

ITEM 4 - FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
NON-PAPER BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 1
GOALS & MILESTONES, OVERALL STRUCTURE, SECTIONS A TO E
Prepared by the co-leads of contact group 1

GOAL A

Original text

The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

Composite text

The **[[socio-]ecological]** integrity **[natural functioning]** **and connectivity** of **[all]** **[priority]** **terrestrial, marine, [coastal] and freshwater** ecosystems is **maintained or** enhanced **ensuring the reproduction of life of all living beings of Mother Earth**, **[[with an increase of]** **[restoring by]** at least **[15][20]**per cent **[in]** the area, **which includes maintaining existing areas [connectivity and ecological integrity] of threatened or depleted [natural, semi-natural and managed][these] ecosystems,** **the risk of collapse of ecosystems and habitat types is lowered greatly**, supporting healthy and resilient populations of **[all][native][and][the][most threatened]** species, **[reducing scientifically-based, verified and estimated extinction rates]** **[the rate of direct human-induced extinctions [are halted] [has been reduced [to [near] natural background levels][at least tenfold,]]],** **there have been no [further] [human-driven][human-induced] extinctions of [known threatened] species****[the rate of population decline of species and deterioration of habitat types has been reduced significantly][[and] the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups that are known to science [is halved]],** and **the abundance and distribution of depleted populations of [wild][native][and][domesticated] species has been restored** and genetic diversity **and adaptive potential of populations of all species including [wild][native][and][domesticated] species is safeguarded and maintained**, **[with at least [90][95][X] per cent of] [and] genetic diversity within [all][known] species maintained.**

Proposals by Parties

Note: As the mode of work during the first session of the contact group involved live capturing proposals in the composite text, a full list of text proposals with attribution is not available for this goal. The text proposals below were displayed separately during the session as they diverge greatly from the original text and thus could not be practicably integrated into the composite text.

Argentina: [Biodiversity is conserved, enhancing the connectivity and integrity of all ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of species, and safeguarding genetic diversity.]

Australia: [Natural functioning of all ecosystems is enhanced, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species.]

Costa Rica: The ecological integrity and connectivity of all freshwater, marine and terrestrial environments are improved by ensuring that all three levels of biodiversity, ecosystems, species and genes are healthy and resilient.

Cuba: The net gain, integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystems is improved or enhanced, the risk of species extinctions in all taxonomic groups is reduced, and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded.

Malawi: The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced including an increase in area, connectivity and integrity of ecosystems, thereby supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species and ensure extinction are prevented while maintaining and safeguarding genetic diversity.

Note: The following text proposal was received via email:

Mexico (email submission): The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase [of at least 15 per cent] in the area, connectivity and **ecological** integrity ~~of natural ecosystems,~~ supporting healthy and resilient populations of all **native** species, ~~the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold,~~ **no human-induced extinctions of known threatened species** and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, ~~with at least 90 per cent of~~ **and** genetic diversity within all species **is** maintained.

Proposals by observers (not supported)

Bird Life International (email submission): The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, [that rate of] **human-driven extinctions of known threatened species** [has been reduced at least tenfold] **are halted**, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups is [halved] **eliminated**, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

Wildlife Conservation Society (email submission): The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, ~~with an increase of at least 15 per cent~~ **including increases** in the area **extent, integrity, and** connectivity ~~and integrity~~ of natural ecosystems;; **species extinctions are prevented and** supporting healthy, and resilient **and ecologically functional** populations of all **native** species **are supported**; ~~the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and~~ **the** genetic diversity of **wild and domesticated all** species is safeguarded, ~~with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.~~

Wild Heritage, Griffith University and the Australian Rainforest Conservation Society (joint email submission): The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least **50** ~~45~~ per cent in the area **extent**, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems; **to** supporting healthy

and resilient populations of all species;; **reverse the trajectory of species loss and decline; the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and reduce** the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups **by 50 per cent;** **and maintain and safeguard is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with** at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity **of wild and domestic within all species maintained.**

World Animal Protection (email submission): The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy, **high welfare** and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

GOAL B

Original text

Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Composite text

[[[The diverse conceptualizations of the value of] Nature's contributions to people /with ecosystem services][Biodiversity and ecosystem services][are] [Biodiversity is] [valued][,][informed, educated] [[respected] recognized, and] [and integrated across policies and sectors, and all ecosystem services are][The intrinsic values of biodiversity are respected] maintained[,], [or][and] enhanced [and restored]] [People's dependence to biodiversity is fully acknowledged, with policies oriented to maintaining and enhancing it] through [their] [equitable] [conservation, restoration and] sustainable use [, benefits from the utilization of genetic resources] [within planetary boundaries,] [and/or restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions] [while ensuring sustainable production and consumption across sectors, to] [supporting the 2030 global sustainable development agenda [and its sustainable development goals] [and addressing the challenge of climate change], [for the benefit of [all] [a healthy planet][the present and next generations][people and future generations and in full compliance with international obligations for the respect and protection of human rights][including future generations and especially those most directly dependent on these contributions]] [now and in the future] [, bringing the global ecological footprint within planetary boundaries].

Note: The following text proposals diverge greatly from the original text and could thus not be practicably integrated into the composite text.

Argentina: [Biodiversity is sustainably used, maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services and contributing to sustainable development.]

Australia: [Biodiversity is used sustainably to provide benefits to present and future generations and to nature.]

Brazil: [Biodiversity is sustainably used, stimulating biobased activities and products with a view to increasing productivity across all sectors, fostering innovation and supporting the provision of ecosystem services and the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.]

Bolivia: [Nature's and people's living in complementarity and harmony with Mother Earth is respected, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption, supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all peoples and living beings of Mother Earth, strengthening the collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities.]

Namibia (not delivered due to connectivity issues): [X % of land and water is sustainably managed using participatory ecosystem approaches, to ensure conservation, restoration,

coherence and sustainable use of biodiversity, for the benefit of all, towards an ecologically, socially and economically just and sustainable world by 2050.]

New Zealand: [Biodiversity is used sustainably, through ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of present and future life on Earth.]

Proposals by Parties (reflected in the composite text)

Bolivia: ~~Nature's and people's living in complementarity and harmony with Mother Earth is respected~~ ~~contributions to people are valued~~, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use **of biodiversity, in accordance with fairness and equity, taking into account historical patterns of production and consumption**, supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all **peoples and living beings of Mother Earth, strengthening the collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

China: Biodiversity and ecosystem services ~~Nature's contributions to people are valued~~, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Colombia: ~~Nature's contributions to people~~ **Ecosystem services** are valued, maintained ~~or~~ **and** enhanced through **their** conservation and sustainable use supporting the **2030** global **sustainable** development agenda **and its Sustainable Development Goals** for the benefit of ~~all~~ **a healthy planet.**

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Biodiversity is ~~Nature's contributions to people are valued~~, maintained or enhanced through conservation, **restoration** and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

EU and its Member States: ~~Nature's contributions to people~~ **Biodiversity and ecosystem services** are valued **and integrated across policies and sectors, and all ecosystem services are** maintained, ~~or~~ enhanced **and restored** through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global **sustainable** development agenda, **bringing the global ecological footprint within planetary boundaries** ~~for the benefit of all.~~

Gabon: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation, **restoration** and sustainable use, **benefits from the utilization of genetic resources** supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

India: Nature's contributions to people are valued, **recognized, and** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, **while ensuring sustainable production and consumption across sectors, to** supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Iran: Nature's contributions to people are valued, **informed and educated**, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Japan: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through ~~conservation~~ **and** sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Malaysia: *supports original text of the goal*

Mexico: ~~The diverse conceptualizations of the value of~~ Nature's contributions to people are ~~valued~~ **respected, recognized, and**, maintained ~~or~~ **and** enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Norway: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use **within planetary boundaries**, supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Peru: Nature's contributions to people/ **with ecosystems services** are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda **and its sustainable development goals** for the benefit of all.

