision 14/24).

(d) ~~Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation relevant to the implementation of the framework~~ on mutually agreed terms, that contributes to the implementation of the framework;

(d) alt Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation relevant to the implementation of the framework, considering South-South and triangular cooperation;

(e) Action against environmental crime affecting biodiversity;

(f) Financial flows are consistent with the three objectives of the Convention.

(g) A mechanism for scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation referred to as a technology mechanism is hereby established to enhance technology development and transfer to developing countries and to provide policy recommendations on emerging technologies, including biotechnology, in order to support developing country efforts to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable technologies. This mechanism will be under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

(h) A capacity mechanism to contribute towards enhanced action on addressing biodiversity loss and to support sustainable development is hereby established. The mechanism will enhance the capacities of developing countries at the individual, institutional and systemic levels, including building capacities for policy formulation, mainstreaming of biodiversity into production sectors, implementation of conservation and sustainable use initiatives and establishment of national systems and measures for transparency and reporting;

(i) A communication mechanism is hereby established to enhance biodiversity education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions aimed at implementing the global biodiversity framework;

(j) International, regional, bilateral and transboundary cooperation for implementation of the framework;

Section F. Enabling conditions

Co-Leads' summary

1. Some noted that in general, the content of the section is very important but felt that it is premature to discuss it due to ongoing processes. As such, the text was seen as a placeholder. The need to discuss potential overlap with other sections was also identified.

2. It was stated that the reference to “other societal objectives” in the chapeau of paragraph 14 of the zero draft (CBD/WG2020/2/3, annex I) is unclear and should perhaps be deleted.

3. It was suggested that subparagraph (h) of paragraph 14 should be moved to the top of the list given its importance.

4. It was suggested that the following issues would need to be addressed in this section:

(a) On stakeholder participation, “rights holders” should be added to reflect inclusiveness in the process and interactions;

(b) It is essential to ensure not only that all relevant stakeholders are included but that all key sectors, critical to address biodiversity loss, are involved in the implementation of the framework;

(c) Issues of gender equality, empowerment of women and gender-sensitive approaches need to be formally and structurally integrated for the implementation of the framework, taking into account the need to develop supporting indicators that will link these issues to all the relevant targets;

(d) The framework should provide concrete guidance, commitments and mechanisms to ensure that synergies with the other Rio conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are dramatically strengthened;

(e) Reversing biodiversity loss is not (only) about activities but also about policies, programmes and other actions;

(f) Emphasis should be placed on the development of programmes for education, awareness and communication with the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the content of the programmes in order to reflect the views of each stakeholder to obtain their adherence to the process;

(g) Establish a mechanism for mobilizing and providing effective and efficient financial flows to support action;

(h) The framework must also take into account traditional knowledge, the results of science as a basis for innovation and technology transfer.

Text proposals

1. Appropriate consideration of a set of enabling conditions will facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions are:

2. Alternative options:

- ~~Appropriate consideration of a set of~~ Creation of certain enabling conditions will be required for facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions include, but are not limited to are:
- Appropriate consideration of a set of enabling conditions will facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions are, among others:

(a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework.

3. Alternative options:

- The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities ~~and a recognition of their rights in~~ the implementation of the framework;
- The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the framework on all levels;
- The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework and decision-making processes;

(b) The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions.

4. Alternative options:

- The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, non-governmental organizations, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions;
- The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions with the recognition of territorial approaches;
- The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions by promoting the participation of the whole of society through inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms;

(c) Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender-responsive approaches.

5. Alternative options:

- Respect, protect and realize human rights for all, gender equality, empowerment of women and youth, gender responsive approaches and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and intergenerational equity, including to their full and effective participation is fundamental in the implementation of this framework;

(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity;

(e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes.

6. Alternative options:

- Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes and instruments, including on human rights;

- Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes in particular through: (1) better resource mobilization synergies; (2) the formalization and strengthening of mechanisms for collaboration between the three Rio conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions;

- Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes on the global, regional and national levels;

(f) Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels.

7. Alternative option:

- Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels with the recognition of strengthening of local bioeconomies;

(g) Adequate inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework.

8. Alternative options:

- ~~Adequate~~ Inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation of the framework;

- ~~Adequate~~ Inclusive and integrative governance is ~~put in place to ensure~~ ensuring policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation of the framework;

- Adequate inclusive and integrative and representative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;

- Adequate inclusive, equitable and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework, with due recognition given to existing customary and indigenous governance frameworks;

(h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss.

9. Alternative option:

- ~~Adequate~~ Political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss.

10. Proposals for new subparagraphs:

(a) The active involvement of subnational governments, cities and local authorities and a recognition of their subnational competence for the implementation of the framework;

(b) Recognition of dialogue between scientific and traditional knowledge from their traditional practices in research processes to allow indigenous peoples and local communities to be the main researchers in their territories;

(c) The intergenerational transmission of knowledge, cultures, languages and biodiversity values, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities.

11. 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.

12. Alternative option:

- ~~Implementation of~~ Advances in 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.

Section G. Responsibility and transparency

Co-Leads' summary

1. Some noted that in general, the content of the section is very important but felt that it is premature to discuss it due to ongoing processes. As such, the text was seen as a placeholder. The need to discuss potential overlap with other sections was also identified.

2. Some Parties stated that they were not in a position to make proposals, while others made such proposals.

3. It was noted that productive and convergent discussion took place in the consultation workshop on review mechanisms in the week before the second meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

4. It has been mentioned that this section needs new developments to be discussed at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, including the idea of voluntary commitments similar to Nationally Determined Contributions.

