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OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP
ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Second meeting

Kunming, China, 24-29 February 2020

ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Co-Chairs

I. BACKGROUND

1. In decision [14/34](#), the Conference of the Parties set out the process for developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, established the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to support this process and designated its Co-Chairs. Subsequently, the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, with the oversight of the Bureau, to continue the preparatory process in accordance with decisions 14/34, [CP-9/7](#) and [NP-3/15](#), and to prepare documentation, including a zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ for consideration by the Working Group at its second meeting.

2. The present document has been prepared in response to this request. Section I provides background, section II provides an introduction to the zero draft and section III contains a draft recommendation for the consideration of the Working Group. Annex I contains the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the consideration of the Working Group. Elements of a draft recommendation to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are presented for the consideration of the Working Group in annex II. The document is complemented by two addendums, containing appendices to the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework and a glossary of terms.

3. The proposed framework applies a “theory of change” approach, a strategic planning framework used to help plan, implement and evaluate the impacts of the actions taken. It provides a powerful tool for organizing measurable goals and solutions, and for evaluating both short- and long-term impacts in a consistent, meaningful and transparent structure. This type of structure also allows diverse stakeholders to articulate challenges, work together towards common goals, use the same language when sharing information on the status of implementation, and ensure that collective actions are aligned towards achieving the greatest possible impact.

4. Some elements of the proposed framework are currently presented for illustration purposes only, as their final formulation will depend on the results of ongoing processes. This includes processes related

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

to resource mobilization, mainstreaming, digital sequence information, sustainable use, capacity-building, national planning and reporting processes, issues associated with responsibility and transparency and indicators. Where wording on these issues has been provided for illustration, this has been indicated by footnotes. Further, the wording is not meant to prejudge any ongoing processes but, rather, to provide a complete picture of the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

5. The proposed zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was prepared with due account being taken of the Working Group's consideration of the possible elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework from its first meeting.² It also takes into account the elements of guidance on goals, SMART targets,³ indicators, baselines, and monitoring frameworks, relating to the drivers of biodiversity loss, for achieving transformational change, within the scope of the three objectives of the Convention discussed during the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice⁴ as well as the [outcomes](#) of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. The proposed framework also takes into account the various consultation processes that have been undertaken,⁵ including the views expressed during the informal briefing by the Co-Chairs on 24 November 2019, which presented a preliminary overview of the zero draft of the framework.

6. The current global trends and future scenarios were also taken into account in the formulation of the framework. These include:

(a) The *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services has cautioned that goals for conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories, and biodiversity goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors. Past and ongoing rapid declines in biodiversity, ecosystem functions and many of nature's contributions to people mean that most international societal and environmental goals, such as those embodied in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, will not be achieved on the basis of current trajectories. These declines will also undermine other goals, such as those specified in the Paris Agreement⁶ adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;

Comment: IPBES recommendations, especially the need for transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors need to be reflected in all goals and targets of the GBF. The key levers and leverage points for transformative change identified by IPBES should be reflected in the goals and targets.

"Five main interventions ("levers") can generate transformative change by tackling the underlying indirect drivers of nature deterioration: (1) incentives and capacity-building; (2) cross-sectoral cooperation; (3) pre-emptive action; (4) decision-making in the context of resilience and uncertainty; and (5) environmental law and implementation." & "key leverage points: (1) visions of a good life; (2) total consumption and waste; (3) values and action; (4) inequalities; (5) justice and inclusion in conservation; (6) externalities and telecouplings; (7) technology, innovation and investment; and (8) education and knowledge generation and sharing" (IPBES Global Assessment, Summary for Policy Makers)

² See [CBD/WG2020/1/5](#).

³ A glossary of terms is provided in CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.2.

⁴ See Subsidiary Body recommendation 23/1.

⁵ An overview of these processes is contained in CBD/WG2020/1/2 and CBD/WG2020/2/2. In addition, all of the submissions received are accessible from <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions>.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Registration No. I-54113.

(b) The global population is currently 7.6 billion, and, by 2030, it is expected to reach 8.6 billion and, by 2050, 9.8 billion. By 2030, there are expected to be 43 cities with more than 10 million inhabitants and, by 2050, 68 per cent of the human population will live in urban areas. This increase in population and urbanization will have implications for the demand for resources, including food, infrastructure and land use;

Comment: Equal access to, and the sustainable use of, Nature's Contributions to People / Ecosystem services as well as the need to conserve and restore urban biodiversity should be addressed in the goals and targets.