Republic of Korea: ~~Nature's contributions to people are valued,~~ **The intrinsic values of biodiversity are respected**, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use **for the benefit of the present and next generations** ~~supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.~~

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global **sustainable** development agenda **and addressing the challenge of climate change**, for the benefit of all **now and in the future**.

Proposals by Observers (supported)

Birdlife & WWF (supported by EU): Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global **sustainable** development agenda for the benefit of all, **and in support of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment**.

Conservation International (supported by Peru): Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use **and/or restoration of 100% of the ecosystems most important for delivering these contributions** supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

FARN (CBD Women Caucus) (supported by the European Union and its Member States): Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through **equitable** conservation and sustainable use supporting the **sustainable global** development agenda for the benefit of all **people and future generations and in full compliance with international obligations for the respect and protection of human rights**.

Friends of the Earth International & EcoNexus (Supported by Bolivia): ~~Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced~~ **People's dependence to biodiversity is fully acknowledged, with policies oriented to maintaining and enhancing it** through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

GYBN (Supported by the Dominican Republic, South Africa, EU): Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all, **including future generations and especially those most directly dependent on these contributions**

IIFB (supported by EU and Bolivia): Nature's contributions to people **and peoples' positive contributions to nature** are valued, **respected, recognized and** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all

and the fulfilment of the obligation to respect, protect and promote all human rights for the benefit of all, especially those most dependent on biodiversity.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

A&R IUNCBD: Nature's contributions to people are **well known**, valued, maintained or enhanced, **and equitably shared based on** ~~through~~ conservation and sustainable use **and the alignment with and support to supporting** the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

Wild Heritage, Griffith University and the Australian Rainforest Conservation Society (joint submission): Nature's contributions to people are **fully accounted to enable SDG's to reflect the importance of ecosystem integrity and the functional role of biodiversity in the provision of all ecosystem services and encourage improved ecosystem management to foster climate resilient** ~~valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda~~ for the benefit of all.

WWF (email submission): Nature's contributions to people are ~~valued~~ **respected, recognized, and** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, **ensuring all production and consumption is well within safe planetary boundaries**, supporting the global development agenda ~~for the benefit of all~~ **and the fulfilment of the obligation to respect and protect all human rights related to nature.**

GOAL C

Original text

The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Composite text

[All] [The] [**Both monetary and non-monetary**] benefits [**arising [out of]**] [from] the utilization [**of any form**] of [**biodiversity[/biological] resources**], **including** genetic resources [[**and of**][**and/or**] **traditional knowledge**[, as appropriate.][**associated with genetic resources**]] [, [**including**] **digital sequence information**][, **its derivatives** [[**and/or**] **associated traditional knowledge**[, where applicable]]], [**in any format**] are shared fairly, [and] equitably, **and gender equal [through mutually agreed terms and prior informed consent] [and free, prior and informed access to traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities enhanced,] [, [with consideration of][in particular with] indigenous peoples and local communities]' benefits and**], [**in accordance with the third objective of the Convention,][taking into consideration the principles of international law and international agreements to protect intellectual property ratified by the countries,] [in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments,] [including by appropriate access [to genetic resources thereby contributing to]] [and contribute to] [[with [a substantial increase][an increase of 50%] in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared **proportionate to the growth rate of economic sectors most reliant on the access and use of genetic resources,] [especially those intended] [thereby contributing [to][towards]] [[including] through the creation of a global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism that collects 1% of the retail price of all consumer products derived from biodiversity, and channels these funds to support on-the-ground [for]] [the] conservation and sustainable use of [biodiversity]] its components [by indigenous peoples and local communities and others working at local level] [, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol] [, including technology transfer] [in support of the Sustainable Development Goals] [with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities] [and considering also the use of benefit sharing for maintaining the integrity of all living beings of Mother Earth].****

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **in any format** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Australia: *supports original text of the goal*

Bolivia: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **including digital sequence information**, are shared fairly and equitably, **in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **and considering also the use of benefit sharing for maintaining the integrity of all living beings of Mother Earth.**

Brazil: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared **proportionate to the**

growth rate of economic sectors most reliant on the access and use of genetic resources, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

China: The benefits from the utilization of **any form** of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Colombia: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives and associated traditional knowledge,** are shared fairly and equitably, **in accordance with the third objective of the Convention,** with a ~~substantial increase~~ **an increase of 50%** in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, **especially those intended** ~~including~~ for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Costa Rica: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **its derivatives and associated traditional knowledge,** are shared fairly and equitably, **with consideration of indigenous peoples and local communities,** with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a ~~substantial~~ increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, ~~including for~~ **thereby contributing to** the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Ecuador: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably **through mutually agreed terms and prior informed consent,** with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

EU and its Member States: Both monetary and non-monetary The benefits **arising** from the utilization of genetic resources **and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** are shared fairly and equitably **and contribute to,** ~~with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.**

India: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Indonesia: The benefits from the utilization of ~~genetic~~ **biodiversity/biological** resources, **including genetic resources, digital sequence information, and associated traditional knowledge,** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Iran: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably, **with consideration of indigenous peoples and local communities' benefits and,** with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Japan: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, ~~with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Lebanon: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol.**

Malawi/ African Group: The benefits from the utilization of **biodiversity/biological** (genetic resources, **digital sequence information, and associated traditional knowledge**) are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, **thereby contributing to** ~~including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Mexico: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly, ~~and~~ equitably, **and gender equal** with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Morocco: *suggested adding 'including technology transfer'*

Namibia (not delivered due to technical difficulties): All the benefits **arising** from the utilization of **biodiversity, including** genetic resources, **digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including **through the creation of a global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism that collects 1% of the retail price of all consumer products derived from biodiversity, and channels these funds to support on-the-ground** ~~for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **by indigenous peoples and local communities and others working at local level.**

Norway: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** are shared fairly and equitably, **including by appropriate access to genetic resources thereby contributing to** ~~with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Paraguay: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, **taking into consideration the principles of international law and international agreements to protect intellectual property ratified by the countries**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Peru: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **and traditional knowledge, as appropriate**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Republic of Korea: The benefits **arising out of** ~~from~~ the utilization of genetic resources **and/or associated traditional knowledge, where applicable**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and/or non-monetary benefits shared, **thereby contributing to** ~~including for~~ the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

South Africa: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **biological resources, including digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of ~~biodiversity~~ **its components.**

Switzerland: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources **and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** are shared fairly and equitably **in accordance with**

international access and benefit-sharing instruments, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, ~~including~~ for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Uganda: The benefits from the utilization of genetic **biodiversity** resources are shared fairly and equitably, **and free, prior and informed access to traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities enhanced**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, **thereby contributing towards** ~~including~~ for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Proposals by Non-Parties

USA (supported by Norway): The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, **including by appropriate access**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Proposals by Observers (supported)

IIFB (supported by Costa Rica, Iran, Australia): The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives, biological resources, ecosystem services and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

A&R IUNCBD (not delivered due to connectivity issues): The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably **and the scientific, technological and trade gap of provider developing countries is eliminated**, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

CBD Women Caucus: The benefits from the utilization of **biodiversity, ecosystem services**, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and nonmonetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

New Wind Association: ~~The~~ Benefits from **biodiversity** ~~the utilization of genetic resources~~ are shared fairly and equitably **compliant to how they help to sustain life and fulfil human rights equally for all, also in any use or treatment of genetic resources or traditional knowledge**; ~~with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.~~

GOAL D

Original text

The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

Composite text

[In accordance to Article 20 of the Convention,][All financial flows are aligned with the CBD and related commitments and][Strive to close] [The gap between the available] [Adequate] [financial [and non-financial] resources from all sources and other] means of implementation[, both financial and otherwise,] [are efficiently employed] [, including directing, repurposing, reforming and eliminating those harmful for biodiversity] [and those necessary] to achieve the Post-2020 Framework and 2050 Vision, [is [closed]] [and equitably distributed][addressed, and cumulative resources spent are further leveraged for impact] [in an efficient and effective way] [, by significantly increasing, finance from all sources] [, including by the creation of a biodiversity fund][, ensuring that the financial, capacity, technical and technological needs of developing country parties are addressed and promoting the full implementation of articles 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the convention][, including by providing new and additional financial resources needed to enable implementation in developing countries] [and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved][, including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework, mainly by generating new and additional resources from all sources and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency resource use][and all financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards a biodiversity net-positive development to ensure an increased resilience of nature and people] [, in particular from public funds and provision to developing countries through direct access modalities] [in an efficient and effective way, including by reforming or eliminating the most harmful incentives and promoting positive incentives for biodiversity][including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity] [, by significantly increasing finance from all sources].