5. It has also been proposed that this section could be separated in two parts: transparent implementation and monitoring, and reporting and review.

6. It has also been proposed that the ways in which Parties and non-Parties participate in the responsibility and transparency framework shall be differentiated.

7. The following elements were suggested for inclusion:

(a) Continuation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as the main vehicle for national implementation of the Convention;

(b) Regular national reports as be the main mechanism through which Parties report on their progress against their commitments and reflecting their contribution to the new post-2020 targets;

(c) Headline global indicators, by making use where possible of existing data collected for management purposes at the national level, or information that can be collected efficiently at a global scale;

(d) Monitoring and review processes which are fit for purpose under the Convention. These could draw on the experience of other processes, but, where other models are adapted, they should ensure a good fit with the other elements of the post-2020 framework;

- (e) Greater alignment between national planning processes and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (f) Greater transparency, accountability and comparability of national commitments;
- (g) A small number of comparable headline indicators that could be used at the national and global levels;
- (h) A regular review process or “global stocktake” to track progress towards global goals and targets;
- (i) Some form of voluntary peer review process to help Parties strengthen their implementation;
- (j) Full participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;
- (k) National and subnational commitments towards achieving the global targets;
- (l) Principled guidance on ambition;
- (m) Procedural obligations to ensure commitments are adequate and followed up;
- (n) Global biodiversity stocktake to assess collective progress;
- (o) Cyclical, repetitive processes to coordinate scaling up of ambition and commitment.

Text suggestions

1. The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:
2. Alternative options:
 - The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation ~~at the national, regional and global levels~~. These are essential elements of the framework and include:
 - The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report and assess on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:
 - The framework ~~contains~~ adopts existing measures and establish new measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. In addition to normal reporting, there will be periodic reviews and stocktake to assess progress and gaps in the implementation of the framework. The measures to monitor and review and report should be based on the existing mechanisms:
 - (a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
3. Alternative options:
 - Reflecting the framework in ~~Relevant planning processes, including~~ national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 - Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans (national biodiversity strategies and action plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as nationally determined contributions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and national action programmes under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification);
 - Establishing and reviewing national targets and indicators aligned with this framework in national biodiversity strategies and action plans:

- (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;

4. Alternative options:

- Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Parties, 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;
- 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 through culture-adequate and reachable media.

Proposal to divide point (b) into three subsections

(b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators by Parties of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;

(b) *bis*: Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by non-Party stakeholders, including 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) *ter*: Placeholder for further enhance coherence and synergies of reporting systems under the multilateral environmental agreements.

- (c) Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered.

5. Alternative options:

- Periodic reviews and stocktakes by the subsidiary body of implementation, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;
- Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered, and data sharing, in particular regarding genetic resources;
- Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered, encouraging Parties to actively participate in the voluntary review, with reviews and stocktakes being undertaken in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-adversarial and non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty and avoiding the imposition of an undue burden on Parties.

6. New subparagraph:

(c) *bis* (new): Standardized guidelines and tools for consistency in reporting progress and gaps in the implementation of the framework.

- (d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.

7. Alternative options:

- Additional voluntary mechanisms for responsibility and transparency;
- Additional mechanisms for responsibility, information sharing, auditing and transparency;

- Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency including a ratcheting mechanism.

New paragraph

Parties shall establish close collaboration at the national level between the focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the focal points for other relevant conventions in order for Governments to develop coherent and synergistic approaches across the conventions and increase the effectiveness of national efforts, for example by developing national biodiversity working groups to coordinate the work of focal points for relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other stakeholders through, among other things, relevant measures in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, harmonized knowledge management and national reporting by making use of the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT) developed by the United Nations Environment Programme as well as through the adoption of coherent national positions in respect of each multilateral environmental agreement.

Section H. Outreach, awareness and uptake

Co-Leads' summary

1. Several comments were made on this section. It was observed that this section needed further work, and it was viewed as a placeholder.
2. It was noted that there were connections between the content in this section and those in other parts of the framework and some questioned whether it was necessary to have it as a separate section. In particular, it was suggested that this section could be merged into section E in the proposed communication mechanism. On the other hand, others suggested that this section should be substantially strengthened. It was also suggested that the role of the Secretariat should be clarified and strengthened.
3. The need to assess the effectiveness of various communication channels and messages was noted, as was the need to address communication barriers and the need for indicators to able to measure the impact of awareness initiatives, including changes in people's perception of the value of biodiversity, and how they were becoming interested, engaged and committed in the implementation of the framework.
4. It was suggested that the section could benefit from the establishment of a high-level political forum that could help in disseminating political messages prepared by the proposed communication mechanism. In addition, the possibility of convening scientists through the IPBES process with the policy processes and also enhancing synergies with other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements was raised.

Concrete textual proposals

5. All actors will need to help 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 which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies.

Alternative options:

- All actors will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for a whole-of-society engagement to contribute to its implementation by Parties. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is coherent with and mutually supportive of other relevant international processes, strategies and agreements;
- All actors will need to help inspire and 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 which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies;
- All actors, especially national and subnational governments, will need to help 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 which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies. Activities should allow Parties to:

- (a) Increase understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (b) Raise awareness of all rights holders and stakeholders of the existence of biodiversity-related targets, and as well the post-2020 process within the Convention;
- (c) Raise awareness with citizens about the post-2020 targets;
- (d) Promote or develop platforms to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity;
- (e) Promote biodiversity education in school curricula, including awareness about the Rio conventions and its role in shaping national legislation.

II. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

INTRODUCTION

1. The second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome from 24 to 29 February 2020.

Attendance

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties and other Governments:

Albania	France	Portugal
Andorra	Gabon	Qatar
Antigua and Barbuda	Georgia	Republic of Korea
Argentina	Germany	Republic of Moldova
Armenia	Ghana	Russian Federation
Australia	Grenada	Rwanda
Austria	Guinea-Bissau	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bahamas	Guyana	Sao Tome and Principe
Bahrain	Holy See	Saudi Arabia
Barbados	Hungary	Senegal
Belarus	Iceland	Serbia
Belgium	India	Seychelles
Benin	Indonesia	Singapore
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Slovakia
Botswana	Iraq	Somalia
Brazil	Israel	South Africa
Burundi	Italy	Spain
Cambodia	Japan	Sri Lanka
Cameroon	Jordan	Sudan
Canada	Kuwait	Suriname
Central African Republic	Lebanon	Sweden
Chad	Lesotho	Switzerland
Chile	Liberia	Syrian Arab Republic
China	Luxembourg	Thailand
Colombia	Madagascar	Togo
Congo	Malawi	Trinidad and Tobago
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Turkey
Croatia	Maldives	Turkmenistan
Cuba	Malta	Tuvalu
Czechia	Mexico	Uganda
Côte d'Ivoire	Mongolia	United Arab Emirates
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Morocco	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Mozambique	
Djibouti	Myanmar	
Dominican Republic	Nepal	United Republic of Tanzania
Ecuador	Netherlands	United States of America
Egypt	New Zealand	Uruguay
Eritrea	Nicaragua	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Estonia	Niger	
Eswatini	Norway	Viet Nam
Ethiopia	Panama	Zambia
European Union	Peru	Zimbabwe
Finland	Philippines	
	Poland	

3. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies also attended:

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention
Environment Management Group	UN Women
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UN-Water
Global Environment Facility	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	United Nations Development Programme
International Fund for Agricultural Development	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	United Nations Environment Programme
Office of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Ocean	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
	United Nations University Institute for Advanced Study of Sustainability

4. The following organizations were also represented as observers:

ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
ActionAid International	Change our Next Decade
African Centre for Biodiversity	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation
African Development Bank Group	ClientEarth
African Indigenous Women Organization (Nairobi)	Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean
African Union	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales
African Union Development Agency-NEPAD	Conservation Force
African Wildlife Foundation	Conservation International
AGROICONE	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
Aichi Prefecture	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica
Andes Chinchasyo	CropLife International
Arab Organization for Agricultural Development	Danish Society for Nature Conservation
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	Danone Group
Assembly of First Nations	DHI Water & Environment
Australian Conservation Foundation	EcoNexus
Avaaz	Environmental Investigation Agency
Barnes Hill Community Development Organization	ETC Group
Bioversity International	European Bureau for Conservation and Development
BirdLife International	Expertise France - Agence française de coopération technique internationale
Born Free Foundation	Farmers' Seed Network (China)
Campaign for Nature	Federation of German Scientists
Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)	Forest Peoples Programme
Caritas Internationalis	Friends of the Earth International
CBD Alliance	
Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre	

Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
 Fundación Gaia Amazonas
 Ghent University
 Global Biodiversity Information Facility
 Global Forest Coalition
 Global Industry Coalition
 Global Reporting Initiative
 Global Youth Biodiversity Network
 Greenpeace International
 Griffith University
 Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity
 Observation Network
 ICCA Consortium
 ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
 Ifakara Health Institute
 Imperial College London
 Indigenous Information Network
 Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating
 Committee
 Indigenous Reference Group of the Fisheries
 Research and Development Corporation
 Institut du développement durable et des
 relations internationales
 Institute for Biodiversity Network
 International Coral Reef Initiative
 International Development Law Organization
 International Fund for Animal Welfare
 International Indian Treaty Council
 International Institute for Environment and
 Development
 International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
 International Planning Committee for Food
 Sovereignty
 International Tropical Timber Organization
 International University Network on Cultural
 and Biological Diversity
 IPIECA
 Island Conservation
 IUCN - International Union for Conservation of
 Nature
 Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation
 Japan Biodiversity Youth Network
 Japan Civil Network for the United Nations
 Decade on Biodiversity
 Japan Committee for IUCN
 National Geographic Society
 Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities and
 the Environment)

Natural Resources Defense Council
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and
 Development
 PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment
 Agency
 Rainforest Foundation Norway
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
 Red de Cooperación Amazónica
 Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad
 de América Latina y el Caribe
 Reforestamos México, A.C.
 Regions4 Sustainable Development
 RESOLVE
 Resource Africa
 Saami Council
 Saami Parliament
 Sasakawa Peace Foundation
 Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment
 Programme
 Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation -
 Nepal
 Stockholm Resilience Centre
 Sustainable Development Solutions Network
 Tebtebba Foundation
 The Nature Conservancy
 The Pew Charitable Trusts
 The World Bank Group
 Thematic Consultation for the Post-2020
 Third World Network
 Tulalip Tribes
 United Nations Foundation
 United States Council for International Business
 University of Adelaide
 University of Cambridge
 University of Trento
 University of Wageningen
 Wetlands International
 Wildlife Conservation Society
 Working Group on the Post-2020 Global
 Biodiversity Framework
 World Agroforestry Centre
 World Business Council for Sustainable
 Development
 World Economic Forum
 World Future Council
 World Resources Institute
 WWF International

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

5. The meeting was opened at 10.15 on 24 February 2020 by Mr. Basil van Havre on behalf of Mr. Francis Ogwal and on his own behalf, as Co-Chairs of the Working Group.

