

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/14
19 November 2019

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Twenty-third meeting

Montreal, Canada, 25-29 November 2019

Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ELEMENTS OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK BASED ON THE *GLOBAL ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES*

1. The Executive Secretary circulates herewith, for the information of participants in the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the analysis of the *Global Assessment Report* issued by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) with a view to informing the discussions on the post-2020 biodiversity framework. This document was prepared by a group of experts from Germany. This analysis provides several key messages for policymakers, one of which is the identification of different types of interventions to enable transformative changes relevant to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
2. This analysis of possible actions for transformative changes is relevant to the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular with regard to decision 14/34, in which the Conference of the Parties requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
3. This analysis is presented in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* CBD/SBSTTA/23/1.

Recommendations for Elements of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework based on the IPBES Global Assessment Report

- Analysis of possible actions for transformative change -

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Results of the IPBES Global Assessment

In May 2019, the 132 members of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) approved the Summary for Policy Makers (SPM)¹ and accepted the full Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services², as they were presented at the seventh IPBES plenary meeting in Paris³. One of the key messages for policymaker is very promising given the current discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

Nature can be conserved, restored and used sustainably while simultaneously meeting other global societal goals through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change (IPBES GA SPM, p7ff)

The assessment shows that many Aichi Biodiversity Targets will not be reached by 2020 (IPBES GA SPM, p.21ff). The report describes pathways, policy tools and governance options towards sustainability (IPBES SPM GA, p.27ff). The IPBES SPM provides encouraging integrative, adaptive, informed and inclusive governance approaches and identified several types of interventions to enable transformative change which are relevant for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

A post-2020 global biodiversity framework should make use of the latest findings and recommendations by IPBES. The IPBES Global Assessment is presenting policy options and solutions in chapter 6 “Options for Decision Makers”⁴, in section D of the Summary for Policy Makers and in Table SPM 1.

¹ IPBES. 2019. Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. - ADVANCE UNEDITED VERSION – 6 May 2019. S. Díaz, J. Settele, E. S. Brondizio E.S., H. T. Ngo, M. Guèze, J. Agard, A. Arneth, P. Balvanera, K. A. Brauman, S. H. M. Butchart, K. M. A. Chan, L. A. Garibaldi, K. Ichii, J. Liu, S. M. Subramanian, G. F. Midgley, P. Miloslavich, Z. Molnár, D. Obura, A. Pfaff, S. Polasky, A. Purvis, J. Razzaque, B. Reyers, R. Roy Chowdhury, Y. J. Shin, I. J. Visseren-Hamakers, K. J. Willis, and C. N. Zayas (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1676-0611201600010001>

² IPBES. 2019. Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. DRAFT CHAPTERS as published on 31 May 2019. S. Díaz, J. Settele, E. S. Brondizio E.S., H. T. Ngo, (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-report-biodiversity-ecosystem-services>

³ <https://www.ipbes.net/event/ipbes-7-plenary>; <https://lp.panda.org/ipbes>

⁴ IPBES. 2019. Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science -Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Chapter 6 as published on 31 May 2019. https://www.ipbes.net/system/tdf/ipbes_global_assessment_chapter_6_unedited_31may.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=35282

The findings of the IPBES Global Assessment could be used to answer the following question:

- **How could the IPBES Global Assessment provide guidance and rationale on content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to address transformative change?**

The relevance of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The Institute for Biodiversity - Network e.V. (ibn) and WWF Germany presented results of two projects on the relevance of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that have been funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

(i) The ibn carried out a study on the current Strategic Plan 2010-2020 of the CBD and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets which concluded that almost all targets are still relevant for approaching the 2050 vision to 'live in harmony with nature'. However, the implementation is insufficient, and obstacles are independent of structure or content of the current Strategic Plan. The study found that some adjustments on the language of the ABT are appropriate and useful to make them SMARTer, but changes should be kept to a minimum. As targets should lead more to better implementation they should be underpinned with milestones or specific sub-targets. In addition, future targets should focus on achieving synergies with other international processes and agreements⁵.

(ii) In 2017 and 2018, WWF Germany and ibn hosted three international workshops with different civil society organizations prior to CBD meetings to discuss post-2020 goals, targets, and mechanisms for better implementation. The main outcomes are as follows⁶:

- The 2050 vision appears still valid and should be kept.
- A 2030 mission could be based on the 2020 mission but should be amended.
- The strategic goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be the starting point for developing more concrete targets with milestones.
- A proposal for a new structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was discussed.