Proposals by Parties

Gabon & United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: *support original text of the goal.*

Argentina: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by providing new and additional financial resources needed to enable implementation in developing countries.**

Australia: **Strive to close** the gap between available financial resources from all sources and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, ~~is closed.~~

Bolivia: **In accordance to Article 20 of the Convention,** the gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **in particular from public funds and provision to developing countries through direct access modalities.**

Brazil: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **ensuring that the financial, capacity, technical and technological needs of developing country parties are addressed and promoting the full implementation of articles 16, 18, 20 and 21 of the convention.**

Colombia: The gap between available financial and **non-financial resources from all sources** and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the **Post-2020 Framework and 2050 Vision**, is closed **in an efficient and effective way, including by reforming or eliminating the most harmful incentives and promoting positive incentives for biodiversity.**

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by the creation of a biodiversity fund.**

Ecuador: The gap between ~~the available financial and other~~ means of implementation, **both financial and otherwise**, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

EU and its Member States: The gap between available ~~financial and other~~ means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed **and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved.**

India: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **by significantly increasing, finance from all sources.**

Japan: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is ~~closed~~ **addressed, and cumulative resources spent are further leveraged for impact.**

Mexico: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework, mainly by generating new and additional resources from all sources and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency resource use.**

Norway: ~~Adequate The gap between available financial resources from all sources and other means of implementation are efficiently employed, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.~~

Peru: The gap between available financial **resources from all sources** and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the **Post-2020 Framework and 2050 Vision**, is closed **in an efficient and effective way.**

Switzerland: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed **and all financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards a biodiversity net-positive development to ensure an increased resilience of nature and people.**

Uganda: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, **including directing, repurposing, reforming and eliminating those harmful for biodiversity** and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

FARN (CBD Women Caucus) (supported by Bhutan, Dominican Republic): The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed **and equitably distributed**.

GFC (supported by Bolivia, Switzerland): **All financial flows are aligned with the CBD and related commitments** and the gap between financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

WWF (supported by EU and its member states, Colombia, Gabon, Mexico): The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **including by significantly increasing, finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity**.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

A&R IUNCBD: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed **and adequate other means, including inclusive governance and planning, education, research training, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer are implemented in policy and available and deployed**.

New Wind Association: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed, **by new financing from the rich states particularly when the biodiversity in developing states is undermined by the consumption and corporations of the rich countries like the CBD articles 3, 4b, 8m, 14.1 d and 20 imply**.

MILESTONE A.1

Original text

Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

Composite text

Increase [Net gain] [Absolute] in the area, connectivity [and integrity] of **functional** natural [systems] [ecosystems] of at least 5 per cent[.] [**and resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems is improved**] [, **with no further loss of any highly intact, threatened, vulnerable or naturally rare ecosystems, and maintaining the extent and ecological integrity of a full range of ecosystems**] [and reversal in the decline of high biodiverse and vulnerable ecosystems] [with particular focus on vulnerable ecosystems].

Proposals by Parties

Australia: ~~Net gain~~ **Increase** in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems ~~ecosystems~~ of at least 5 per cent **and resilience in vulnerable ecosystems is improved.**

Bolivia: ~~Absolute net gain~~ in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 percent.

India: Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent **and reversal in the decline of high biodiverse and vulnerable ecosystems.**

Jamaica: Net gain in the area, connectivity, and integrity of natural ecosystems of at least 5 per cent **with particular focus on vulnerable ecosystems.**

Japan: Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

New Zealand: Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ~~ecosystems~~ of at least 5 per cent, **with no further loss of any highly intact, threatened, vulnerable or naturally rare ecosystems, and maintaining the extent and ecological integrity of a full range of ecosystems.**

Switzerland: Net gain in the area **and** connectivity ~~and integrity~~ of **functional** natural systems of at least 5 per cent.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: ~~Net gain~~ **Increase** in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least [5 per cent], **and resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems is improved.**

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

Friends of the Earth International: ~~Net gain in the area,~~ **Reduction close to 100% in loss of all types of ecosystems, increase in restoration of all types of ecosystems by at least x%, thereby leading to** connectivity and integrity of natural systems ~~of at least 5 per cent.~~

International Coral Reef Initiative: A net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent **noting that this is particularly critical for [climate] vulnerable ecosystems.**

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): A net gain in the **extent**, integrity, and connectivity of natural ecosystems, **including a reversal in the decline of highly intact or highly vulnerable ecosystems.** of at least 5 per cent.

WWF: Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent **and reversal in the decline of highly intact or highly vulnerable ecosystems.**

Birdlife International: Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural **ecosystems** of at least 5 per cent.

MILESTONE A.2

Original text

The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.

Composite Text

The **overall** [increase in the] [Human induced] **species** extinction[s] rate [is] [are] **at least reduced** [,] [halted] [or reversed] [**by %**], and the [abundance] [of species] [is] extinction risk is [significantly] [decreased] [reduced] [by] [for] at least [10] [5] [25] [20] per cent, [of threatened taxa] [with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened [**by %**] due to direct human activities] [with no extinctions among known threatened species], [with the average population abundance] [and the abundance [and distribution of]] [threatened populations] [depleted populations] of **native** species is [significantly] [increased] [enhanced] [or at least maintained] **by at least 20 percent** .

Proposals by Parties

Australia: The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened **due to direct human activities**, and the abundance and distribution of **threatened** populations of species is **significantly** enhanced or at least maintained

Bolivia: The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 percent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of **native** species is enhanced or at least maintained.

EU and its Member States: The ~~increase in the~~ extinction rate is ~~halted or reversed~~ **significantly decreased, with no extinctions among known threatened species**, ~~and~~ the extinction risk is reduced by at least ~~25~~10 per cent, ~~with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened~~, and the abundance and distribution of **depleted** populations of **native** species is ~~enhanced or at least maintained~~.

Jamaica: The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed by [**% to be included**], and the extinction rate is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened by [**% to be included**], and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.

Japan: The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.