6. An opening statement was made by Mr. Qu Dongyu, Director-General of FAO, who said that the Convention on Biological Diversity, in protecting global biodiversity, enhanced the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development challenged countries to eliminate all forms of malnutrition by ensuring that sufficient quantities of safe, nutritious, affordable food were available to everyone, while creating growth and employment opportunities to eradicate poverty, avoiding biodiversity loss and overexploitation of natural resources and adapting to climate change. All actors must work together to bring about the necessary radical changes. Advantage should be taken of digitalization to accelerate transformation of food systems, including in farming and rural development. He asked that participants keep in mind the important role of FAO in implementing the post-2020 biodiversity framework through its four functional services: data collection and information dissemination; standard-setting and multilateral policy; consultation on policy; and capacity-building.

7. Mr. Hamdallah Zedan, speaking on behalf of the President of the Conference of the Parties, Ms. Yasmine Fouad, expressed his appreciation for the work of all concerned in rapidly relocating the meeting. The importance of the post-2020 framework for reducing the rate of biodiversity loss could not be overstated. Although the Conference of the Parties had taken steps to translate the general provisions of the Convention into practical action, it would be important to learn from the barriers, which included lack of political will and support to implement the Convention, limited financial resources, limited public and stakeholder involvement and limited mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors. The world now needed more innovative, transformative solutions with tangible, positive impacts. The new framework and the proposed goals and targets would be negotiated at the present meeting. At the same time, Parties should continue to accelerate implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to ensure a seamless transition to the new framework. Ambition was necessary not only in setting goals and targets but also in providing the financial and other means to achieve them and mechanisms to review progress and hold each other accountable. The framework must be balanced and useful for all Parties. It must highlight the potential of nature- and ecosystem-based solutions in which biodiversity could contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, to combating desertification and degraded land restoration, to food security and to health and well-being. The Presidency of the Conference of the Parties would advance the Sharm el Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People and promote a coherent approach to addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation.

8. A statement was made by the Deputy Permanent Representative of China to UNEP, Mr. Xia Yingxian, on behalf of the incoming Presidency of the Conference of the Parties. He said that his country shared the vision of living in harmony with nature as the future of life on earth, as that was part of its cultural and natural tradition. He looked forward to consensus on targets and goals that were based on scientific studies and also to interlinkage between targets and goals that were specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound (SMART). The framework should be balanced and transparent, and should include a clear financial action plan.

9. Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Acting Executive Secretary, welcomed all participants and thanked the Governments of Austria, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Commission for providing financial resources to support the participation of representatives of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and of indigenous peoples and local communities. She also thanked FAO for hosting the meeting on short notice and recognized the work of the Government of China. The meeting had more than 1,000 registered participants representing 142 countries and representatives of civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, business, women, youth and other stakeholders, which would ensure meaningful discussions and advance the three

objectives of the Convention. Although the present was a critical time for biodiversity and for the Convention and the evidence, knowledge and ability were available to address the challenges, the “zero draft” of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was based on a “theory of change” that would allow diverse stakeholders to work together towards common goals, using the same language and ensuring collective action. It also provided guidance on goals, SMART targets, indicators, baselines and monitoring frameworks for the drivers of biodiversity loss for achieving transformational change. She looked forward to a common understanding of the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, its scope and its content blocks. The world required demonstrable progress towards a clear, actionable, transformative global framework on biodiversity that could be adapted at the national level.

10. Mr. Nazar Al-Dabbagh, Chief Medical Officer, FAO, described basic precautions against all respiratory virus infections.

11. Statements were made by the following regional groups: New Zealand on behalf of Japan, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and also of Iceland, Israel, Monaco, Norway and Switzerland; Croatia on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States; South Africa on behalf of the African Group; Costa Rica on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group; Kuwait on behalf of the Asia-Pacific region; and Georgia on behalf of Central and Eastern Europe.

12. Statements were also made on behalf of the biodiversity-related conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on behalf of the Rio conventions, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), the civil society organizations represented at the meeting, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), the Women’s Caucus of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Business for Nature Coalition, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity.

13. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 25 February 2020, the Co-Chair invited Mr. Peter Thomson, Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for the Oceans, to address the Working Group.

14. Mr. Thomson said that most life forms on the planet, including humans, were living a climate and environmental emergency, and the zero draft must be sufficient to meet that emergency. He said that there could be no healthy planetary ecosystem without a healthy ocean ecosystem; however, unconscionable levels of pollution and harmful fishing practices continued, and the rates of ocean deoxygenation, acidification and warming were increasing. Without greater human ambition to correct the destruction of the planetary life-support systems, all efforts on behalf of the ocean’s health and the planet’s biodiversity would come to nought. Everything was connected, and silos must be broken down and work-streams converged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Although the zero draft referred to the harvesting of wild species, reports by FAO and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services showed that sustainable aquaculture, not wild catch, was vital to food security. He urged that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing be made illegal before 2030. He commented that the most important section of the zero draft, on reducing threats to biodiversity, was unclear, and more straightforward, precise statements were required. He called for well coordinated action by all, with enhanced urgency and ambition and better cohesion among the Sustainable Development Goals.