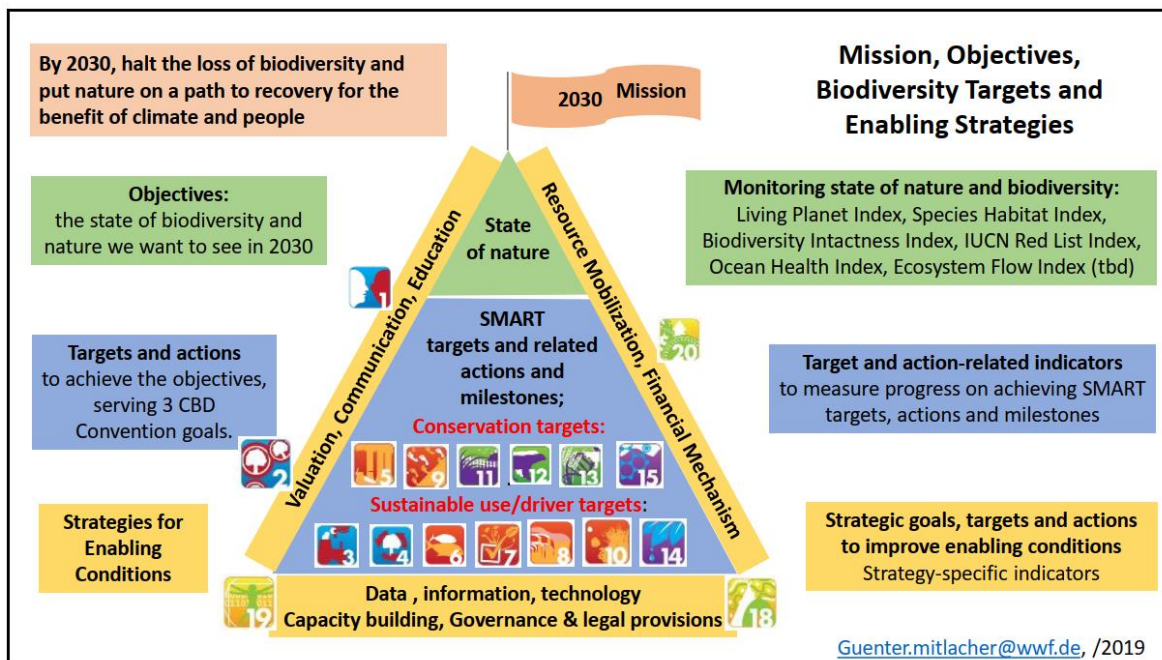
The following figure combines the current Aichi Biodiversity Targets with a potential structure of the new target framework.

The results of both projects have been provided as submissions to the CBD Secretariat to inform the discussions and deliberations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework⁷.

⁵ Timpte M., Marquard E., Paulsch C. (2018): Analysis of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 of the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (CBD) and first discussions of resulting recommendations for a post-2020 CBD framework. Institute for Biodiversity (ibn). Full study & Extended summary. <http://biodiv.de/en/projekte/aktuell/post-2020.html>

⁶ WWF Germany 2018: Towards a CBD Strategy 2021-2030. <http://www.biodiv.de/en/projekte/aktuell/cbd-strategy.html>

⁷ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/Post2020/postsbi/ibn.pdf>, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/Post2020/postsbi/wwfgermany.pdf>, <https://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/F72D4284-FD90-175D-FEBA-40A4A6469A24/attachments/WWF-Germany.pdf>



The approach of the OEWG- co-chairs non-paper

CBD COP14 decided to establish an Open-ended intersessional Working Group (OEWG) on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to organise the consultations until COP 15 in China. About 170 submissions by CBD parties and stakeholders were summaries in two synthesis documents⁸ (CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1, CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/2), which were used by the co-chairs to develop an informal note on the potential scope, structure and elements of the Post-2020 Framework (CBD/WG2020/1/3)⁹.

A non-paper was tabled by the OEWG co-chairs to guide the further discussions of the structure and the elements of the framework (Non-paper 02 - Zero draft - WG2020-01)¹⁰. The co-chairs propose two options to develop the goals and targets of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework:

Option 1: Modified status quo: Adapt the five goals of the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and update the current targets to make them as SMART as possible. Some sub-targets can be added.

Option 2: Goals and targets can be divided in three groups:

- A.) Biodiversity goals (status of biodiversity)
- B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threat, and
- C.) Enabling conditions and actions objectives

⁸ [CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1](#), 24 January 2019 and [CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/2](#) 23 May 2019

⁹ CBD. (2019). CBD/WG2020/1/3, 8 July 2018: Potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/77e2/cd3b/ee19c0f328f3690170479a5a/wg2020-01-03-en.pdf>

¹⁰ CBD. (2019). Non-paper 02 - Zero draft - WG2020-01, 18 July 2019. Proposal for a possible structure of a post 2020 global biodiversity framework. www.cbd.int/doc/c/8dae/da44/fe68adcf0dc01ffe4cd3e9b3/non-paper-02-v0-en.pdf

Linking IPBES recommendations with the potential structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The table in the annex shows how the possible actions and pathways to achieve transformative change identified by the IPBES GA could enrich the discussion of the development of the post-2020 Framework. We considered both options to develop goals and targets for the framework proposed by the OEWG co-chairs in Non-paper 02.