~~**Mexico:** The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained~~

New Zealand: human-induced species extinctions are halted, ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed,~~ and the extinction risk is reduced **for at least 20 per cent of threatened taxa** by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and **with the average population abundance of native species increased by at least 20 per cent.** ~~the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.~~

Switzerland: The increase in the extinction rate is **at least** halted ~~or reversed~~, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is ~~enhanced or at least~~ maintained.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed,~~ and the **overall** extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 [5 per cent], ~~with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened,~~ and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is **increased** ~~enhanced or at least maintained.~~

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

Birdlife International: ~~The increase in the extinction rate is~~ **Human-driven extinctions of known threatened species are** halted ~~or reversed~~, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 **20** per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the **average population abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained increased by at least 20 per cent.**

Friends of the Earth International: ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed~~ **reduced to natural levels**, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed,~~ **Human-induced species extinctions are halted**, and the **overall** extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 20 per cent, ~~with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened,~~ and the average **population abundance** and distribution of populations of **native species across all trophic levels** is ~~enhanced or at least maintained~~ **increased on average by 20 percent.**

WWF: **From 2021, no known human induced extinctions occur,** ~~The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed,~~ and by 2030, the extinction risk is reduced by at least

10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of **native** species is enhanced or at least maintained, **with the average population abundance of native species increased by 20%**.

Zoological Society of London (ZSL): Human-driven extinctions of known threatened species are halted, extinction risk is reduced by at least **20** per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and **the average population abundance of species is increased by at least 20 per cent**.

MILESTONE A.3

Original text

Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

Composite text

Genetic diversity **of populations of wild species of social, economic, environmental and cultural importance** [as well as] wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of [species] [populations] large enough to maintain genetic diversity has increased by [that have] at least [90] [96] [97] [10] per cent, **and** [all] [of their genetic diversity] [genetically distinct populations] [are] maintained.

Proposals by Parties

Bolivia: Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained

Ethiopia: Genetic diversity of wild ~~species of social, economic, environmental and cultural importance as well as~~ domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

EU and its Member States: Genetic diversity **of populations** of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, **the proportion of populations large enough to maintain genetic diversity has increased by at least 10 per cent, and [all] genetically distinct populations are maintained,** ~~with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.~~

Japan: Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least **96/97 [90]** per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

Mexico: ~~Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained~~

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is ~~safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.~~

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

Birdlife International: Human-driven extinctions of known threatened species are halted, extinction risk is reduced by at least 20 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the average population abundance of species is increased by at least 20 per cent.

Friends of the Earth International: Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, **particularly in situ** with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): ~~Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an~~ An increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

MILESTONE B.1

Original text

Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions

Composite text

[[Nature and its contributions] [Contributions of Nature] [Biodiversity [and ecosystem services]] [to people] [Nature and peoples' complementarities for living in harmony with Mother Earth for the equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity] are [better understood] [fully accounted] [valued] [for] to ensure that] [and inform [all] [to ensure that] relevant public and private **sector** decisions [, **policies, plans, and programmes are either positive or neutral for biodiversity**].]

Proposals by Parties

Bolivia: Nature and people's complementarities for living in harmony with Mother Earth for the equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity is fully **strengthened** and informs all relevant public and private decisions.

EU and its Member States: ~~Nature and its contributions to people~~ **Biodiversity and ecosystem services** are fully accounted ~~and inform all~~ **for to ensure that** relevant public and private decisions, **policies, plans and programmes are either positive or neutral for biodiversity**.

Jamaica: Nature and its contributions to people are valued and inform relevant public and private sector decisions.

~~**Mexico:** Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions~~

Switzerland: Contributions of Nature and its contributions ecosystem services to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Nature and its contributions to people are better understood, are fully accounted for and inform all relevant public and private decisions

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

Birdlife, WWF International and Natural Justice: Nature and its contributions to people are fully **valued**, accounted for and **integrated in** all relevant public and private decisions to **ensure they contribute to fulfilling the sustainable development goals and are in full respect of human rights related to nature including the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all.**

Business for Nature: Nature and its contributions to people are fully **valued and** accounted for and inform all relevant public and private decisions, **including through market mechanisms and disclosure requirements for public and private sectors.**

~~**Friends of the Earth:** Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted~~ **People's dependency to biodiversity is acknowledged** and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity (IUNCBD): Biodiversity and nature's contributions to people are fully accounted **in all sectorial policies, informing and guiding** all relevant public and private decisions

University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network: Human well-being and healthy natural systems (ecosystems and biodiversity)] ~~are fully~~ ~~Nature and its contributions to people~~ are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions **and investments.**

MILESTONE B.2

Original text

The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

Composite Text

[The long-term sustainability [and harmony] [of all] [categories] of nature['s] [and people complementarities] contributions to people, **from land and the ocean**, [is] [are] **ensured on an equitable basis**, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals **and to climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience** [All ecosystem services are maintained, enhanced or restored].

Proposals by Parties

Bolivia: The long-term sustainability ~~of all categories~~ **all nature and people's complementarities** are **ensured on an equitable basis**, ~~nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored,~~ contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

European Union and Member States: ~~The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to~~ **All ecosystem services are maintained, enhanced or restored,** ~~is ensured, with those currently in decline restored and, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.~~

India: The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, **and all ecosystems equitably and sustainably managed for**, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people, from land and the ocean, is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and to climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

CBD Women Caucus: The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored **and all ecosystems are sustainably and equitably governed and managed**, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals **and the Right to a Healthy, safe, clean and sustainable development**

Birdlife, WWF International and Natural Justice : The long-term sustainability ~~sustainable management and use~~ of all categories of nature's **positive** contributions to people is ensured, with ~~those currently in~~ **recent** declines restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

Friends of the Earth International: The long-term sustainability of ~~all categories of nature's contributions to people~~ **ecosystems and their integrity, recognising its importance for human survival**, is ensured, with those **ecosystems** currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

WWF: The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, **and all ecosystems are sustainably managed, including through equitable governance of natural resources**, contributing to each of the **relevant** Sustainable Development Goals

NEW MILESTONE B.3

Proposals by Parties for a new Milestone B.3

Bolivia: Collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities for conserving and using sustainably biodiversity is maintained and strengthened.

Indicator: Areas (land and territories) owned by indigenous peoples and local communities' areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) has doubled.

EU and Member states: The global ecological footprint of production and consumption on the environment is reduced by [X] per cent.

MILESTONE C.1

Original Text

The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased

Composite Text

[[The share] of monetary benefits [Monetary benefits are] received [by providers], including **by providers, indigenous people and local communities and** holders of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and effectively used to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the Sustainable Development Goals[, has increased] **and contributes towards preservation of such knowledge and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]**

Proposals by Parties

EU and its Member States:~~The share of Monetary benefits are received by providers, including by providers, IPLCs and~~ holders of traditional knowledge **associated with genetic resources, and effectively used to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the SDGs** ~~has increased.~~

India: The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased **and contributes towards preservation of such knowledge and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.**

Japan: ~~The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.~~

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

WWF: The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased **and contributes to the preservation of that knowledge and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**

MILESTONE C.2

Original Text

Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

Composite Text

[Non-monetary benefits, [such as] [scientific and technical cooperation with] [the participation **and capacity**] of providers] [of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information], [including holders of [associated] traditional knowledge] [including but not limited to the recognition and acknowledgement of indigenous peoples and local communities and other providers] **are [shared effectively including with providers, indigenous peoples and local communities and holders of traditional knowledge and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the Sustainable Development Goals] [enhanced to engage effectively, including capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and support] [for] [in] research and development, and innovation [has increased] [along with formal recognition of rights of custodians of genetic resources and holders of traditional knowledge].]**

[The share of monetary benefits received by providers of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information, [and] [including] holders of traditional knowledge in research and development, has increased.]

Proposals by Parties

Bolivia: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, **including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and support for research and development**, has increased.

EU and its Member states: Non-monetary benefits, ~~such as the participation of providers~~ **are shared effectively, including with providers, IPLCs and holders of traditional knowledge and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the SDGs,** ~~in research and development, has increased~~

India: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation **and capacity** of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge **are enhanced to engage effectively** in research and development, **along with formal recognition of rights of custodians of GR and holders of TK** has increased.

Jamaica: Non-monetary benefits, **including but not limited to** the recognition and acknowledgement of indigenous peoples and local communities and other providers, in research and development has increased.