(c) Relative to pre-industrial levels, humans are estimated to have already caused an observed climate warming of approximately 1°C. Further, global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2050 if current trends continue. Limiting global warming to well below 2°C and as close as possible to 1.5°C will require the implementation of a package of actions which could have positive or negative impacts on biodiversity, depending on the safeguards put in place;

Comment: Adaptation and mitigation actions including Nature-based Solutions can imply negative trade-offs for biodiversity. This needs to be reflected in related goals and targets and the need for safeguards need to be included.

(d) Technological and social innovation can have both positive and negative impacts on biodiversity. They can result in improvements in resource use efficiency and novel solutions to biodiversity challenges. However, their impacts need to be assessed carefully to ensure they do not have unintended negative impacts, including locking society into unsustainable development paths;

(e) Natural and social systems have lags between the time when actions are taken and when changes become apparent. These lags need to be considered in the design of targets and the actions to achieve them;

(f) The wide-ranging changes that are needed to reach the 2050 Vision will require an unprecedented degree of collaboration and whole-of-society engagement.

Comment/Alternative wording: The background text doesn't name specific actors. It should specify that unprecedented commitment of and contributions of governments and decision-makers, extended collaboration and whole-of-society engagement, including all sectors are needed.

7. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global plan of action for people, planet and prosperity will be implemented at the same time as the framework and will create opportunities for synergies but, also, the need to account for and balance trade-offs.

8. The success of the implementation of the framework will depend on learning from past experiences, successes and challenges, including the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The key experiences include:

(a) Maintaining focus on the ultimate objective of reaching the 2050 Vision and ensuring that the actions taken are commensurate with it;

(b) Increased efforts to address the drivers of biodiversity loss;

(c) Strengthened national efforts for implementation, including the role played by national biodiversity strategies and action plans and associated planning, reporting and review processes, and ensuring that national targets or commitments are commensurate with global objectives;

(d) Reducing time lags in planning, accounting for them in implementation and ensuring effective reviews of progress;

(e) Ensuring that means of implementation are in place, including financial resources, capacity-building, and sustained and targeted support to Parties;

(f) Ensuring implementation is participatory, inclusive, gender-responsive, transformative, comprehensive, catalytic, visible, knowledge-based, transparent, efficient, results-oriented, iterative and flexible;

(g) Regular monitoring, evaluation and feedback of the progress towards the attainment of all elements of the framework, including the actions taken, their effectiveness, and resulting changes in biological, social and economic conditions;

(h) Resource mobilization being commensurate with ambition;

(i) Mainstreaming biodiversity across all sectors of society with a focus on engaging those sectors that will be responsible for implementing actions to address the drivers of biodiversity loss.

Comment: Mainstreaming biodiversity across all sectors, especially those responsible for implementing actions to address the drivers of biodiversity loss is important, but the goals, targets, indicators and baselines have to be set by the GBF, and governments need to establish laws and regulations that enable/push for the sustainable transformation of the sectors. It should not only be up to the sectors to engage (voluntarily).

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE ZERO DRAFT

9. The zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework has been prepared with the following points in mind:

(a) In an attempt to keep the set of goals and targets of the draft framework concise, in relatively simple language, and limited in number, each goal and target is accompanied by an entry in a preliminary draft monitoring framework⁷ that specifies elements that should be considered in implementing each goal or target. It also includes a preliminary list of indicators that may be used to assess progress towards the goals and targets. This is in follow-up to the request from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in recommendation 23/1, to include information on the availability of indicators for targets included in the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) Where the goals and targets of the framework include numbers or percentages, these are placed in square brackets. The determination of the final figures in the framework will be informed by ongoing consultations and scientific work as well as the deliberations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting;

(c) Pursuant to the mandate from the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting,⁸ the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is intended to be used not only under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, but also for the other biodiversity-related and the Rio conventions, other multilateral environmental agreements, other international processes and instruments and the broader international community;

Comment: If it is intended that the framework is a truly global framework setting the goals and targets for other MEAs and conventions, it must include clear entry points for their contributions and offer links to their processes and indicators.

⁷ CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1.

⁸ Decision 14/34, annex.

(d) It is envisaged that the framework would be accompanied by a decision of the Conference of the Parties that would give effect to the implementation of the framework under the Convention. Such a decision could, for example, adopt the framework and include obligations with respect to reporting, review and means of implementation. For illustrative purposes, a preliminary draft of such a decision is provided in annex II. Complementary decisions of the Conference of the Parties might address related aspects, such as resource mobilization, capacity-building and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming among others, as well as related topics, such as digital sequence information;

Comment:

the draft decision contains some important elements and should not only be seen as an illustration, but as a basis and starting point for the final decision.

(e) It is also envisaged that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization could endorse the framework and provide additional requests to their respective Parties. The meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol might also adopt the Implementation Plan for the Protocol. Further, the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions may also, in due course, consider welcoming or endorsing the framework.