ITEM 2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Adoption of the agenda

15. At the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 24 February 2020, the Working Group adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Acting Executive Secretary in consultation with the Bureau ([CBD/WG2020/2/1](#)):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organization of work.
3. Progress since the first meeting.
4. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

5. Other matters.
6. Adoption of the report.
7. Closing statements.

B. Election of officers

16. At the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 24 February 2020, the Working Group noted that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties would serve as the Bureau of the Working Group and decided that Ms. Leina El-Awadhi (the Bureau member from Kuwait) would act as Rapporteur for the meeting.

C. Organization of work

17. At the 1st plenary session, on 24 February 2020, the Working Group considered the organization of work proposed by the Co-Chairs, as set out in annex I to the annotated provisional agenda (CBD/WG2020/2/1/Add.1) and the scenario note prepared by the Co-Chairs (CBD/WG2020/2/1/Add.2/Rev.1).

18. Following a presentation by the Co-Chairs on the objectives, proposed organization of work, expected outcome of the meeting and next steps in preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the Working Group adopted the proposed organization of work and decided to establish four contact groups to allow in-depth discussion of the zero draft: (a) contact group 1 on goals for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; (b) contact group 2 on reducing threats for biodiversity; (c) contact group 3 on meeting the needs of people; and (d) contact group 4 on tools and solutions.

19. At the 4th plenary session, on 27 February 2020, the Working Group heard a final report by the Co-Leads of contact group 1 and interim progress reports by the Co-Leads of contact groups 2 and 3.

20. At the 5th plenary session, on 28 February 2020, the Working Group heard final reports by the Co-Leads of contact groups 2 and 3 and an interim progress report by the co-lead of contact group 4.

21. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 29 February 2020, the Working Group heard a final report by the Co-Leads of contact group 4.

Work of the contact groups

22. Contact group 1, co-led by Mr. Vinod Mathur (India) and Ms. Rosemary Paterson (New Zealand), held three meetings on 25 and 26 February 2020.

23. Contact group 2, co-led Ms. Wadzanayi Goredema-Mandivenyi (South Africa) and Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria), held three meetings from 25 to 27 February 2020.

24. Contact group 3, co-led by Ms. Anne Teller (European Union) and Mr. Jorge Murillo (Colombia), held two meetings on 26 and 27 February 2020.

25. Contact group 4, co-led by Ms. Charlotta Sörqvist (Sweden) and Ms. Teona Karchava (Georgia), held two meetings on 28 February 2020.

ITEM 3. PROGRESS SINCE THE FIRST MEETING

26. At the 1st plenary session of the meeting, on 24 February 2020, the Working Group took up agenda item 3. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the consultations conducted and other contributions received regarding the post-2020 process (CBD/WG2020/2/2).

27. The Co-Chairs noted that, since the first meeting of the Working Group, several consultations and thematic workshops had been held to provide further input to the preparatory process. They invited the Co-Leads of those consultations and workshops to provide brief summaries of the discussions that had taken place.

28. The Working Group first heard reports from the Co-Leads of thematic workshops organized by the Secretariat in collaboration with its partners and under the guidance of the Co-Chairs and held since the first meeting of the Working Group.

29. On the topic of ecosystem restoration, Ms. Eugenia Arguedas Montezuma (Costa Rica), speaking also on behalf of her Co-Lead, Ms. Nicola Breier, provided a summary of the report of a thematic workshop held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 6 to 8 November 2019 (CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/11/5). The main outputs were key messages on the role of ecosystem restoration in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the discussion on targets, including draft language. Participants in the workshop had emphasized the urgency of acting immediately while improving enabling conditions to reach global goals and avoid tipping points, and they had highlighted the need (a) to set an ambitious, overarching and holistic global target on restoration; (b) to establish smart targets for 2050, 2040 and 2030 that follow as a sequence of restoration; and (c) to set targets that were outcome-oriented, focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem functionality rather than just area and taking into account all ecosystems and synergies within systems, commitments and processes. Regarding linkage to other targets, participants stressed that harmful subsidies should be reoriented towards financing restoration, that ecosystem restoration contributed to all three objectives of the Convention and that restoration was a key driver for transformational change. They noted that ecosystem restoration cut across the three Rio conventions and highlighted the opportunity to use shared indicators. Key messages for implementation included: the process should be fully participatory and inclusive of indigenous peoples and local communities, with emphasis on traditional and indigenous knowledge, gender equity and youth engagement; it was important to distinguish between initial states and restoration outcomes along the restorative continuum; and effective restoration requires spatial planning, prioritization and large-scale implementation across ecosystems.

30. Speaking on marine and coastal biodiversity, also on behalf of his co-chair, Ms. Ilham Mohammed (Maldives), Mr. Adam van Opzeeland (New Zealand) summarized the outcomes of a workshop held in Montreal, Canada, from 13 to 15 November 2019, as contained in the report of the workshop (CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/10/2). The workshop participants had focused on exploitation of marine living resources, marine pollution, important marine ecosystems, ecosystem restoration, area-based planning and conservation, and threatened, endangered and declining species. They had also identified areas that warranted greater attention, including climate change and ocean biodiversity, regional approaches, marine spatial planning, and exploitation of non-living resources. The Working Group was encouraged to consult the workshop report for details on the many views expressed during the workshop, including on targets elements found in the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Key messages from the workshop were that: (a) marine biodiversity challenges are highly complex, with scientific and technical, socio-economic and cultural, political aspects; (b) the marine realm has many unique and separate characteristics to be taken into account, including unexplored areas, high seas, geographic fluidity, land-ocean interface; (c) outcome should be considered first, and then how to achieve it; (d) targets from the previous framework had useful elements and could be improved through measurement, indicators, monitoring and collaboration; and (e) complementarity between targets and among international marine bodies would support successful outcomes. The outputs of the workshop were evident throughout the zero draft of the framework, in several targets. Given the limited number of targets, it was not always possible to have separate marine targets. Nevertheless, sector-specific action could be considered in the “elements for measurement” and subsequent indicators, and it would at times be useful to have specific marine targets.