~~**Mexico:** Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased~~

Malawi: The share of monetary benefits received by providers of **biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and DSI**, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.

South Africa: The share of monetary benefits received by providers of **genetic resources, biological resources including DSI, and including** holders of **associated** traditional knowledge, has increased.

MILESTONE C.2

Original Text

Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

Composite Text

[Non-monetary benefits, [such as] [scientific and technical cooperation with] [the participation **and capacity**] of providers] [of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information], [including holders of [associated] traditional knowledge] [including but not limited to the recognition and acknowledgement of indigenous peoples and local communities and other providers] **are [shared effectively including with providers, indigenous peoples and local communities and holders of traditional knowledge and contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the Sustainable Development Goals] [enhanced to engage effectively, including capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and support] [for] [in] research and development, and innovation [has increased] [along with formal recognition of rights of custodians of genetic resources and holders of traditional knowledge].]**

[The share of monetary benefits received by providers of biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and digital sequence information, [and] [including] holders of traditional knowledge in research and development, has increased.]

Proposals by Parties

Japan: ~~Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of~~ **Benefit sharing to** providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased

Malawi: Non-monetary benefits, such as **technical and scientific cooperation with** the participation of providers of **biodiversity/biological resources, genetic resources and DSI**, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, have increased

South Africa: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers of **genetic resources, biological resources and DSI**, including holders of **associated** traditional knowledge, in research, ~~and~~ development **and innovation**, has increased.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

CBD WOMEN'S CAUCUS: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation **and capacity** of providers **along with formal recognition of the rights, including secure rights to lands, territories, waters and resources**, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

WWF: Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation **and capacity** of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, **are enhanced to engage effectively** in research and development **and management of their resources, has increased** **along with formal recognition of the rights of the custodians of genetic resources and holders of traditional knowledge.**

NEW MILESTONE C.3

Proposals by Parties for a new Milestone C.3

Bolivia: **The share of monetary and non-monetary benefits to support the autonomous maintenance and development of the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities, has increased.**

Indicator: Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities constitute 50% or more of the governance of the global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism

MILESTONE D.1

Original Text

Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.

Composite Text

[Adequate] [Increased] [financial resources] **from all sources** to implement the framework are available and deployed, **from all sources, [including domestic] [as well as leveraging past investments for lessons learnt]** and [progressively] [closing] [addressing] [the annual [global] [the] financing gap [is reduced by] [up to at least US \$[700] [1000] billion per year], **by significantly increasing finance from all sources** [and by and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity] [by 2030] **for transference through direct access funding to developing countries by the financial mechanism of the Convention]**

Proposals by Parties

Australia: Adequate **Increased** financial resources **from all sources** to implement the framework are available and deployed, ~~progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.~~

Bolivia: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least ~~US 700~~ **\$1.000** billion per year by 2030, **for transference through direct access funding to developing countries by the financial mechanism of the Convention.**

EU and its Member States: Adequate financial resources **from all sources** to implement the framework are available and deployed, ~~and progressively closing the~~ **annual [global] financing gap is reduced by up to [at least US \$700 billion] per year by 2030.**

Alternative option (removing the reference to 'financial resources' and focusing on 'closing the gap'):

~~Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing t~~**The annual [global] financing gap is reduced by up to [at least US \$700 billion] per year by 2030.**

India: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year, **by significantly increasing finance from all sources by 2030.**

Indonesia: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap ~~up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.~~

Japan: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed **from all sources, [as well as leveraging past investments for lessons learnt]** ~~progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.~~

New Zealand: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively ~~closing~~ **addressing** the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.

Switzerland: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap ~~up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.~~

Proposals by Non-Parties

United States of America: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed **from all sources, including domestic**, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

Business for Nature: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year **and aligning all public and private financial flows to the mission** by 2030.

WWF: Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year, **by significantly increasing finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity** by 2030

MILESTONE D.2

Original Text

Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

Composite Text

[Adequate] [Increased] [Comprehensive and robust] other **means of implementation from all sources**, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation [and] technology **horizon scanning, monitoring, assessment and transfer and knowledge management** to implement the framework to 2030 are available and **effectively** deployed.

Proposals by Parties

Australia: Adequate **Increased** other means **from all sources**, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

Bolivia: Adequate other means **of implementation**, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation **and technology horizon scanning, monitoring, assessment and transfer** to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

EU and its Member States: Adequate other means of **implementation**, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, ~~and~~ technology transfer **and knowledge management** to implement the framework are available and **effectively** deployed

India: Comprehensive and robust—Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

CBD Women’s Caucus: Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology **horizon scanning, assessment transfer and monitoring** to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed

MILESTONE D.3

Original text

Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

Composite text

[[Adequate] [Increased] [means of implementation] [financial and other resources] for the period [2030] [2031] to 2040 are planned [or committed by 2030] **to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision.**]

Proposals by Parties

Australia: ~~Adequate~~ **Increased** financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030

Bolivia: Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

EU and its Member States:—Adequate **means of implementation** ~~financial and other resources~~ for the period ~~2030~~ **2031** to 2040 are planned ~~or committed by 2030~~.

India: Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned and committed by 2030, **to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision.**

Japan: ~~Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.~~

Switzerland: ~~Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030~~

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

WWF: Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned and or committed by 2030, **based on the needs to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision.**

NEW MILESTONE D.4

Proposals by Parties for a new Milestone D.4

Japan: D:4 Adequate resources are channeled toward sustainable forms of production and consumption, with a view to preventing biodiversity loss.

Sections A to E

Original Text of Section A. Background

1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Composite Text for Section A. Background

Biodiversity, **its intrinsic value** and the [benefits] **ecosystem services** it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide **at an unprecedented rate due to anthropogenic activities: currently more than 70% of the land in the planet has been transformed, more than 60% of the oceans have been impacted, and more than 80% of the wetlands have been lost, while 1 million known species are already facing extinction** [and] this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. **putting at risk of extinction over 1 million species, jeopardising the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being and increasing the risk of emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases. climate change is affecting biodiversity profoundly, increasing the risk of ecosystems to collapse. loss of biodiversity and natural ecosystems can weaken natural carbon sinks all the way to turning them into sources of greenhouse gases, as well as reduce their ability to adapt to future climate. biodiversity loss and climate change are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and both emergencies need to be addressed in an integrated and urgent manner.** The post-2020 global biodiversity framework² builds on **the lessons learned during the implementation of the** the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, **the scientific evidence proportioned by the IPBES Global Assessment and other relevant reports, as well as the experience and objectives of other Multilateral Agreements related to the environment,**] [and] sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based **urgent** action to bring about a [transformation] **the transformative changes required** in [society's] **our** relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: Biodiversity, and the ~~benefits~~ **ecosystem services** it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in **our**

¹ The term "post-2020 global biodiversity framework" is used as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. Similarly, the word "framework" is used throughout the text as a placeholder.

² The term "post-2020 global biodiversity framework" is used as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. Similarly, the word "framework" is used throughout the text as a placeholder.

society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Colombia: Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, are fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide **due to anthropogenic activities: currently more than 70% of the land in the planet has been transformed, more than 60% of the oceans have been impacted, and more than 80% of the wetlands have been lost, while 1 million known species are already facing extinction.** ~~and~~ ~~€~~ This decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework^[1] builds on [**the lessons learned during the implementation of the**] the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, **[the scientific evidence proportioned by the IPBES Global Assessment and other relevant reports,** ~~and~~ **as well as the experience and objectives of other Multilateral Agreements related to the environment,]** and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based [**urgent**] action to bring about ~~a transformation~~ **[the transformative changes required]** in society's relationship with biodiversity ~~and~~ to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Ecuador: Biodiversity, **its intrinsic value,** and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework⁵ builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled

EU and member States: 1. Biodiversity, **with its intrinsic value** and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide **at an unprecedented rate,** and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios, **putting at risk of extinction over 1 million species, jeopardising the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being and increasing the risk of emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases. climate change is affecting biodiversity profoundly, increasing the risk of ecosystems to collapse. loss of biodiversity and natural ecosystems can weaken natural carbon sinks all the way to turning them into sources of greenhouse gases, as well as reduce their ability to adapt to future climate. biodiversity loss and climate change are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and both emergencies need to be addressed in an integrated and urgent manner.** The post-2020 global biodiversity framework⁵ builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

World Animal Protection: Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being, **fauna and flora,** and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework^[1] builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring

about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature **and other species** is fulfilled.