10. It is envisaged that the Working Group at its second meeting would focus its attention on the zero draft of the framework itself (annex I below) and use the draft monitoring framework as an explanatory and contextual reference, yet delay its negotiation until after it is updated in the light of the negotiations on the main text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and then submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. However, any observations by Parties at the second meeting of the Working Group concerning the appendices would be taken into account in this process.

III. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

11. The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

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

Recalling decision 14/37, recommendation WG2020-1/1 and recommendation SBSTTA-23/1,

1. *Notes* the progress made during its second meeting, as reflected in the text annexed to the report of the meeting;⁹

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to update the tables in the appendices to the draft framework in the light of the outcomes of the second meeting and to align them with the draft goals and tables of the global biodiversity framework for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting;

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

4. *Requests* the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Executive Secretary, under the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to complement and annotate the text in the annex to the report, as appropriate, to take into account the ongoing consultation processes, the outcome of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary

⁹ [CBD/WG2020/1/5](#).

Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and to **make this annotated version available six weeks before the third meeting** of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

*Annex I***THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK****I. INTRODUCTION****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 framework¹⁰ 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.

B. The purpose

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 and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

3. The framework will be implemented primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. It aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant processes. 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.

4. The framework will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will help to provide the conditions necessary to implement the framework.

C. Theory of change

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.

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.

¹⁰ 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.

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 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.

8. The 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 other multilateral environment agreements, including the biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

P2020 Overarching Framework: Theory of Change

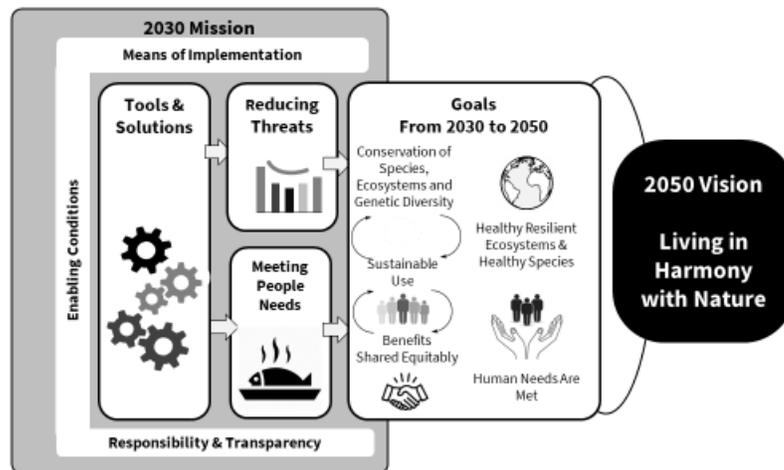


Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework

Comment:
 General: The presented approach is not really a “theory”, but rather a rationale for the GBF trying to reformulate IPBES recommendations for transformative change. Theory also implies, that we assume that change is needed but that we could be proven wrong by another theory, e.g. technological solutions or the market will create the change needed. The title “Need for [transformative] change across society and sectors” could be used for section C instead. The whole section is formulated very vague and voluntary/optional (“...assumes that transformative actions are taken” / “assumes that progress is monitored”), though it contains important elements. Some stakeholders could use it to plan, implement and evaluate the impacts of the actions taken. It should be formulated more active “We, the national leaders and governments recognize the need for change...” instead of “the framework’s theory assumes...”. Its legal nature and impact on the framework remain unclear, since it is not part of the framework itself.

Also, it should include further principles that parties agree to follow when implementing the GBF on all levels. This set of principles should include rights-based approach, precautionary approach, PIC, IPLC engagement, gender equality, women’s empowerment, intergenerational equity, gender-responsive approach, fair access to and sharing of NCP’s, polluters pay principle, Common but Differentiated

Responsibilities etc. (see 27 principles of the Rio Declaration 1992, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/ref/rio-declaration.shtml>)

In general, it is a positive approach that “diverse stakeholders” should be engaged in collective and aligned actions, however there should be two levels of implementation. A) Actions by the CBD parties / governments to achieve the agreed goals and targets, in line with a set of principles for implementation and evaluated by a monitoring/ accountability mechanism. B) Actions by stakeholders in support of, and aligned with, the agreed goals and targets.

Para 5 should state clearly that the objective is to stay within the planetary boundaries and to enable sustainable transformation of all sectors, including consumer habits. The formulation of a change that is aiming that “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” does not seem to be very ambitious compared to the 2020 mission: “take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication.”

We welcome the mention of the “Whole of government” approach in para 5. Stronger language could be used to support the claim that “a whole-of government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years”. We suggest the following alternative wording: “Parties of the CBD should apply and encourage others to take a whole-of government and society approach, which is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years”.

q

II. THE FRAMEWORK

A. 2050 Vision

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.”