The table assigns the IPBES recommendations to the ABT in order to be used to enhance the current targets and to formulate more specific sub-targets or milestones. The table also shows, which interventions, policy and governance approaches are relevant for a post-2020 biodiversity framework if a new structure is applied with overarching goals and supporting targets, as presented in Non-paper 02 by the OEWG co-chairs or the pyramid structure.

Proposed structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework	
Pyramid structure	Non-paper 02 - Zero draft - WG2020-01
Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals (status of biodiversity)
Driver / sustainable use targets	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats
Strategies for enabling conditions	C.) Enabling conditions and actions objectives

The listed governance options and pathways for transformative change identified by IPBES and approved by the IPBES member states could be used as a starting point to formulate concrete targets, milestones or actions for specific actors/sectors. Some policy options could inform several goals and targets.

Example: Aichi Target 4 and the new goal 4. *Ecosystems are used sustainably* and target 3. *Address over exploitation and unsustainable consumption* proposed by the OEWG co-chairs in Non-paper 02.

The IPBES report quotes possible actions e.g. to “Incorporating environmental and socioeconomic impacts, including externalities into public and private decision-making” and presents pathways how to produce and consume food sustainably as well as on sustainable fishery, forestry or energy and infrastructure (e.g. IPBES Global Assessment SPM – Table 1.)

More in-depth rationales for the pathways can be found in chapter 6 of the full report of the Global Assessment. The list of actions and pathways are taken from Table 1 of the Summary for Policy Makers

ANNEX: Linking Aichi Biodiversity Targets with IPBES' proposals on 'possible actions and pathways to achieve transformative change'

IPBES Global Assessment SPM – Table 1, p.32-35		Proposed structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework / Aichi targets			
Approaches for sustainability	Possible actions and pathways to achieve transformative change (key actors) ¹¹ {chapter full report} ¹¹ / {key message} ⁸	Pyramid structure categories	Non-paper 2 goals/target category ¹²	Non-paper 2 goals/targets ¹³	Relevant Aichi Targets
Enabling integrative governance to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness	Implementing cross-sectoral approaches that consider linkages and interconnections between sectoral policies and actions (e.g., IG, G, D, IPLC) {6.2}{D1}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (Multi-level governance and vertical integration)	2, 3, 4, 7, 15, 17
	Mainstreaming biodiversity within and across different sectors (e.g., agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, tourism) (e.g., IG, G, NGO, IPLC, CG, P, D) {6.2, 6.3.5.2}{D5}	Driver / Sustainable use	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors)	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 17
	Encouraging integrated planning and management for sustainability at the landscape and seascape levels (e.g., IG, G, D) {6.3.2}{D5}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (Multi-level governance and vertical integration); 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors)	5, 7, 11, 17
	Incorporating environmental and socioeconomic impacts, including externalities, into public and private decision-making (e.g., IG, G, P) {5.4.1.6}{B5}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)	2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 17
	Improving existing policy instruments and using them strategically and synergistically in smart policy mixes (e.g., IG, G) {6.2; 6.3.2; 6.3.3.3.1; 6.3.4.6; 6.3.5.1; 6.3.6.1}{D4}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (Multi-level governance and vertical integration)	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 17

¹¹ a) Key actors as identified in the IPBES Global Assessment: (IG=Intergovernmental organizations, G=Governments, NGOs =Non-governmental Organizations, CG=Citizen, community groups, IPLC = Indigenous peoples and local communities, D=Donor agencies, SO= Science and educational organizations, P=Private sector)

¹² b) Non-paper 02 - Zero draft - WG2020-01 by the OEWG chairs: www.cbd.int/doc/c/8dae/da44/fe68adcf0dc01ffe4cd3e9b3/non-paper-02-v0-en.pdf

Assigned categories or targets are not exclusive, recommendations for actions by the IPBES Global Assessment could support more than one target or category.

