

NON-PAPER

Contact Group 6

SECTION A TO E AND H TO K

Section A. Background

1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. It underpins virtually every part of our lives; we depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters as well as recreation and cultural inspiration. More than half of the global gross domestic product (GDP) relies on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. A collapse in ecosystem services, such as pollination, could result in a \$2.7 trillion decline in global GDP by 2030, with impacts most pronounced in low-income and lower-middle-income countries.

2. The Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019,¹ and many other scientific documents provide ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. The dominant direct drivers for this decline include changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasive of alien species and the indirect drivers include demographic changes, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, perverse incentives, poverty and inequality, conflict and other socio-economic factors. Currently more than 70% of the land on 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 more than 1 million known species are facing extinction.

3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework,^[1] building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the experience and achievements of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

Section B: Purpose

4. The framework aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in a balanced way, and to its Protocols, ensuring coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral agreements, processes and instruments including the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

5. It aims to provide a global outcome-oriented framework to guide and facilitate the development of national, subnational and regional goals and targets and, as necessary, the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. It also aims to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level and to increase transparency and accountability.

6. The framework seeks to promote synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity, and its Protocols and other relevant processes, and to create opportunities for coordination, cooperation and partnerships among the diverse actors.

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

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

7. The following [principles and][approaches][guidance] should underpin the implementation of the Framework:
8. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success will require political will and recognition at the highest levels of government and, will rely on action and cooperation by all levels of government by all actors of society. While some targets may be more relevant to specific local contexts and circumstances, efforts by all governments and stakeholders across all goals and targets will be essential to ensure the successful implementation of the framework as a whole.
9. The framework's implementation will be based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on mainstreaming across sectors and levels of government, and will require transparent and inclusive governance, and coherent and effective national legislation, policies and institutions. National contributions to global goals and targets of the framework will be determined according to national circumstances, priorities and capabilities.
10. In the event the implementation of the global biodiversity framework at the national level involves the adoption of legislative measures, such measures need to be supportive of the provisions and implementation of other international agreements or instruments that address matters which are relevant to those covered under the framework.
11. The framework acknowledges international human rights law, and the right to a clean, safe and sustainable environment. Its implementation should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and fulfilling these rights, and being mindful of diverse world views, values and knowledge systems, including different conceptualizations of nature and people's relationship with it.
12. Success will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequalities, enhancing greater access to education and respecting the principle of intergenerational equity.
13. The framework acknowledges the important roles and contributions of indigenous people and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Its implementation must ensure the respect, preservation and maintenance of the knowledge, innovations and sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making and their free, prior, and informed consent, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law.
14. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to balance the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The framework is to be implemented in line with these objectives, with other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing as applicable.
15. The efficiency and effectiveness of the framework's implementation will be promoted by enhancing collaboration, cooperation and synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols and the Rio conventions, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.
16. Sound implementation of the framework will aim to generate co-benefits for the achievement of the goals established under the Paris Agreement, the UNCCD, the UN Ocean Decade, and the promotion of a biodiversity inclusive One Health approach.
17. The global biodiversity framework is to be implemented based on scientific and other evidence, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation and that of other knowledge and innovation systems, and in line with and full respect of the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach.

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

19. This framework is to be implemented taking into account the resolution on nature-based solutions adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly which defines nature-based solutions².

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

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

Section C Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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

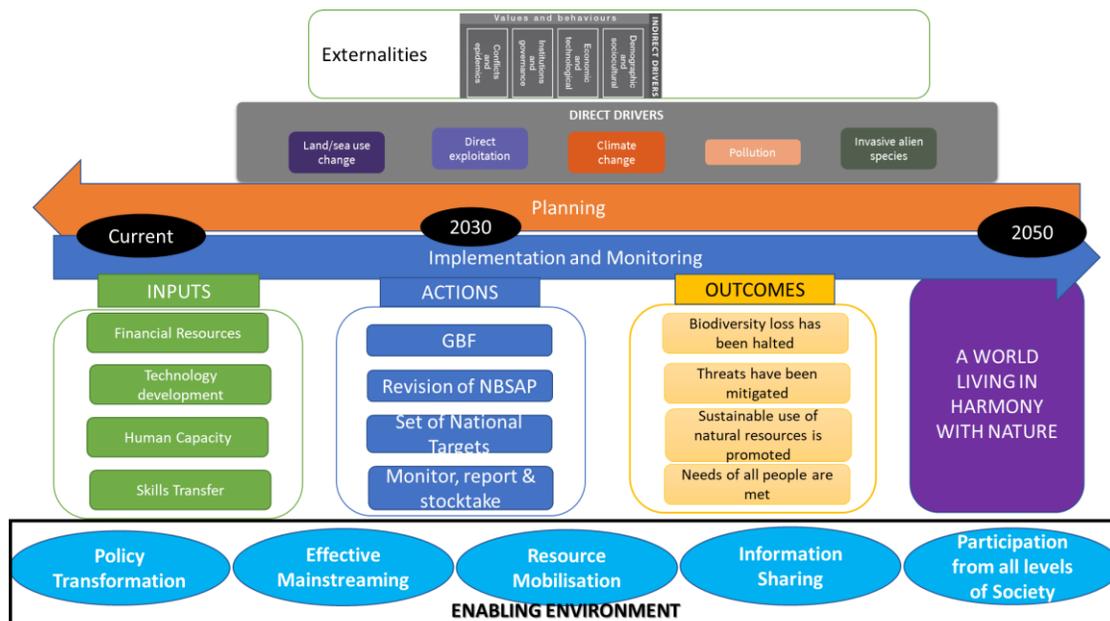
² Ref to full OP of the UNEA5 resolution on def of nature based solutions