B. 2030 and 2050 Goals

Comment:

The 2030 targets are shaped by extrapolating: where do we need to be in 2030 to be on track to achieve the final outcome in 2050? **This turns the 2030 targets into milestones with less ambition already by design.** This is the opposite of ambition. We need to have 2030 targets which are already as ambitious as the 2050 goals.

10. The Framework has five long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each of these goals has an associated outcome for 2030.¹¹ The five goals are:

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

¹¹ A monitoring framework provides further information on baselines and milestones for the components of the goals. (Appendix 1; see CBD/WG2020/2/2/Add.1).

Comment:

Text proposal: (a) No **net** loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience;

The idea of no "net" loss and similar approaches here and in other places in the text suggest nature can be replaced easily, and destruction is acceptable as long as it is compensated. But we all know peatlands or old-growth forests are irreplaceable or will take very long to re-develop. The promise of replacement is a call for destroying biodiversity, and to lower the bar for conserving habitats in the first place. We therefore request to have a wording more in line with Aichi target 5 and delete the "net".

Link to Aichi Target 5

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

Comment:

Regarding: “species threatened with extinction”

Text proposal: (b) The percentage of species **that are extinct or** threatened with extinction is reduced by **[50%] by 2030** and their abundance of species has increased on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050;

The percentage of species threatened with extinction can be lowered by species going extinct... so these need to be included.

Regarding: “abundance of species “

Which species? the species threatened with extinction? Alternatives to mentioning abundance (which may just refer to common species) include: percentage of species in favourable conservation status or in LC/NT status - or Red List Index improved/at 0.8 or better...

Link to Aichi Target 12

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

Comment:

Text proposal: (c) Genetic diversity is maintained **or enhanced on average** by 2030, and **for [90%] of species continues to be maintained at 2030 levels** by 2050

Genetic diversity takes long to develop naturally. so talking about enhancement and “on average” creates the illusion that it is possible to compensate genetic loss – which it isn’t except possibly by artificial methods. It is therefore much more important to stop any loss and clearly state this.

Link to Aichi Target 13

(d) Nature provides benefits to people contributing to:

(i) Improvements in nutrition for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;

(ii) Improvements in sustainable access to safe and drinkable water for at least [X million]

people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;

(iii) Improvements in resilience to natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;

(iv) At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050.

Comment:

Text proposal: (d) ~~Nature provides benefits to people contributing to: ... (i) ... (iv)~~ All areas used by people for nutrition, water supply, resilience to natural disasters, for carbon sequestration or other essential benefits¹² are [used in sustainable way][safeguarded and restored¹³], ensuring maintenance of species and habitats in a good status and the long-term supply for the ecosystem services/NCPs concerned.

Alternative proposal: (d) Safeguard and restore all ecosystems and their services / Nature's contribution to People, especially ...

The whole goal (d) is a dangerous interpretation of the 2nd goal of the CBD, sustainable use. Sustainable use is not about quantity, it is about the quality how humans use nature - which should be sustainable, i.e. do not lead to a decrease of habitats or species. Asking for increases in production will increase pressure on biodiversity and is not the CBD's task.

The presented proposal for Goal (d) is entirely centered about people and their use/exploitation of nature, where it should be about biodiversity.

The argument that nature provides benefits to people is right - but this will happen if ecosystems and their functions are maintained anyway. So, quantified increases in production are more a "selling argument" and shouldn't be targets.

Also, putting ecosystem services/Nature's contributions to people (NCPs) first risks that the actual diversity of ecosystems is ignored. For example, you can increase water retention and carbon sequestration with monoculture tree plantations of exotic species as well as you can by maintaining old-growth indigenous forests. For the ecosystem services/NCPs it is the same, but for biodiversity it is entirely different.

Our proposed alternative wording puts the emphasis on the ecosystem and then refers to the NCPs. By referring to "other benefits", the other 14 benefits mentioned in the IPBES Global Assessment are also included (which they are not in the present wording).

Regarding (iv): At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050

We could imagine alternative wording along the lines of e.g.: "Deforestation and drainage of peatlands and wetlands is halted by 2025 and xy% of deforested areas have been restored using native species, so that carbon sequestration and water retention are increased and access to safe and drinkable water has improved."

The main problem is ongoing use of fossil fuels. While carbon sequestration in ecosystems can to some extent help to combat climate change, this should not distract from the need to reduce fossil fuel emissions. However, fully functional ecosystems sequester carbon the best and the CBD should focus on safeguarding and restoration of ES and ESS.

¹² Wording from Aichi target 14

¹³ Wording from Aichi target 14

Link to Aichi Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

See also comments on action target 6.