Promoting inclusive governance approaches through stakeholder engagement and the inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure equity and participation	Recognizing and enabling the expression of different value systems and diverse interests while formulating and implementing policies and actions (e.g., IG, G, IPLCs, CG, NGO, SO, D) {6.2}{B5, D5}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	3. Effective communication and public awareness (Clear messaging and simpler communication, values of biodiversity, increase resources available)	2, 16, 17, 18
	Enabling the inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and girls in environmental governance, and recognizing and respecting the knowledge, innovations, practices, institutions and values of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legislation (e.g., G, IPLC, P) {6.2; 6.2.4.4}{D5}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, indigenous peoples and local communities conserved territories and areas and sacred natural sites, territorial and land tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, free prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms)	14, 16, 18
	Facilitating national recognition for land tenure, access and resource rights in accordance with national legislation, and the application of free, prior and informed consent and fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from their use (e.g., G, IPLC, P) {D5}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, indigenous peoples and local communities conserved territories and areas and sacred natural sites, territorial and land tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, free prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms); 7. Implementation of the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols (biosafety and access and benefit-sharing)	14, 16, 17, 18
	Improving collaboration and participation among indigenous peoples and local communities, other relevant stakeholders, policymakers and scientists to generate novel ways of conceptualizing and achieving transformative change towards sustainability (e.g., G, IG, D, IPLC, CG, SO) {D5}.	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (...).	14, 17, 18, 19
Practicing informed governance for nature and nature's contributions	Improving the documentation of nature (e.g., biodiversity inventory and other inventories) and the assessment of the multiple values of nature, including the valuation of natural capital by both private and public entities (e.g., SO, D, G, IG, P) {6.2}{D2}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	<i>No target headline on knowledge generation in Non-paper 2, IV.; C) 8.-only addresses scientific and technical cooperation</i>	2, 18, 19

to people	Improving the monitoring and enforcement of existing laws and policies through better documentation and information-sharing and regular, informed and adaptive readjustments to ensure transparent and enhanced results as appropriate (e.g., IG, G, IPLC, P) {D2}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	No target headline on knowledge generation in Non-paper 2, IV.; C) 8.-only addresses scientific and technical cooperation	17, 18, 19
	Advancing knowledge co-production and including and recognizing different types of knowledge, including indigenous and local knowledge and education, that enhances the legitimacy and effectiveness of environmental policies (e.g., SO, IG, G, D) {B6, D3}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	No target headline on knowledge generation in Non-paper 2, IV.; C) 8.-only addresses scientific and technical cooperation	18, 19
Promoting adaptive governance and management	Enabling locally tailored choices about conservation, restoration, sustainable use and development connectivity that account for uncertainty in environmental conditions and scenarios of climate change (e.g., G, IPLC, CG, P) {D3}.	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (Multi-level governance and vertical integration); 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors)	11, 15, 17
	Promoting public access to relevant information as appropriate in decision-making and responsiveness to assessments by improving monitoring, including setting goals and objectives with multiple relevant stakeholders, who often have competing interests (e.g., IG, G).	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	3. Effective communication and public awareness (Clear messaging and simpler communication, values of biodiversity, increase resources available); 8. Enhance capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation (Technology transfer and south-south cooperation, technological solutions to biodiversity loss)	1, 17, 19
	Promoting awareness-raising activities around the principles of adaptive management, including through using short, medium and long-term goals that are regularly reassessed towards international targets (e.g., IG, G, SO, CG, D) {D4}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	3. Effective communication and public awareness (Clear messaging and simpler communication, values of biodiversity, increase resources available)	1, 17
	Piloting and testing well-designed policy innovations that experiment with scales and models (e.g., G, D, SO, CG, IPLC) {D4}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (...); 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (...)	17, 19
	Increasing the effectiveness of current and future international biodiversity targets and goals (such as those of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of the Sustainable Development Goals), (e.g., IG, G, D) {6.2; 6.4}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	-	

Producing and consuming food sustainably	Promoting sustainable agricultural practices, including good agricultural practices, agroecology, among others multifunctional landscape planning and cross-sectoral integrated management {6.3.2}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threat / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A) 4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties) / B) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (...); B) 4. Tackle unsustainable use and trade of wildlife, productive landscapes and seascapes (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries) / C. 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity into different sectors	4, 5, 7
	Sustainable use of genetic resources in agriculture, including by conserving gene diversity, varieties, cultivars, breeds, landraces and species (e.g., SO, IPLC, CG) {6.3.2.1} {A6}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals	2. Genetic diversity is maintained and its benefits are shared equitably	7, 12, 13
	Promoting the use of biodiversity-friendly management practices in crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, including, where relevant, the use of traditional management practices associated with indigenous peoples and local communities {6.3.2.1} {D6}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / Healthy ecosystems	4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)	6, 7, 18
	Promoting areas of natural or semi-natural habitat within and around production systems, including those that are intensively managed – where necessary, restoring or reconnecting damaged or fragmented habitats. {6.3.2.1} {D6}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / Healthy ecosystems	4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)	5, 6, 7, 11, 15
	Improving food market transparency (e.g traceability of biodiversity impacts, transparency in supply chains) through tools such as labelling and sustainability certification.	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / Healthy ecosystems	4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)	1, 4, 6, 7, 19
	Improving equity in food distribution and the localization of food systems, where appropriate and where beneficial to Nature/NCP	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / Healthy ecosystems	4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)	4, 6, 7