Original Text of Section B. The Purpose (para 2)

2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Composite Text for Section B. The Purpose (para 2)

The framework aims to [galvanize] **catalyze, ensure and enable** urgent and transformative action by Governments **with the involvement of** all of [society] **relevant stakeholders**, including indigenous peoples and local communities, **communication, education and extension institutions, universities and research institutions**, civil society, **individuals, women and girls, youth, elderly** and businesses, **including the financial sector as appropriate** to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, **address the main drivers of biodiversity loss and the provision of means of implementation in particular to developing countries** and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, **ensuring coherence and complementarity with** and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, **international organisations** [processes and instruments] **as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as other regional instruments.**

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: P.2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, **with the involvement of all** society, including **productive sectors**, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, **as appropriate**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, **ensuring coherence and complementarity with** ~~and~~ other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments

Bolivia: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, **and the provision of means of implementation in particular to developing countries**, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Colombia: The framework aims to ~~galvanize~~ **catalyze, ensure and enable** urgent, **ambitious** and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including **productive sectors**, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, **individuals, women, youth** and businesses, **including the financial sector**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, **address the main drivers of biodiversity loss**, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other ~~biodiversity~~ related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Ecuador: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative actions by Governments and all of society **relevant stakeholders**, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

EU and Member States: 2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by **all** Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, **women and girls, youth, elderly**, businesses **and finance institutions**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, **international organisations**, processes and instruments.

Iran: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, **communication, education and extension institutions, universities and research institutions**, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Mexico: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments **at all levels** and all of society, ~~and~~, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and girls, and youth**, civil society, ~~and~~ businesses, **the financial institutions and all productive sectors**, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, ~~processes and instruments.~~ **as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as other regional instruments.**

Proposals by Observers (supported)

GYBN (Supported by Dominican Republic, Japan, Mexico): The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, **children and youth, women and girls**, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out (...)

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

CBD Women Caucus: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, youth**, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

World Animal Protection: The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society,

veterinary professionals and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

Original Text of Section B. The Purpose (para 3)

3. The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.

Composite Text for Section B. The Purpose (para 3)

The framework aims to **guide and facilitate and enhance implementation of urgent action**, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, [with] supporting action **by all relevant stakeholders and sectors take place** at the subnational, regional and global levels **recognising the responsibilities of Parties to the relevant conventions and agreements, respecting the principle of states permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and avoiding the application of extraterritorial measures**. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented **and inclusive** framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans **and other relevant strategies and action plans** to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring, **reporting** and review of **ambition and of** progress at the **national and** global level **while increasing transparency and accountability**. (footnote: **monitoring and review will be done in accordance with article 26 of the convention on biological diversity**) It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, **other multilateral environmental agreements, relevant international organizations, other international frameworks** and other relevant processes **and expects countries to cooperate in the spirit of global partnership, reaffirming the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities**. **The framework provides a basis for strengthening cooperation and enhancing synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes, as they work together at all levels to support its implementation.**

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: P.3. The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be ~~primarily~~ through activities at the national level. ~~with~~ Supporting action **will take place** at the subnational, regional and global levels, **respecting the principle of states permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and avoiding the application of extraterritorial measures**. It provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to

achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. **(footnote: monitoring and review will be done in accordance with article 26 of the convention on biological diversity)** It aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant processes **and expects countries to cooperate in the spirit of global partnership, reaffirming the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities**

Colombia: The framework aims to **guide and** facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the **national and** global levels, **while increasing transparency and accountability**. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.

EU and Member States: The framework aims to facilitate **and enhance** implementation through activities at the national, subnational, regional and global levels, **recognising the responsibilities of Parties to the relevant conventions and agreements**. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans **and other relevant strategies and action plans** to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring, **reporting** and review of **ambition and of** progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and **other multilateral environmental agreements, relevant international organizations, other international frameworks and** other relevant processes.

Mexico: The framework aims to facilitate implementation **of urgent action**, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action **by all relevant stakeholders and sectors** at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented **and inclusive** framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes.

Switzerland: The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, it provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. **The framework provides a basis for strengthening cooperation and enhancing synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes, as they work together at all levels to support its implementation.**

Original Text of Section C. Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (para 4)

4. The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.³ At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework.

Composite Text for Section C. Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (para 4)

The framework is a [fundamental] contribution to the [implementation of the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other global challenges.⁴ At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals [will help] is necessary to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework. recognizing that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and reaffirming that planet earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions. The full achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to fulfill the goals and targets of the framework. At the same time, the Framework will contribute to addressing several global challenges in a context of a planetary climate and health crisis. Therefore, ambition and sound implementation of the framework will also aim at generating co-benefits for the achievement of the goals established under the Paris Agreement, the UNCCD, the UN Ocean Decade, and the promotion of a *One Health* approach. Unsustainable practices and other drivers of biodiversity loss jeopardize sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts. Therefore, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development need to be tackled in an integrated manner to achieve the 2050 vision of Living in Harmony with Nature.

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: P.4. The framework is a ~~fundamental~~ contribution to the ~~implementation of the~~ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals ~~will help~~ **is necessary** to provide the conditions ~~necessary~~ to implement the framework. **The full achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to fulfill the goals and targets of the framework.**

Bolivia: The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁶ At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development

³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework, **recognizing that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and reaffirming that planet earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.**

Colombia: Title of literal C to be changed to, Relationship with **the** 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development **and other global challenges.** The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.^[1] At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to create the conditions necessary to implement the framework. **At the same time, the Framework will contribute to addressing several global challenges in a context of a planetary climate and health crisis. Therefore, ambition and sound implementation of the framework will also aim at generating co-benefits for the achievement of the goals established under the Paris Agreement, the UNCCD, the UN Ocean Decade, and the promotion of a *One Health* approach**

^[1] *General Assembly resolution 70/1.*

EU and member states: 4. The framework is a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁶ At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will create the conditions necessary to implement the framework. **Unsustainable practices and other drivers of biodiversity loss jeopardize sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts. Therefore, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development need to be tackled in an integrated manner to achieve the 2050 vision of Living in Harmony with Nature.**

Original Text of Section D. Theory of change (para 5)

5. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention’s vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”. It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

Composite Text for Section D. Theory of change (para 5)

The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action [globally, regionally and nationally] **and locally** is required to [transform] **achieve sustainable** economic, social, **cultural** and financial models **in line with the 2030 agenda** [so that the trends that have exacerbated] **addressing the direct and indirect drivers of** biodiversity loss **so as to halt and reverse current trends and achieve** [will [stabilize] **be reversed** [in the next 10 years][by] **before 2030 a net positive outcome compared to 2020** and allow for the **further** recovery of [natural] [**terrestrial, marine and freshwater**][**all degraded**] ecosystems in the

following 20 years, with net [improvements] **gains** by [2050] to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the **transformative** changes needed over the next 10 years as a steppingstone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, **all actors, in particular all levels of Governments and societies, business, financial institutions and civil society with the participation of Indigenous peoples, women, youth and all relevant stakeholders** need to determine priorities and **equitably** [allocate] **enhance** financial and other resources, **to maximize biodiversity outcomes** [internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost] **recognize the importance of biodiversity and the consequences** of inaction **and provide new and additional resources to developing countries to enable them to meet the incremental costs of implementing the framework"**.