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

Comment:

It is good to enshrine ABS and the Nagoya Protocol in the 2050 goals. But this wording assumes all IPLCs WANT to gain money by agreeing on the use of their resources. But they also have the right not to sign a contract which is not reflected here. Furthermore, an increase in benefits will also increase production and pressure on biodiversity.

We therefore suggest the following Text proposal:

(e) The amount of genetic resources which are regulated by the Nagoya Protocol have increased by [x] % of overall cases by 2030 and reached 100% by 2050.

Clear baselines, indicators are needed to define “increase” e.g. the amount of benefits in comparison with the amount of uses by private actors or number of cases which are regulated by the Nagoya Protocol.

Link to Aichi Target 16.

C. 2030 Mission

11. The 2030 Mission for this framework is:

To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.¹⁴

Comment:

We suggest 2 alternative proposals – the first one includes the three goals of the CBD:

“To ensure that biodiversity loss is halted, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner.”

¹⁴ 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 while also recognizing that completely halting the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is not possible by 2030. “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.

The second one takes an active, motivating stance like the „The future we want“ Declaration or the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: „All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We...“

“We, governments and decision-makers, in collaborative partnership with stakeholders across society, will take urgent, effective and accountable actions so that human-driven loss of biodiversity is halted and reversed, and biological resources/nature are use sustainably for the benefit of all people and the planet.”

Rationale for alternative wording:

- a) The proposed mission is not SMART – how can you measure that nature was put on path to recovery? The content is just slightly more than "To do something to make things better".
- b) The proposal does not visibly address all three goals of the CBD
- c) The level of ambition does not go beyond previous goals, it's as weak and there is a clear risk of regression regarding the ambition level if we do not at least aim to “halt the loss”. For comparison:
 - 2010 Goal (“...significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth”)
 - 2020 Mission (“take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...)

D. 2030 action targets

12. The Framework has 20 action-oriented targets for 2030 which, if achieved, will contribute to the outcome-oriented goals for 2030 and 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.¹⁵

(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity

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

Text proposal: “1. **Retain** Conserve, by 2025, **and restore** all existing natural freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, retain existing intact areas and wilderness and restore **increasing by** at least [X%] **of degraded habitats**, in order to achieve by 2030 an **net** increase in area, connectivity and integrity of habitats, by **concrete conservation measures, including those undertaken by IPLCs, and increasing by at least 50% the area under** comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea change.”

This relates to Aichi target 5 that aims at halting the loss of natural habitats. New elements are **restoration and spatial planning**. Both are welcome, but conservation and restoration should be

¹⁵ Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (Appendix 2; see CBD/WG2020/2/2/Add.1) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

distinctive elements, with conserving existing habitats having priority. Maybe this could even be two distinct targets, such as was the case in the current strategic plan (T5 and T 15). This would help make the target less complex.

- If conservation and restoration are separate, restoration needs a % value and a reference base which we do not know at the moment
- The role of IPCLs as defenders intact areas and wilderness as well as the role of ICCAs for conservation should be reflected.
- The concept of having a “net” increase insinuates that habitats are freely interchangeable and can be shoved around at will - this opens the door to offsetting which we reject.
- We could consider to separate targets for minimising losses (only allowing biodiversity destruction for projects that are strictly necessary for public wellbeing) and maximising conservation and restoration.
- The wording on conservation is weaker than that of Aichi target 5, the suggestion tries to strengthen this by some wording suggestions highlighted in blue

Q: Aspect of specific, endangered habitats – should these be treated differently?

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

Comment:

Text proposal: “2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through equitably and effectively managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures which are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection”

This is the follow-up of Aichi target 11 – the protected area target.

- However, it relates to the area covered only, and lacks a number of important elements (which are mostly mentioned as elements in Add1, but should also be included in the target text): effectiveness, management, participation, equity, representativity, connectivity and integration into the wider land- and seascape. The suggestions in cyan are supposed to bring this back in. Indicators that could be used for this are the IUCN Green Lists or % of PAs under management.
- Further issues: definition of sites of particular importance – needs definition. In Europe, all the sites where Emerald/Natura 2000 species and habitats could be included. “Key biodiversity areas” are insufficiently defined in many countries. Also 60% sites of particular importance by 2030 might not be very ambitious (in 2018 35% of KBAs had no protection through systems of protected areas, but 21% were fully covered and 44% partly covered). The debate on this term could be avoided if we reinstate the term “representativity”.
- The element of Areas under “strict” protection, in addition to a 30% areas target, is confusing and unhelpful. Strict protection would need to be very clearly defined in order to avoid endless debates about what counts and what not. Strict protection should prevent cooperate development or extraction, however they could include Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) that still allow use/access of IPLCs.