31. The Working Group resumed its consideration of agenda item 3 at the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 24 February 2020, and heard additional reports on the consultations held since the first meeting of the Working Group for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

32. For area-based conservation measures, Ms. Marie-May Muzungail (Seychelles) provided a summary of a thematic workshop held in La Prairie, Canada, from 1 to 3 December 2019, more fully described in the workshop report (CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/9/3). Participants in the workshop had discussed: (a) the potential scope and coverage of area-based conservation measures; (b) representativeness, especially areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services; (c) connectivity and the ecosystem approach; (d) effectiveness; (e) equity and good governance; and (f) landscape and seascape approaches, including spatial planning. They had also identified issues requiring further discussion: resource mobilization; transparency, review and reporting; climate change;

and people, including the application of a rights-based approach. Mr. Stefan Leiner (European Union) then presented the key messages and outcomes of the workshop, highlighting the success of Aichi Target 11, whose positive aspects should be built on and negative aspects learned from; the relevance of area-based conservation measures across multiple goals/targets of the new framework; the need to understand protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the context of the wider landscape/seascape; and the fact that many of the thematic issues discussed were also relevant across multiple targets of the new framework. In terms of targets, important messages from the workshop were that the new framework should build on Aichi Target 11 but be more ambitious; effectiveness should be determined by outcome; indicators should be adopted at the same time as the targets to allow progress to be measured from the outset; and terms should be clearly defined.

33. For resource mobilization for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium) and Ms. Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas (Brazil) reported on the thematic workshop held in Berlin from 14 to 16 January 2020, outlining the information contained in the workshop report (CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/3/3). Ms. Verleye began by noting that a panel of experts had been convened pursuant to decision 14/22 but had not yet submitted its report, and both the workshop and any discussion at the current meeting were a very preliminary step. There were three main approaches to resource mobilization: reduce the need for resources, particularly by mainstreaming; enhance the use of resources, for which capacity-building and technology transfer were needed; and provide new resources. The workshop participants had generally agreed that: public sector finance remained the backbone of resource mobilization, with international development very instrumental in leveraging domestic resources; it was important to ensure policy coherence at the national level in general but particularly for climate change and biodiversity financing, deliver resources where they were needed and reform incentives that harmed biodiversity; the impact of poverty should be taken into account in transformational change and a just transition ensured, with access and benefit-sharing considered as a potential source of resource mobilization; more partnerships were needed, with businesses, banks and non-governmental organizations; and discussions on resource mobilization should cover the role of indigenous peoples and local communities. Participants had also agreed on the need to enhance accountability and reporting and incorporate new technologies. Ms. Melchert concluded the presentation, stressing the particular importance of policy coherence and a just transition: strict conservation policies that induced more poverty in developing countries were not recommended, and, while it was important to engage the private sector, developing countries had to be able to count on predictable sources of funding from developed countries.

34. A representative of the Secretariat then provided an update on related work being done to implement decision 14/23 on the financial mechanism, in connection with the assessment of funds needed for the eighth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility. The Secretariat had contracted a team of three experts, who had developed a questionnaire to collect information from Parties on project that might be envisaged for the eighth replenishment. The questionnaire had been circulated the previous week, and the team was present at the current meeting to provide information and conduct consultations with representatives of Parties. The Secretariat would also provide a briefing during an information session at the current meeting on work being done to assist the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in preparing proposals, pursuant to decision 14/23, for a four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the eighth replenishment period aligned with the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

35. Reporting on the Thematic Consultation on Transparent Implementation, Monitoring, Reporting and Review, held in Rome from 20 to 22 February 2020,¹¹ Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana), Co-Lead of the consultation, said that participants had had convergent views on the following areas: the key role of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as a planning tool; the importance of national reports as a monitoring tool; the value of a facilitative rather than punitive review process; the need to build flexibility to take account of national circumstances; the need for and value of inclusivity in all parts of the process;

¹¹ For the report on the consultation, see CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/1/3.

the need for global stocktaking; and the need to avoid overly cumbersome processes and streamline reporting. Ms. Rosemary Paterson (New Zealand), Co-Lead, described the new concepts that had emerged during the workshop, which included: thematic rather than, or in addition to, comprehensive reviews; action plans that sat underneath the NBSAPs as a more agile tool; an implementation support committee; and a small set of global headline indicators that all Parties would report on. There had also been considerable discussion on timelines for planning, monitoring, reporting and review that took into account the connections between global and national processes. As a next step, the Co-Leads would be compiling the elements and options arising from the consultation for further consideration by the Parties.

36. The Working Group heard reports on dialogues on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework facilitated by Parties and others since the first meeting of the Working Group.

37. With respect to landscape approaches, Mr. Oteng-Yeboah summarized the outcomes of the expert thematic workshop held in Kumamoto, Japan, from 3 to 6 September 2019, as contained in the workshop report.¹² Held back-to-back with the Eighth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, the workshop had generated three conclusions: (a) landscape approaches can foster transformative change because of people's connection to nature in their own landscapes and seascapes as socioecological systems with nature-culture linkages; (b) landscape approaches by definition considered the perspectives of all stakeholders in the landscape, and therefore reconciled conflicts and trade-offs, and helped to align policy at multiple levels; and (c) landscape approaches had multiple benefits for mainstreaming of biodiversity, area-based conservation, resilience and disaster-risk reduction, among other things.