Section D Theory of Change

23. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required to achieve sustainable economic, social and financial models in line with the 2030 agenda so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss are reverted in the next 10 years 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 acknowledges the interlinkages between goals and targets building on the IPBES conceptual framework. It recognizes the importance of a Human Rights Based Approach, including the respect, promotion and fulfillment of human rights, gender equality and intergenerational equity. It also assumes that a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years 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, and provide new and additional resources to developing countries to enable them to meet the incremental costs of implementing the framework.

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

Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework



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

Section E 2050 Vision and 2030 mission

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

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

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

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

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

Alt 4. To take urgent action across society to [halt and] reverse biodiversity loss to put biodiversity on a path to recovery, [[towards a nature positive world][enhance the integrity of the ecosystems]] and to conserve, sustainably use, and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources for the benefit of [planet][Mother Earth] and people while providing the necessary means of implementation.

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

Section H Implementation and support mechanism

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

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

29. Capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management are also key means of implementation for achieving the framework. Countries are invited to operationalize these means through developing national capacity building and development plans based on the identified needs for implementation and monitoring of their NBSAPs or integrating these

plans in their NBSAPs; integrating the funding needs for the implementation of these plans into national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments; and identifying and articulating the needs as well as opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and knowledge management to implement the framework, in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development, and its knowledge management component.

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

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

Section I Enabling Conditions

This section has been incorporated across other sections of the non-paper

Section J Responsibility and transparency³

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

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

(b) National reports [as the main reporting instrument [for Parties to report on their implementation of the Convention, on their progress against their NBSAPs and on their contribution to the global goals and targets of the GBF] [under the Convention]], submitted in [2025 and 2029], [[including]

³ A schematic on the review mechanism could be added to this section once the elements are agreed. This could show the relationships and the timing.

[using] the headline indicators [contained in the monitoring framework] adopted in decision 15/--, [and information on support provided [and/or received] including tracking financial commitments and responsibilities and avoiding double counting] [and supplemented by component, complementary and national indicators][as well as other indicators] [and using, when possible, modular reporting tools, such as DaRT];

(c) Voluntary peer review processes available for all Parties in order to facilitate the sharing of lessons learned and best practices, challenges and solutions [in action and support], including with regards to the means of implementation [, monitoring and reporting][and enhancing implementation over time];⁴

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

(e) [Global analysis of collective [ambition] [Synthesis of NBSAPs including national targets based on the global goals and targets][on both action and support][based on NBSAPs and national targets] to be carried out [by COP16 and COP18] and] [periodic] global [stocktake]/[conducting] review[s] of [the collective] [progress in the] implementation of the GBF,[including [the provision of] [domestic and international] means of implementation [from all sources] [capacity and resource needs as well as the tracking of funding related responsibilities of developed country Parties]] [made available for consideration at every other COP, beginning at COP17] [to be carried out at COP 17 [mid-term review] and COP 19 [final review]] [on the basis of an [aggregate][comprehensive] analysis of information from [NBSAPs,] national reports [and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention] [and other relevant information sources, [such as the NBSAP and contributions] [including] from [biodiversity related conventions,] non-state actors [and in light of the latest IPBES [conceptual framework and its deliverables] [reports and best available science][and other relevant evidence based on different knowledge systems]]];⁵

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

e.alt2. [Review of progress in the implementation of the GBF on the basis of national reports and scientific, technical and technological advice provided by the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention, in line with the provisions of the Convention;]

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

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

⁴ Note that the next steps in terms of the adoption of the modus operandi of an SBI open-ended forum for country-by-country review will be determined in Decision 15/--. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

⁵ Note that the next steps in terms of the items in this paragraph will be determined in Decision 15/X. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

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

[32alt. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review forming a synchronised and cyclical system. This includes the following elements:

- (a) National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and reviewed, updated and communicated in time for [COP16] in a standardised format as elaborated in Decision 15/x. Parties are encouraged to review and progressively increase their national targets and domestic implementation, as appropriate.
- (b) National reports, submitted in [2025 and 2029], including the headline indicators adopted in Decision 15/X, as well as other indicators.
- (c) Facilitative, non-punitive, and respectful sharing of collective lessons learnt, and best practices, challenges and solutions through Voluntary Peer Review and open-ended forum for country-by-country review avoiding placing undue burden on Parties.
- (d) Non-state actors encouraged to cooperate with Parties and to contribute through their commitments aligned with the GBF.
- (e) Global analysis of collective ambition to be carried out [by COP16 and COP18] and global stocktake/review of progress in the implementation of GBF [to be carried out at COP 17 and COP 19] on the basis of an aggregate analysis of information from NBSAPs, national reports and other relevant information sources, including from non-state actors.
- (f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the identification of gaps in means of implementation, and a recommendation for further action as necessary.]

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

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

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

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

Section K Communication, education, awareness and uptake

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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