Aichi target 11 used the word “effective”, meaning that the protected areas fulfils the purpose for which it was defined, i.e. the target habitats and species are in good status. These outcome-based definition may be more helpful than the new “action-based” suggestion which still may not deliver for biodiversity, and it would also be clear that activities which do not harm the conservation objectives may be allowed.

- Positive: relation not only to area, but also to potential sites
- Positive: no distinction between land and sea in % area

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

Comment:

Proposal seems stronger formulated than Aichi target 9 that only calls for priority species to be controlled or eradicated.

Link to Aichi Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, **priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways** to prevent their introduction and establishment.

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

Comment:

Text proposal: “Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources **to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.**”

The zero draft AT4 is very similar to Aichi target 8, but more explicit by mentioning biocides, plastic waste (up to now included but implicit). The new target is quantitative without feedback on the effect on nature, easier to measure but what happens if a 50% reduction is still detrimental to nature? Aichi target 8 formulated a concrete outcome “has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.” Which we propose to bring back in.

It will be necessary to define concrete qualitative subtargets for each substance at the indicator or rationale/fact sheet level. These are needed to phase out e.g. the most harmful pesticides or to ban it around protected areas or ecosystems important for freshwater. The indicators are useful, but should be formulated not as a % of status quo but on a level that is non-detrimental to biodiversity.

Link to Aichi Target 8

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

Comment:

Text proposal: “5. Ensure by 2030 that ~~the any~~ harvesting, trade and use of wild species, ~~is respects legislation, is non-detrimental and~~ at sustainable levels.”

Wording needs to be improved. “legal” sounds like the present practices need to be defined as being in line with the law, even if they are illegitimate or detrimental to biodiversity. Important to keep “and at sustainable levels” so legality and sustainability must both be met.

Link to Aichi Targets 4 and 6 (partly – not area based).

6. Contribute to climate change mitigation and **adaptation** and disaster risk reduction through **nature-based solutions** ~~providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=]~~ of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and **avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security**.

Comment:

Text proposal: “Reduce fossil fuel emissions to levels that will allow the 1.5°C target to be reached. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through biodiversity-friendly nature-based solutions **such as halting deforestation and forest degradation and the destruction of peatlands** ~~providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=]~~ of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security.”

The main cause for climate change is fossil fuels and this needs to be tackled. Asking ecosystems to supply a certain contribution (30%) of the decrease is not the CBD’s mandate and furthermore, it is offsetting – with the burden being carried by those who have not caused the problem, because much of the actions will need to take place in developing countries while Industrialised and OPEC countries will continue to release fossil carbon into the atmosphere. Not specifying how contributions take place, and doing this without safeguards is asking for monoculture tree plantations to be established, while the priority should be on conserving habitats with a high storage of Climate gases.

Link to Aichi Target 10.

(b) **Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing**

7. **Enhance** the sustainable use of wild species ~~providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable,~~ and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].

Comment:

Text proposal: “7. Enhance the **proportion of sustainable** use of wild species **that is sustainable,** ~~providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable,~~ and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].”

The target should aim to enhance sustainable use, not the use and exploitation of wild species in general. Use by IPLCs can normally be considered sustainable, however all use has to be within limits that ensure species and habitats continue to thrive in a good conservation status.

The mission of the CBD is to ensure biodiversity is maintained, by deciding measures in all sectors that are necessary. An increase of use does not serve this purpose and should not be dealt with within the CBD. It is better to address the % of use that is sustainable or a % of the used species that are used sustainably.

The elements of action target 5 should aim at ensuring sustainable use (e.g. through legal and healthy fisheries, use that ensures a good conservation status of species in the medium and long term – maybe define in rationale/fact sheet), if sustainable use is ensured, wild species will contribute to nutrition, food security and livelihoods of more people in 2030 and beyond.

Link to Aichi Target 10.

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

Comment:

Text proposal: “8. Conserve and enhance the proportion of the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems that is sustainable to [80%] to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%].”

Like the previous two targets, this target calls for an increase in production. Calling for increase in agri production is not the CBD’s task. CBD shouldn't push production!!! It is counter productive. We should be asking for an increase of the proportion of use that is sustainable.

The formulation “agricultural and other managed ecosystems” should be kept to include e.g. forest areas.

Link to Aichi Target 7.

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

Comment:

Text proposal: “Protect, safeguard and restore water-related ecosystems to enhance nature-based solutions in order to sustainably provide clean water for to [XXX million] people.”