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: P.5: "The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action ~~globally, regionally and nationally~~ is required to ~~transform~~ **achieve sustainable** economic, social and financial models **in line with the 2030 agenda** so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050 . It also assumes that a whole of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments, **with the participation of Indigenous peoples, women, youth and all relevant stakeholders** ~~and societies~~ need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, ~~internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost~~ **recognize the importance of biodiversity and the consequences** of inaction, **and provide new and additional resources to developing countries to enable them to meet the incremental costs of implementing the framework"**

Colombia: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally ~~and~~, nationally **and locally** is required to transform economic, social, **cultural** and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will ~~stabilize~~ **be reversed** in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of ~~natural~~ **terrestrial, marine and freshwater** ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net ~~improvements~~ **gains** by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the **transformative** changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

Ecuador: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, ~~with net improvements by 2050~~ to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of- government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of

the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and **allocate** **enhance** financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction

EU and Member States: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the **recovery of natural ecosystems** in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature". It also assumes that a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years **before 2030** as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, **all actors, in particular all levels of Governments and societies, business, financial institutions and civil society,** need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of **nature biodiversity** and recognize the cost of inaction.

Iran: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that **a whole-of government and society approach (clarification is needed on this phrase)** is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction

Mexico: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 **allowing to achievement of** the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of- government and society approach is necessary to make the **urgent and transformative** changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping **milestone** towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and **equitably** allocate financial and other resources **to maximize biodiversity outcomes,** internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

Peru: The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of- government and society approach, **including private sector,** is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to

determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

Original Text of Section D. Theory of change (para 6)

6. The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.⁵

Composite Text for Section D. Theory of change (para 6)

The framework's theory of change assumes that [transformative] actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming **of biodiversity in management and planning, (b) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and their underlying causes** (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and **strengthen the positive relationship between nature and peoples, emphasizing the need to change current anthropocentric approaches to cosmobiocentric approaches centered on all living beings of Mother Earth, based on the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth;** (e) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably **for the benefit of the planet** order to **achieve complementarity and harmony between people's and living beings as members of the organic totality of Mother Earth,** meet people's needs] and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, **commensurate with the ambition of the Framework** including financial resources, capacity and technology **in particular for developing countries.** It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate **periodic global** stocktaking exercises **based on SMART targets and indicators** to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.⁶

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: P.6: "The framework's theory of change assumes that ~~transformative~~ actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably ~~in order to meet people's needs~~ and that these actions are supported by (i) enabling conditions, and (ii) adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity."

⁵ The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.

⁶ The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.

Bolivia : The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity, (c) **strengthen the positive relationship between nature and peoples, emphasizing the need to change current anthropocentric approaches to cosmobiocentric approaches centered on all living beings of Mother Earth, based on the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth;** and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to **achieve complementarity and harmony between people's and living beings as members of the organic totality of Mother Earth,** and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology **in particular for developing countries.** It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

Colombia: The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) **address the drivers of biodiversity loss and their underlying causes, (b)** put in place tools and solutions **across all sectors** for implementation and mainstreaming **of biodiversity in management and planning,** (c) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (ed) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably ~~in order to meet people's needs~~ **for the benefit of the planet** and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation **commensurate with the ambition of the Framework,** including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate **periodic global** stocktaking exercises **based on SMART targets and indicators** to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

EU & MS : The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet the people's needs of people and the planet and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity, ~~and~~ technology **and knowledge.** It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent, ~~and~~ accountable **and efficient** manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.⁷

Iran : The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, **specially** financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

Mexico : The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity **loss** and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet **all** people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises

to ensure that, by 2030, the world **has reversed** is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity loss.¹¹¹

¹¹¹ *The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.*

Peru: The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably **under the principle of equity** in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.¹¹¹

¹¹¹ *The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to consider reviewing the 2030 date in the light of the delay in the approval of the framework.*

Original Text of Section D. Theory of change (para 7)

7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Composite Text for Section D. Theory of change (para 7)

The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of **human rights** gender equality, women's empowerment, **girls and** youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective **and equal** participation of indigenous peoples and local communities **women, youth, civil society and the private and financial sectors** in the implementation **and review** of this framework. (**footnote: references to Indigenous peoples and local communities are understood in accordance with Article 46 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**). Further, it is built upon the recognition that its **successful** implementation [will be done in] **relies on** partnership [among] **with** organizations

at the global, **regional**, national and local levels **with both public and private sectors and civil society,** to leverage **innovative** ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking **into account common but differentiated responsibilities, the rights of Mother Earth, human rights, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities** an **environmental justice and development** rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity **and common but differentiated responsibilities.**

Proposals by Parties

Argentina: P.7: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the framework (**footnote: references to Indigenous peoples and local communities are understood in accordance with Article 46 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**). Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership with many organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Bolivia: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, **girls and** youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking **into account common but differentiated responsibilities, the rights of Mother Earth, human rights, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities,** and [recognizing the principle of] **ensuring** intergenerational equity **and common but differentiated responsibilities.**

Colombia: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, ~~women's empowerment, youth,~~ and gender-responsive approaches, and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, youth, civil society and the private and financial sectors** in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its **successful** implementation ~~will be done~~ **relies in the partnership with among organizations these stakeholders** at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Ecuador: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of **all relevant stakeholders** ~~indigenous peoples and local communities~~ in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

EU & MS: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's **and girls'** empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities

in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will **must** be done in partnership among organizations at the global, **regional**, national and local levels **with both public and private sectors and civil society**, to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of **ensuring** intergenerational equity.

Iran: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a **development** rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Mexico: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of **human rights** gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective **and equal** participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**, in the implementation **and review** of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a **environmental justice and** rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Peru: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage **innovative** ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Proposals by Observers (supported)

IIFB (Supported by Australia, Mexico, Dominican Republic): The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate **recognition of Indigenous people's rights**, gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

World Animal Protection: The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **academia and professionals** in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