	Reducing food wastes from production to consumption.	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)	4, 7
	Promoting sustainable and healthy diets {6.3.2.1} {D6}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals, Healthy ecosystems	4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)	4, 7
Integrating multiple uses for sustainable forests	Promoting multifunctional, multi-use, multi-stakeholder and improving community-based approaches to forest governance and management to achieve sustainable forest management (e.g. IG, G, CG, IPLC, D, SO, P) {6.3.2.2} {A4}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals, Healthy ecosystems	4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)	5, 7, 18
	Supporting reforestation and ecological restoration of degraded forest habitats with appropriate species, giving priority to native species (e.g. G, IPLC, CG, D, SO) {6.3.2.2} {A4}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	A.) 1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity (...) / B.) Address land use (Deforestation, degradation, fragmentation and loss of primary ecosystems)	5, 7, 12, 15
	Promoting and strengthening community-based management and governance, including customary institutions and management systems, and co-management regimes involving indigenous peoples and local communities (e.g. IG, G, CG, IPLC, D, SO, P) {6.3.2.2} {D5}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals, Healthy ecosystems	4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)	5, 7, 18
	Reducing the negative impact of unsustainable logging by improving and implementing sustainable forest management, and addressing illegal logging (e.g. IG, G, NGO, P) {6.3.2.2} {D1}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)/ 4. Tackle unsustainable use and trade of wildlife, productive landscapes and seascapes (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries)	5, 7, 15
	Increasing efficiency in forest product use, including incentives for adding value to forest products (such as sustainability labelling or public procurement policies),	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of	B.) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)/ 4.	2, 3, 4, 5, 7

	as well as promoting intensive production in well managed forests so as to reduce pressures elsewhere (e.g. P, D, NGO) {6.3.2.2} {B1}		biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	Tackle unsustainable use and trade of wildlife, productive landscapes and seascapes (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries) / C) 3. Effective communication and public awareness (values of biodiversity)	
Conserving, effectively managing and sustainably using terrestrial landscapes	Supporting, expanding and promoting effectively managed and ecologically representative networks of well-connected protected areas and other multifunctional conservation areas, such as Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) (e.g. IG, G, IPLC, CG, D) {3.2.1, 6.3.2.3} {C1, D7}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	1. Healthy ecosystems - Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests ...) B) 2. Conserving Land (key biodiversity areas Protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures, improving protected area management and governance, spatial planning,	5, 11
	Using extensive, proactive participatory landscape-scale spatial planning to prioritize land uses that balance and further safeguard nature and to protect and manage key biodiversity areas and other important sites for present and future biodiversity (e.g. IG, G, D) {B1, D7}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	1. Healthy ecosystems - Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests ...) B) 2. Conserving Land (key biodiversity areas Protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures, improving protected area management and governance, spatial planning,	5, 11
	Managing and restoring biodiversity beyond protected areas, (e.g. IG, G, CG, IPLC, P, NGO, D) {B1}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	1. Healthy ecosystems - Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests ...) B) 2. Conserving Land (key biodiversity areas Protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures, improving protected area management and governance, spatial planning,	11
	Developing robust and inclusive decision-making processes that facilitate the positive contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to sustainability by incorporating locally attuned management systems and indigenous and local knowledge {B6, D5}	Enabling strategy/ condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (...), 4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities ... (Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, indigenous peoples and local communities conserved territories and areas and sacred natural sites, territorial and land tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities..)	11, 17, 18, 19

	Improving and expanding the levels of financial support for conservation and sustainable use through a variety of innovative options, including through partnerships with the private sector {6.3.2.5} {D5, D7, D10}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	2. Enhance resource mobilization and conservation financing (..) / 4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (...)	11, 20
	Prioritizing land-based adaptation and mitigation measures that do not have negative impacts on biodiversity (e.g. reducing deforestation, restoring land and ecosystems, improving management of agricultural systems including soil carbon, and preventing degradation of wetlands and peatlands) {D8}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	7. Action on biodiversity address climate change (restoration of degraded ecosystems, REDD+, nature-based solutions)	7, 11, 15
	Monitor the effectiveness and impacts of protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) conservation measures.	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	1. Healthy ecosystems - Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests ...) B) 2. Conserving Land (key biodiversity areas Protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures, improving protected area management and governance, spatial planning,	11, 19
Promoting sustainable governance and management of seascapes, oceans and marine systems	Promote shared and integrated ocean governance including biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions (e.g. IG, G, NGO, P, SO, D) {6.3.3.2} {D7}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests, soil ecosystems, wetlands, urban biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, deep ocean sea beds, areas beyond national jurisdiction)/ B) 2. Conserving Oceans / Marine areas missing	6, 11
	Expand, connect and effectively manage marine protected areas networks (e.g. IG, G, IPLC, CG) {5.3.2.3} {D7}, including protecting and managing priority marine key biodiversity areas and other important sites for present and future biodiversity and increasing protection and connectivity	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests, soil ecosystems, wetlands, urban biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, deep ocean sea beds, areas beyond national jurisdiction)/ B) 2. Conserving Oceans / Marine areas missing	6, 11
	Promoting the conservation and/or restoration of marine ecosystems: through rebuilding overfished stocks; preventing, deterring and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; encouraging ecosystem-based fisheries management; and controlling	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss	1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests, soil ecosystems, wetlands, urban biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, deep ocean sea beds,	6, 7, 8, 11, 15