Undoubtedly, access to enough clean water is a fundamental need of humanity that needs to be ensured for everyone. Potential trade-offs of nature-based solutions need to be considered and safeguards to protect biodiversity need to be put in place. But the focus should be on conserving and restoring relevant ecosystems, not just their services, for the benefit of all humans, and not put pressure on building dams, or planting monocultures etc. We suggest to remove a quantitative target here and delete the “nature-based solutions” for more clarity: we want natural ecosystems to be protected and restored, so people’s needs can be met.

SDG 6.6 provides a good basis for this and has the focus that would be expected from the CBD:

6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Link to Aichi Target 14 “..., ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water [...] restored and safeguarded, ...”

10. **Enhance the benefits** of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%].

Comment:

Text proposal: “**Enhance** **Increase the networks** ~~the benefits of~~ green spaces for **biodiversity**, health and well-being **and ensure access for all** especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%].”

We are fine with the changes that recognize "right to nature" approach, because an increase of green spaces will be beneficial both for nature and people. But even here, the logic should be to increase green space because they create benefits, not call for an increase of the benefits, and very obviously for the sake of biodiversity itself (which means they should strive to support native species and habitats).

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

Comment:

It is the CBD’s task to call for proper implementation of ABS, but calling for an increase of benefits encourages production and disregards the “right to say no”. Digital sequence information also needs to fall under the Nagoya Protocol in order not to undermine it. We therefore propose to modify the text:

“11. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **including digital sequence information**, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably. ~~resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.~~”

Link to Aichi Target 16.

(c) **Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming**

Comment:

Targets in this section need to be kept since they address indirect drivers. They should not be downgraded to enabling conditions etc.

12. **Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.**

Comment:

Modify text: Delete "... **most** harmful for biodiversity..."

Very close to Aichi target 3, but weaker; AT 12 foresees that subsidies "most" harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, while Aichi target 3 postulates that "incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated," which means all of them. Also, the second part of AT 12 which demands all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity, cannot be achieved if only the most harmful subsidies are eliminated – the target in itself is contradictory as it stands.

The target could mention that elimination of harmful subsidies could free up resources for conservation and restoration, an issue that has been thoroughly debated in the workshop on resource mobilisation.

Link to Aichi Target 3.

13. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.

Comment: Quite good as it stands.

Link to Aichi Target 2.

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

Comment:

We propose to add the following text: "including through telecoupling effects and excessive demand" at the end of the sentence.

The target should address telecoupling effects/ footprints more clearly.

It is important to note that reforming sectors by reducing their specific impact is only part of the solution. We need to reduce the **demand** for agrocommodities/minerals etc, cut subsidies that create this demand, adopt a land footprint indicator and reduction targets, adopt legally binding duty of vigilance obligations on EU companies, banks and other Financial institutions. (http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/agriculture/2020/rerooting_eu_food_supply.pdf).

This needs to be spelt out in the rationale / fact sheet of the target.

Link to Aichi Target 4

15. Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources **have increased by [X%]** are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.¹⁶

¹⁶ This target in no way prejudices the outcomes of the thematic consultations on resource mobilization and capacity-building or any recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

Comment:

Text proposal: Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources ~~have increased by [X%]~~ are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.

This target is an improvement in relation to Aichi target 20 because it is linked to the needs of the framework. We suggest to delete the wording on increase because it is relative, doesn't relate to the needs and punishes those who already pay a lot. A percentage (X%) of national budgets would be fairer, but this would need to be in line with the needs for the implementation of the framework which are not yet entirely clear at this point. It is important to keep the last part "resources are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework."

Link to Aichi Target 20.

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

17. People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.

Comment:

Text proposal: "Governments take measurable steps towards encouraging sustainable consumption and lifestyles, putting in place measures to ensure consumption and trade are not taking place at the expense of biodiversity, that resource use is within equitable global and regional ecological boundaries, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels."

There is a need to mention governments (as was the case in Aichi Target 4). People can only consume sustainably if the right incentives are given, These must be regulated by governments. Businesses also can only produce sustainably if there are regulations/safeguards that create a level playing field that does not put biodiversity under pressure.

Aichi Target 4 addressed sustainable production and consumption, wording was clearer.

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

Comment: whilst this text is agreeable, it would be great if the role of indigenous people could be mentioned more. The IPBES highlights them as being key to protecting biodiversity in the future. They should be central to the strategy so it is quite alarming that they just get a small mention here.

Link to Aichi Target 18 and 19

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

Comment:

Alternative formulation: **Ensure by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources through [...]** sustainable use of biodiversity. / ~~Promote [...]~~ ~~ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources~~

“Promoting” is too weak, these are rights which must be ensured. We suggest to reshuffle the text to have a stronger focus on equitable participation and rights.

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

Comment:

Vaguely related to Aichi Target 1: “people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.”