38. Regarding consultations on human rights as an enabling condition in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Ms. Polina Shulbaeva (Centre for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre) summarized the outcomes of the thematic workshop held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 18 to 20 February 2020. The key messages from the workshop included: human rights and a healthy planet are mutually dependent; and to bend the curve of biodiversity loss we must bend the curve of inequality, meaning that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework must deal better with governance, human rights and equitable sharing of benefits and costs. A number of key changes to the zero draft were needed to embed human rights in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Those included incorporating a goal that addressed nature and people's mutual and interdependent well-being rather than only ecosystem services and nature's benefits to people, and setting targets to address: recognizing and implementing, nationally and globally, the right to a clean, healthy, safe and sustainable environment; securing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their lands, territories, resources and systems of governance, knowledge and practices; providing a safe and enabling environment in which environmental defenders, with particular attention to indigenous peoples, local communities and women, could operate free from threats, harassment, intimidation and violence; and halting the expansion of unsustainable and inequitable models of economic growth that harmed both biodiversity and human rights, including unsustainable mining, industrial agriculture and large infrastructure projects. Furthermore, in the current target 2, relating to protected areas, the term "strict protection" should be defined or deleted to avoid continued and repeated human rights violations, and a reference to equitable governance of protected areas and other effective conservation measures should be included. The full text of the recommended changes to the zero draft was contained in the workshop report.¹³

39. For mainstreaming of biodiversity, Ms. Theresa Mundita Lim, co-chair of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity, reported on work done since November 2019 on the development of a long-term approach to mainstreaming in support of the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Mainstreaming biodiversity was a central component of the framework and its theory of change, linked to at least 8 of the 20 proposed action targets. It was arguably the

¹² <https://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/UNU-IAS-Landscape-Expert-Thematic-Workshop-Report-final-1.pdf>.

¹³ Available at <https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/post2020-Global-Biodiversity-Framework>.

component of most significance for meeting the ambitious goals of the framework, from net gains to resource mobilization and transformative change, and was essential to addressing the urgency of biodiversity loss. Mainstreaming required a whole-of-government and even a whole-of society approach whereby all actors, from the global to the local level, cooperated. Business, particularly the financial sector, and society in general needed to be as engaged as Parties. The group's main message was that mainstreaming should be moved up in the zero draft to an overarching position, such as the chapeau. The group's position was set out in more detail in the progress report prepared for the current meeting.¹⁴

40. The representative of the Secretariat then updated the Working Group on upcoming consultations.

41. For capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, a two-day thematic consultation would be held immediately following the current meeting. The consultation, held in response to decisions XIII/23 and 14/24, was an opportunity for Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to review and discuss issues surrounding the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 and the draft proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation. The Acting Executive Secretary would use the outcome of the consultation to prepare a draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and further develop the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, in May 2020.

42. For sustainable use of biological diversity, the Secretariat would convene a consultation in Bern from 30 March to 1 April 2020. Two webinars would be organized during the first week of March to help participants prepare for the workshop, and the outcome of the workshop would be submitted to the Working Group for consideration at its third meeting.

43. For access and benefit-sharing, the Secretariat recalled the one-day consultation held prior to the first meeting of the Working Group and sought input from the Working Group on the need for further consultations and the modalities and timing of a potential consultations workshop.

44. Mr. Matthew Bird (United Kingdom) informed the Working Group that Scotland would host a workshop for subnational, regional and local governments on their role in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to be held in Edinburgh from 1 to 3 April from to which all were invited. The workshop would provide an opportunity to share best practices and learn lessons from projects around the world so that subnational actors could demonstrate leadership in taking forward actions that enabled every level of government to achieve the transformational change needed, in line with their devolved competence. The outcome of the workshop would be reported to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

45. A representative of the United Nations Environment Programme provided an update on the upcoming second consultation workshop of biodiversity-related conventions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, known as Bern 2, to be held in Bern from 25 to 27 March 2020. Participants in the workshop would include representatives of Parties to the various conventions, based on regional balance and, to that end, invitations had been sent to the convention secretariats and the chairs of the bureau standing committees of each convention to nominate party members of those bodies. The objectives of the workshop were to identify concrete elements that could be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and mechanisms for the monitoring and review of its implementation, and to identify ways in which other conventions could contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its operationalization.

46. Following the presentations on the various consultation meetings, the Parties agreed to reserve their statements for the discussion under agenda item 4 on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and, consequently, to close the present item.

¹⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/bb51/b5cd/7710cb4ac2d839522477404d/wg2020-02-mainstreaming-en.pdf>

ITEM 4. POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

47. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 24 February 2020, the Working Group took up agenda item 4. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary containing the zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/2/3), a preliminary draft monitoring framework for the goals and targets (CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1) and a glossary (CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.2).

48. The Co-Chairs introduced the zero draft document. Mr. Ogwal reviewed the input to the document, the overall structure of the draft framework and the philosophy behind it, while Mr. van Havre provided additional details on the goals, selected indicators and 2030 action targets, as well as elements at an earlier stage of development, including implementation support mechanisms, enabling conditions, responsibility, transparency, outreach, awareness and uptake. The Co-Chairs stressed that their role was to explain the zero draft document and receive the input of the Working Group, not to advocate for the ideas contained in the document.

49. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Switzerland, Tuvalu (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), the United Kingdom and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

50. At the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 25 February 2020, the Working Group resumed discussion of the zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

51. Statements were made by representatives of Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Japan, Lebanon, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Viet Nam.