	pollution through removal of derelict gear and addressing plastics (IG, G, P, IPLC, CG, SO, D) {SPM B1, D7}		or threats	areas beyond national jurisdiction)/ B) 2. Conserving Oceans / Marine areas missing , 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption..., 4. Tackle unsustainable use and trade of wildlife, productive landscapes and seascapes (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries) 5. Tackle pollution and toxic substances (Plastics...)	
	Promoting ecological restoration, remediation and multifunctionality of coastal structures, including through marine spatial planning (IG, G, NGO, P, CG, IPLC, SO, D) {6.3.3.3.1} {SPM B1, D7}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests, soil ecosystems, wetlands, urban biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, deep ocean sea beds, areas beyond national jurisdiction)/ B) 2. Conserving Oceans / Marine areas missing	6, 10, 15
	Integrating ecological functionality concerns into the planning phase of coastal construction (IG, G, NGO, P, CG, IPLC, SO, D) {6.3.3.3.1} {SPM B1, D7}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	A.) 1. Healthy ecosystems..., 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues / B) 2. Conserving Oceans / Marine areas missing	6, 10, 15
	Expanding multi-sectoral cooperation by increasing and improving corporate social responsibility measures and regulation in building and construction standards, and eco-labelling and best practices (IG, G, NGO, P, CG, IPLC, SO, D) {6.3.3.3.1} {SPM B1, D7}	Driver / Sustainable use; Enabling strategy	A.) Biodiversity goals, Benefits from biodiv. / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A.) 4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns (...) / B.) Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption... / C.) 4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women’s groups and the private sector (...), 6. Mainstreaming....	4, 6, 7
	Encouraging effective fishery reform strategies through incentives with positive impacts on biodiversity and removal of environmentally harmful subsidies (e.g. IG, G) {6.3.3.2} {SPM D7}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture); 10. Address perverse incentives	3, 6, 7

	Reducing the environmental impacts of aquaculture by voluntary certification and best practices in fisheries and aquaculture production methods (e.g. G, IPLC, NGO, P) {6.3.3.3,5}{6.3.3.3.2}{SPM B1, D7}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste,	6, 7
	Reducing point and nonpoint source pollution, including managing marine microplastic and macroplastic pollution through effective waste management, incentives and innovations (G, P, NGO) {6.3.3.3.1}{SPM B1, D7}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	5. Tackle pollution and toxic substances (Plastics, pesticides, excessive nutrients, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, etc.)	3, 8, 10, 19
	Increasing ocean conservation funding {6.3.3.1.3}{SPM D7}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	2. Enhance resource mobilization and conservation financing (More effective and strategic use of resources, simpler procedures)	6, 11, 20
Improving freshwater management, protection and connectivity	Integrating water resource management and landscape planning, such as through increased protection and connectivity of freshwater ecosystems, improving transboundary water cooperation and management, addressing impacts of fragmentation due to dams and diversions, and incorporating regional analyses of the water cycle (e.g. IG, G, IPLC, CG, NGO, D, SO, P) {6.3.4.6}; {6.3.4.7}{B1}	Conservation / restoration; Enabling strategy/condition	A.) Biodiversity goals, Healthy ecosystems / Benefits from biodiv. / B.) Drivers / C.) Enabling actions	Conservation/management of freshwater ecosystems is missing in Non-paper 2 A.) 1. Healthy ecosystems... / B). Address land use... C.) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation... / 6. Mainstreaming... 8. Enhance capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation (Technology transfer and south-south cooperation, technological solutions to biodiversity loss)	14
	Supporting inclusive water governance e.g. through developing and implementing invasive alien species management with relevant stakeholders (e.g. IG, G, IPLC, CG, NGO, D, SO, P) {6.3.4.3}{D4}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	Conservation/management of freshwater ecosystems is missing in Non-paper 2 B). 8. Address invasive alien species	9, 14
	Supporting co-management regimes for collaborative water management and to foster equity between water users (while maintaining a minimum ecological flow for the aquatic ecosystems), and engaging stakeholders and using transparency to minimize environmental, economic and social conflicts {D4}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	Conservation/management of freshwater ecosystems is missing in Non-paper 2 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation..., 4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth,	14