This target is not SMART. We propose to replace it by a target on transformational change at national level, e.g. **“Parties have identified the needs for transformational change at national level, and have adopted and put in place strategies and plans to bring about the necessary changes at national level.**

- Some important elements are missing:
- Important parts of Aichi target 4 (Governments role not mentioned in Consumption and production)
- Aichi targets 6 and 7 (no specific mention of fisheries and forestry)
- Aichi target 10 (partly replaced by AT No.6); coral reef part and pressure part is missing, role of biodiversity as victim of climate change
- Important parts of Aichi target 11 (efficiency. Participation, management- see comments on Action target 2)
- Aichi target 17 on NBSAPs (but included in Draft decision)

E. Implementation support mechanisms

13. Effective implementation of the framework requires implementation support mechanisms commensurate with the ambition set out in the goals and targets of the framework and with the transformative changes required to reach them. These include:

(a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources;

(b) Capacity-building, particularly nationally determined and/or country-driven capacity-building;¹⁷

(c) The generation and sharing of scientific information and knowledge important to the effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework;

(d) Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation relevant to the implementation of the framework.

F. Enabling conditions

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

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

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

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

(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity;

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

Comments on (e):

- too weak, this will mean that others will tell CBD what to do
- If it is intended that the framework is a truly global framework setting the goals and targets for other MEAs and conventions, it must include clear entry points for their contributions and offer links to their processes and indicators.

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

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

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

15. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the Goals on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequality, and peace and justice, as well as sustainable production and consumption, will help to create enabling conditions for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

G. Responsibility and transparency¹⁸

16. The framework contains measures to monitor, review and report on its implementation at the national, regional and global levels. These are essential elements of the framework and include:

(a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

¹⁷ The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 will be one of the main mechanisms for the provision of this support (decision 14/24).

¹⁸ Issues related to transparent implementation, monitoring, reporting and review for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be discussed during a thematic consultation and by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting. This section of the framework will be updated to take into account the outcomes of those processes.

(b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;

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

(d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.¹⁹

Comment:

Too general. This should include compliance and accountability mechanism as well. Nothing specific on NBSAPs formats, on the need to take up the GBF, no dates for reviews, stocktakes and review mechanism...

H. Outreach, awareness and uptake

17. All actors will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies.²⁰

Appendices²¹

Appendix 1: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the Goals of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Appendix 2: Preliminary draft monitoring frameworks for the targets of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

¹⁹ The framework may be supported by additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency that will track its implementation through decisions of the Conference of the Parties. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting may provide guidance on these in response to mandates from the Conference of the Parties.

²⁰ The implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy. In decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties decided that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature”, which will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy.

²¹ See CBD/WG2020/2/2/Add.1.

*Annex II***ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT DECISION FOR THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY²²**

The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 14/34 which sets out the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Emphasizing the need to address the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in a balanced and integrated manner,

Expressing its gratitude to those Governments and organizations that have provided financial and in kind support to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Alarmed by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to human well-being and the prospects for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and for reaching the three objectives of the Convention,

1. *Adopts* the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as contained in annex I to the present decision as a global framework for action by all Parties and stakeholders to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and achieve the objectives of the Convention;

2. *Adopts* the technical annex to the framework which contains its monitoring framework to track progress towards its goals and targets;

3. *Establishes* a mechanism for enhanced reporting, review and transparency [as elaborated in decision 15/-²³

4. *Notes* that the framework is intended to be implemented under the Convention in line with this decision as well as the following decisions:

(a) Decision 15/- on resource mobilization;

(b) Decision 15/- on capacity-building;

(c) Decision 15/- on a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming;

5. *Urges Parties* and *invites* other Governments and all stakeholders to implement the framework consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions and national capacities;

6. *Urges Parties:*

(a) To develop national and, as appropriate, regional targets or commitments for each of the global targets in the framework, which should be developed with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, while taking into account national priorities, circumstances and capacities as well as, in the case of developing countries, the resources provided by developed countries pursuant to Article 20 of the Convention, and to communicate them to the Executive Secretary no later than [April 2021];

²² It is also envisaged that the Parties to Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols would also adopt decisions related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

²³ To be developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

(b) To update national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate, in line with the framework and the guidance [contained in annex X] [and adopted in decision 15/-], incorporating national targets or commitments, and adopt **them as whole-of-government policy instruments;**

(c) To monitor and review the implementation of their national targets or commitments and their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, making use of the set of indicators developed for the framework, and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their national reports and any other means to be decided by the Conference of the Parties;

(d) To adjust their national targets or commitments and related actions in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans as necessary, in the light of the regular global stocktake of progress;

7. *Reiterates* that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, and decides that, **at each of its future meetings, the Conference of the Parties will review progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered.**