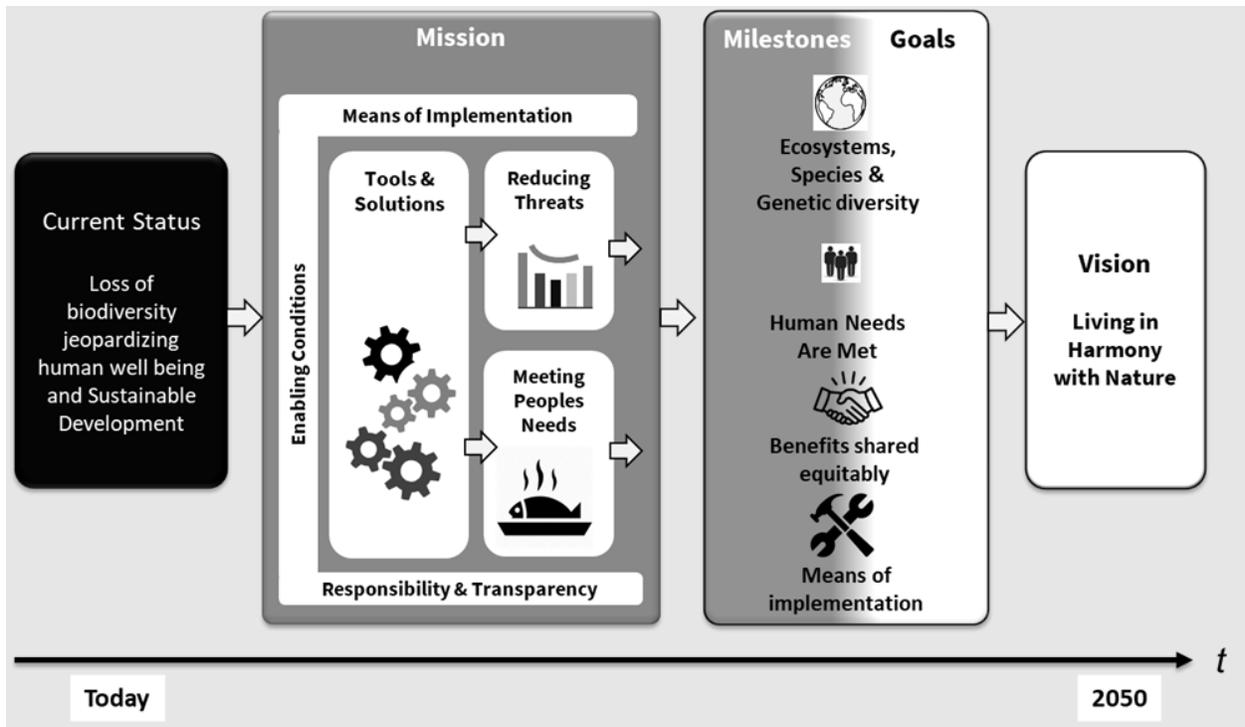
Original Text of Section D. Theory of change (para 8)

8. The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

Composite Text for Section D. Theory of change (para 8)

The [framework] [**theory of change**] is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, **and other sustainable development arrangements, to enhance cooperation and synergies among multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes and thereby** ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

Original Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework



Proposals by Parties

Bolivia: *Current status:* Loss of biodiversity jeopardizing human **quality of life** (well being/ **living well**) and sustainable development, and **weak bonds between nature and peoples**.

Mission: Enabling conditions: **strengthening harmony and complementarity between peoples and living beings of mother earth**.

Milestones goals: **nature and people's harmonic relationships are strengthened**.

Benefits shared equitably **and jointly between peoples and nature**.

Vision - Living in harmony with nature **/mother earth**.

Colombia: The ~~framework~~ **theory of change** is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ~~It also takes into account~~ the long-term strategies and targets of **biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, as well as other** multilateral ~~environment~~ agreements **and processes, including biodiversity related and Rio conventions**, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits ~~from all the agreements~~ for the planet and people.

Jamaica: The framework **should be** complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, **and other sustainable development arrangements**, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

Switzerland: The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. "It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of multilateral environment agreements, including biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to **enhance cooperation and synergies among multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and programmes and thereby ensure** synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people."

Uganda: Replace the word "today" at the beginning of the horizontal timeframe in the graphic with **"2021"**

Original Text of Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission (para 9)

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

Composite Text for Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission (para 9)

The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature/ **Mother Earth** where: "By 2050, biodiversity is **respected** valued, conserved, restored and [wisely][**sustainably**] used, **in complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature**, maintaining [ecosystem services,] [**environmental functions**] sustaining a healthy planet **for the joint and equitably** delivering benefits essential for all people **and living beings of Mother Earth**".

Proposals by Parties

Bolivia: The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature/ **Mother Earth**, where: “By 2050, biodiversity **is respected**, conserved, restored and **sustainable used in complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature**, maintaining **environmental functions** /ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet **for the joint** benefits of all people **and living beings of Mother Earth**”.

Jamaica: By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and **sustainably used**, maintaining ecosystem services, a healthy planet and **equitably** delivering benefits essential for all people.

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

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

Original Text of Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission (para 10)

10. . The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”⁷

Composite Text for Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission (para 10)

The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: [**Reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world**] [**enhance complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature/Mother Earth**] [“To take urgent , **ambitious and transformative** action across society] [**to bend the curve of biodiversity loss to sustainably use biodiversity**] [to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources],[**halt and reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity**][**reverse biodiversity loss** [to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030] **and keep within planetary boundaries; and to dramatically increase the mobilisation of the resources necessary for the achievement of this mission contributing to global sustainable development** for the **joint** benefit of **the planet and all people**”

⁷ In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.

Proposals by Parties

Bolivia: The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “**enhance complementarity and harmony between peoples and nature/Mother Earth** to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the **joint** benefit of planet and people”.

Colombia: The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent, **ambitious and transformative** action across society to ~~conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources~~ **reverse biodiversity loss**, and to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, **contributing to global sustainable development** for the benefit of **the** planet and people”.

Uganda: “to take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources—to **halt and reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity** ~~put biodiversity on a path to recovery~~ by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”.

UK: To take urgent action across society to **bend the curve of biodiversity loss and to sustainably use biodiversity**, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefit from the use of genetic resource **and to dramatically increase the mobilisation of the resources necessary for the achievement of this mission**, for the benefit of planet and people

Mexico : The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “**Reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world_**~~“To take urgent action across society~~ to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and **all people**”^[1]

^[1] *In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.*

Proposals by Observers (supported)

GYBN (supported by Dominican Republic) - “To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery **and keep within planetary boundaries** by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people”

Proposals by Observers (not supported)

World Animal Protection - The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: “To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet, **other species** and people”.^{[2][2]}

In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.

CO-LEADS REFLECTIONS ON THE OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE POST 2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWOK

Participants in the contact group welcomed the First Draft of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and considered it an improvement from the zero draft and a good basis from which to work. There was a general acceptance for the complementary documents that support the GBF, namely the one pager on goals and targets as rationale, together with glossary.

1. There was a general convergence around the need for the structure of the framework to be simplified/improved/made more consistent. There was a suggestion to include the challenges in the implementation of Aichi Targets in the background.
2. Some participants considered that the Goals, Milestones and Targets could be better linked or aligned, by clearly demonstrating their relationships.
3. The goals and targets can be SMARTer, using language that is simpler, clearer and easier for communication, implementation and measurement. Goals also need to be aspirational in nature and targets to be action or outcome-oriented.
4. Overlaps among Goals, Milestones and Targets where relevant needs to be avoided or reduced.
5. There was a suggestion that adding one more section outlining key principles and cross-cutting issues related to the framework may be useful and strengthen the background.
6. Some concepts or terms used in the framework need to be further explained or defined in the glossary
7. Some countries suggested that the Theory of Change could be strengthened or improved by highlighting transformational changes or transitioning to sustainability needed.
8. In addition, some participants noted the importance of demonstrating the scientific basis for establishing figures and percentages for goals and targets.
9. There were divergent views on the use of Milestones in the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Several countries were of the view that Milestones can be removed or combined with relevant Targets, while some countries thought it is necessary to keep Milestones (though more work would be needed to formulate them), which are important for measuring progress in implementation.
10. There was a suggestion by some parties to remove quantitative elements from goals or combining them with relevant milestones or targets, while some countries noted the need to keep ambition level high in Goals.
11. The need for identifying baselines for setting goals and targets and making relevant headline indicators applicable to national circumstances was noted. There were also suggestions to develop more headline indicators to address gaps while other parties preferred a small number of headline indicators, applicable to all parties.
12. The extended timeframe for the Post 2020 global biodiversity Framework was noted as a matter for further reflection.
13. Ensuring a balance between the objectives of the Convention remains a concern for some participants and additional milestones and language to Goal B and C was added to reflect specific elements related to the ongoing discussions on DSI. Further engagements to facilitate common understanding of the Goals in the context of the DSI discussions will be required.
14. Elements for consideration for overall strengthening included all the types of means of implementation, mainstreaming, synergies.

13: For some participants there is need to have a human rights approach and gender perspective in whole framework, not just in one or two targets.