				women's groups and the private sector (...)	
	Mainstreaming practices that reduce soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution run-off (e.g. G, CG, P) {6.3.4.1}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	Conservation/management of freshwater ecosystems is missing in Non-paper 2 B.) 1. Address land use, 5. Tackle pollution and toxic substances (Plastics, pesticides, excessive nutrients, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, etc.); 6. Reduce climate change impact on biodiversity (Improve ecosystems' capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change) / C.) 6. Mainstreaming...	5, 7, 8, 14
	Reducing the fragmentation of freshwater policies by coordinating international, national and local regulatory frameworks (e.g. G, SO) {6.3.4.7; 6.3.4.2}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	Conservation/management of freshwater ecosystems is missing in Non-paper 2 B.) 1. Address land use (Deforestation, degradation, fragmentation and loss of primary ecosystems) / C. 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation...	14, 17
	Increasing water storage by facilitating groundwater recharge, wetlands protection and restoration, alternative storage techniques and restriction on groundwater abstraction. (e.g. G, CG, IPLC, P, D) {6.3.4.2} {B1, B3}	Enabling strategy/ condition	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	Conservation/management of freshwater ecosystems is missing in Non-paper 2 B.) 2. Conserving land [and freshwater ecosystems] 3. Address overexploitation... / C.) 8. Enhance capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation (Technology transfer and south-south cooperation, technological solutions to biodiversity loss)	14, 15
	Promoting investment in water projects with clear sustainability criteria (e.g. G, P, D, SO) {6.3.4.5} {B1, B3}	Enabling strategy/ condition	A.) Benefits from biodiversity	Conservation/management of freshwater ecosystems is missing in Non-paper 2 A.) 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues	14
Building sustainable cities that address critical needs while conserving	Engaging sustainable urban planning (e.g. G, CG, IPLC, NGO, P) {6.3.5.1} {D9}	Enabling strategy/ condition	A.) Biodiversity goals, Healthy ecosystems / Benefits from biodiv. / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A.) Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (... urban biodiversity..) C.) 4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (...); 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors ...	17

nature, restoring biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services	Encouraging densification for compact communities, including brownfield development and other strategies {6.3.5.3}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals / B.) Drivers	A.) Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (... urban biodiversity..) B.) 1. Address land use...	5, 15, 17
	Including biodiversity protection, biodiversity offsetting, river basin protection, and ecological restoration in regional planning {6.3.5.1}	Enabling strategy/condition	A.) Biodiversity goals / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A.) Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (... urban biodiversity..) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (Multi-level governance and vertical integration); 6. Mainstreaming biodiversity in key sectors...	2, 5, 15
	Safeguarding urban key biodiversity areas and ensuring that they do not become isolated through incompatible uses of surrounding land {6.3.5.2; SM 6.4.2}	Conservation / restoration	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	2. Conserving Land (key biodiversity areas Protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures, improving protected area management and governance, spatial planning, restoring ecosystem integrity)	5, 11, 15
	Promoting biodiversity mainstreaming through stakeholder engagement and integrative planning (e.g. G, NGO, CG, IPLC) {6.3.5.3} Encouraging alternative business models and incentives for urban conservation {6.3.2.1}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women’s groups and the private sector (...); 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (... infrastructure...)	1, 2, 3
	Promoting sustainable production and consumption {6.3.6.4}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)	4
	Promoting nature-based solutions (e.g. G, NGO, SO, P) {6.3.5.2} {D8, D9}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Benefits from biodiversity / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	A.) 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues / B.) 7. Action on biodiversity address climate change (restoration of degraded ecosystems, REDD+, nature-based solutions)	14, 15
	Promoting, developing, safeguarding or retrofitting green and blue infrastructure (for water management) while improving grey (hard) infrastructure to address biodiversity outcomes, {6.3.5.2}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Benefits from biodiversity / B.) Targets related to the drivers of	A.) 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues / B.) 7. Action on biodiversity address climate change (restoration of degraded ecosystems, REDD+,	14, 15