52. Further statements were made by representatives of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), FAO, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity (also on behalf of Local Governments for Sustainability, the Group of Leading Subnational Governments towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the European Committee of Regions) and the World Bank.

53. Statements were also made by representatives of the African Wildlife Foundation, BirdLife International (also on behalf of Conservation International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, The Nature Conservancy and Wildlife Conservation Society), Business for Nature, the CBD Alliance, the China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, the Forests for Life Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), GYBN, Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON), IIFB, International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty, International Tropical Timber Organization, World Wildlife Fund for Nature and participating scientists from University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network, Target Malaria's 14 research partners from North America, Europe and Africa including Imperial College London, University of Wageningen and University of Ghent.

54. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 28 February 2020, the Co-Chairs presented a draft recommendation for adoption by the Working Group (CBD/WG2020/2/CRP.1).

55. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the European Union and its 27 member States, Japan, Mexico, Norway and South Africa.

56. The Co-Chair said that a revised draft recommendation would be prepared for the consideration of the Working Group, based on the views expressed.

57. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 29 February 2020, the Working Group considered a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs (CBD/WG2020/2/CRP.1/Rev.1).

58. Statements were made by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

59. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, the European Union and its 27 member States, Mexico, Norway, South Africa and Switzerland.

60. Following the discussion, the Co-Chairs said that a new revised version of the draft recommendation would be prepared, taking into account the views expressed.

1. Section on goals for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

61. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 27 February 2020, the Working Group considered a written summary of the discussions of the contact group prepared by the Co-Leads.

62. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Latin America and Caribbean Group), Brazil, Canada, Chile, the European Union and its 27 member States, India, Mexico, Norway, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

63. The Co-Chairs said that the Co-Leads' summary would be revised in line with the views expressed and included in an annex to the draft recommendation.

2. Section on reducing threats to biodiversity

64. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 27 February 2020, the Working Group considered a written summary of the discussions held in the contact group prepared by the co-leads (CBD/WG2020/2/CRP.1-Annex, Part 2).

65. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, the European Union and its 27 member States, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Norway, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

66. The Co-Chairs said that the views expressed would be taken into consideration in revising the Co-Leads' summary, adding that discussions in the contact group were ongoing.

67. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 28 February 2020, the Working Group considered a summary of the further discussions in the contact group, prepared by the Co-Leads (CBD/WG2020/2/CRP.1-Annex, Part 3).

68. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Canada, Mexico and Senegal.

69. The Co-Chair said that the Co-Leads' summary would be revised in line with the views expressed and included in an annex to the draft recommendation.

3. Section on meeting the needs of people

70. At the 5th plenary session of the meeting, on 28 February 2020, the Working Group considered a summary prepared by the Co-Leads of the contact group on meeting people's needs (CBD/WG2020/2/CRP.1-Annex, Part 4).

71. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, the European Union and its 27 member States, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

72. The Co-Chairs said that the Co-Leads' summary would be revised in line with the views expressed and included in an annex to the draft recommendation.

4. Section on tools and solutions

73. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 27 February 2020, the Working Group considered the section on tools and solutions and sections E to H of the zero draft, for implementation and mainstreaming.

74. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Eswatini (on behalf of the African Group on sections E and G), the European Union and its 27 member States, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Malawi (on behalf of the African Group), Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

75. Statements were also made by representatives of CITES, CMS, FAO and OHCHR.

76. Further statements were made on behalf of 27 non-governmental organizations and networks, the CBD Women's Caucus, GYBN, the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, Natural Justice and the University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network.

77. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 29 February 2020, the Working Group considered a summary prepared by the Co-Leads of the contact group on tools and solutions (CBD/WG2020/2/CRP.1-Annex, Part 5).

78. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Chile, China, Colombia, Eswatini, the European Union and its 27 member States, Japan, Malawi (on behalf of the African Group), Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

79. Following the discussion, the Co-Chairs said that the Co-Leads' summary would be revised in line with the views expressed and included in an annex to the draft recommendation.

80. At the 7th plenary session of the meeting, on 29 February 2020, the Working Group considered the revised draft recommendation as set out in documents CBD/WG2020/2/L.2 and Add.1.

81. Statement were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and the European Union and its 27 member States.

82. The Working Group adopted draft recommendation CBD/WG2020/2/L.2 and Add.1, as orally amended, as its conclusions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at its second meeting (for the text, see chapter I).

ITEM 5. OTHER MATTERS

83. The representative of the Russian Federation requested that the following statement be included in the report:

The Russian delegation stresses the need to avoid the politization of international environmental cooperation, in particular in respect of the official financial mechanism, the Global Environment Facility (in accordance with Articles 20, 21 and 39 of the Convention), which considerably undermines the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national and global levels.

84. The representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed their support for the statement.

ITEM 6. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

85. The present report was adopted at the 7th plenary session of the meeting, on 29 February 2020, on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (CBD/WG2020/2/L.1), as orally amended.

ITEM 7. CLOSING STATEMENTS

86. The Acting Executive Secretary of the Convention urged participants to pursue a "whole of government" approach and to consult widely within their national ministries and regional organizations,

with the engagement of all stakeholders, to ensure the widest possible consensus on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

87. After statements by regional groups, statements were made on behalf of the COP Presidency and of the incoming Presidency of the Conference of the Parties. The representative of China said that his country would make every effort to ensure the success of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Kunming in October 2020. Statements were also made by observer organizations.

88. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chair declared the second meeting of the Working Group closed at 5:45 p.m. on 29 February 2020.