			biodiversity loss or threats	nature-based solutions)	
	Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation within communities {3.7; 5.4.2.2}	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Benefits from biodiversity / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A.) 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues / B.) 7. Action on biodiversity address climate change (restoration of degraded ecosystems, REDD+, nature-based solutions) C.) 4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (...)	14, 15
	Maintaining and designing for ecological connectivity within urban spaces, particularly with native species {6.3.5.2; 6.4.1}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Benefits from biodiversity / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	A.) 1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (... urban biodiversity..) B.) 1. Conserve ring land...	11, 12, 15
	Increasing urban green spaces and improving access to them {6.3.2}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Benefits from biodiversity / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	A.) 1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (... urban biodiversity..) 3. 3. Human health and well-being enhancing through biodiversity (provisioning of ecosystem services maintained) / B.) 1. Conserve ring land...	14, 15
	Increasing access to urban services for low-income communities, with priorities for sustainable water management, integrated sustainable solid waste management and sewage systems, and safe and secure shelter and transport (G, NGO) {6.3.5.4} {D9}	Conservation / restoration	A.) Benefits from biodiversity / B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	A.) 1. Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (... urban biodiversity..) 3. 3. Human health and well-being enhancing through biodiversity (provisioning of ecosystem services maintained) / B.) 1. Conserve ring land...	8, 14, 15
Promoting sustainable energy and infrastructure projects and production	Developing sustainable strategies, voluntary standards and guidelines for sustainable renewable energy and bioenergy projects (G, SO, P) {6.3.6; SPM D8}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)	4

	Strengthening and promoting biodiversity-inclusive environmental impact assessments, laws and guidelines {6.3.6.2} {B1}	Enabling strategy/condition	C.) Enabling actions and conditions	1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation (Multi-level governance and vertical integration), 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture,	17
	Mitigating environmental and social impacts where possible and promoting innovative financing and restoration when necessary (e.g. G, P, NGO, D) {6.3.6.3} {B1}, including redesigning incentive programmes and policies to promote bioenergy systems that optimize trade-offs between biodiversity loss and benefits (e.g. through life cycle analysis) {D8}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	B) 10. Address perverse incentives / C) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation ..., 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture,	3, 4, 19
	Supporting community-based management and decentralized sustainable energy production (e.g. G, CG, IPLC, D) {6.3.6.4} {6.3.6.5} {D9}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	B) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture), C) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation ..., 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture,	4
	Reducing energy demands so as to reduce demand for biodiversity-impacting infrastructure (e.g. through energy efficiency, new clean energy, reduced unsustainable consumption) (G, P) {B1}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	B) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture) / C) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation ..., 4. Engage with..., 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture,	4, 8
Improving the sustainability of economic and financial systems	Developing and promoting incentive structures to protect biodiversity (e.g. removing harmful incentives) (e.g. IG, G) {6.4} {D10}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	B) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture); 10. Address perverse incentives	3
	Promoting sustainable production and consumption, such as through: sustainable sourcing, resource efficiency and reduced production impacts, circular and other economic models, corporate social responsibility, life-cycle assessments that include biodiversity, trade agreements and public procurement policies (e.g. G, CA,	Driver / Sustainable use	A.) Biodiversity goals (status) / B.) Targets related to drivers of biodiversity loss or	A.) 4. Ecosystems are used sustainably based on new consumption and production patterns / B.) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)	4

	NGO, SO) {6.4.3, 6.3.2.1} {D10}		threats		
	Exploring alternative economic accountings such as natural capital accounting, Material and Energy Flow Accounting, among others (e.g. IG, G, SO) {6.4.5} {D10}	Enabling strategy/condition	A.) Biodiversity goals / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A) 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues... / C) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation ..., 2. Enhance resource mobilization and conservation financing...	2
	Encouraging policies that combine poverty reduction with measures to increase the provision of nature's contributions and the conservation and sustainable use of nature (e.g. IG, G, D) {3.2.1} {C2}	Enabling strategy/condition	A.) Biodiversity goals / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A) 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues... / C) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation ..., 2. Enhance resource mobilization and conservation financing...	2, 14
	Improving market-based instruments, such as payment for ecosystem services, voluntary certification and biodiversity offsetting, to address challenges such as equity and effectiveness (e.g. G, P, NGO, IPLC, CG, SO) {B1}	Enabling strategy/condition	A.) Biodiversity goals / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	A) 5. Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions for climate change and socio-economic development issues... / C) 1. Establish good governance and provide political support for implementation ..., 2. Enhance resource mobilization and conservation financing...	2, 4, 20
	Reducing consumption (e.g. encouraging consumer information to reduce overconsumption and waste; using public policies and regulations; internalizing environmental impacts) (e.g. G, P, NGO) {B4, C2}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats	B) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)	4
	Creating and improving supply-chain models that reduce the impact on nature {D3}	Driver / Sustainable use	B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threats / C.) Enabling actions and conditions	B) 3. Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture); C) 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors)	4

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Regensburg/Berlin August 2019