

Towards a Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity - A Synthesis Document



CARIBBEAN HUB CAPACITY BUILDING RELATED TO MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEA) IN AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC (ACP) COUNTRIES

Towards a Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity - A Synthesis Document



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On behalf of the ACP MEAs 3 Caribbean Hub

CARICOM Secretariat

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Towards a Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity – A Synthesis Document¹

This activity was undertaken as part of the Caribbean Hub sub-component of Phase III of the Programme for Capacity-Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The overall objective of the ACP-MEAs project in the Caribbean is to enhance countries' capacity to comply with MEAs and so to improve countries' management of their environment and natural resources. The long-term intended impact of the Programme is to reduce the adverse effects of loss of biodiversity and contribute to the sound management of chemicals. The project entails the provision of technical assistance, training, policy and advisory support services to enhance countries' ability to implement the provisions of MEAs. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat is the Caribbean Hub for the ACP-MEAs project. Under expected result 1, *Institutional Capacity Building*, of the Caribbean Hub work programme, Activities 1.3.10 and 1.3.11 entails supporting countries' preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and facilitate and fund additional regional technical experts to support Parties at the COPs. In preparation for the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, there is need to familiarize Caribbean Delegates with the COP15 agenda and the issues to be discussed and negotiated. Additionally, identify the national and overarching regional priorities for the Caribbean.

The One Hundred and Third Special Meeting of the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) - Environment and Sustainable Development in 2022 requested the CARICOM Secretariat to develop a CARICOM Position Paper to build capacity to support the process leading to the adoption of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and other priorities under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework is expected to be adopted during the second phase of the UN CBD Fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP15) to be held in Montreal, Canada from 7 to 19 December 2022, under the COP Presidency of China.

The post-2020 GBF will be used as a strategic plan to guide the Convention and its Protocols and it covers the period from 2022 to 2030. This was mandated by Parties to the CBD (Decision 14/34) at COP 14, which also established an Open-Ended Working Group (WG2020) to develop the GBF. Since 2018, the WG2020 has met four times to develop the GBF, and a fifth meeting is planned for 3-5 December 2022 in Montreal, Canada to finalise negotiations and to recommend a negotiated GBF to the COP.

¹ Key sources: (i) IISD ENB Post 2020 Final Vol. 0 No. 776. <https://enb.iisd.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/enb09776e.pdf> (ii) WG2020-4 Conference Room Papers.

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Background

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets expired in 2020. At COP 14 in November 2018, in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, parties adopted decision 14/34, which set forth a comprehensive and participatory process to update the Convention's strategic plan, and established an open-ended working group (WG2020) to develop the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to be adopted at COP15.

The WG2020 is tasked with advancing preparations for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This process is expected to lead to the adoption of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework during the second phase of the UN Biodiversity Conference to be held in Montreal, Canada from 7 to 19 December 2022.

Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) were appointed as Co-Chairs of the Working Group.

A Brief History of the WG2020

First Meeting of the Working Group (WG2020-1) was held from 27-30 August 2019, in Nairobi, Kenya. The Parties deliberated on the structure of the GBF and agreed that the Co-Chairs and the CBD Bureau would develop a zero draft on the GBF to be submitted at least six weeks before the second meeting of the WG2020. The WG also agreed to request SBSTTA to provide guidance on specific goals, targets, indicators, baselines, and monitoring frameworks related to the drivers of biodiversity loss for achieving transformative change, within the scope of the three CBD objectives.

Second Meeting of the Working Group (WG2020-2) was held from 24-29 February 2020, in Rome, Italy. The meeting commented on the zero draft of the GBF that was released in January 2020. Parties approved the final recommendation of the meeting compiled by the Co-Chairs, and adopted the meeting's report. In the recommendation, the WG2020, among others, invited SBSTTA to provide a scientific and technical review of updated goals and targets, and related indicators and baselines, and requested the Co-Chairs and the Secretariat to prepare a first draft of the GBF.

Third meeting of the Working Group (WG2020-3) Part I was convened virtually from 23 August - 3 September 2021. The meeting negotiated the first draft of the GBF, and considered the outcomes of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on ways to resolve divergent views on benefit-sharing from the use of DSI on genetic resources.

The Geneva Biodiversity Conference was held from 14-29 March 2022, in Geneva, Switzerland and included Parts II of SBSTTA-24, SBI-3 Part II, and **WG2020-3** Part II. The WG2020-3 meeting agreed on a solution on the way forward on DSI, including related intersessional work, and provided significant input on both the GBF targets and goals, and on relevant indicators, with the development of the framework becoming a party-led process. Delegates also agreed to convene a fourth meeting of the WG2020.

Fourth Meeting of the Working Group (WG2020-4) was held from 21-26 June 2022 in Nairobi Kenya. Delegates adopted the GBF draft recommendation to COP15 (CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX) without amendments.

Fifth Meeting of the Working Group (WG2020-5) will be held from 3-5 December 2022 in Montreal Canada to finalise the text for the GBF and to make recommendations to COP15 for adoption.

Where are we in the negotiations on the GBF?

GBF GOALS

Goal A (protecting biodiversity at all levels and preventing extinctions):

Text: The *[[socio]-ecological [resilience]] integrity [, area] and connectivity of [all][both natural [and managed] terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems is [maintained or] enhanced [with no further loss of highly intact or threatened ecosystems], [preventing collapse of] all ecosystems is maintained or enhanced, increasing[, ensuring] [increasing the area,] connectivity [and integrity of these ecosystems] [and increasing] [by at least [5] per cent by 2030 [improve resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems] and [15] [20] per cent by 2050]* *[the area and[, the ecological integrity] of a full range of natural ecosystems] [the protection of threatened or restoration of depleted ecosystems.]*

Goal A	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
- Parties agreed to remove reference to the words “socioecological” and not specify types of ecosystems. - With respect to new text referring to halting human-driven extinction of all species and reducing extinction risk, Parties agreed to remove the brackets and to retain reference to human-driven extinction. - On the genetic component of this goal, the Parties agreed on its main elements: “the genetic diversity and adaptive potential of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded and all genetic distinct populations are maintained by 2030, at least [95] per cent of genetic diversity among and within populations of wild and domesticated species is maintained by 2050.”	- Divergent opinions existed on whether ecosystems should be maintained, enhanced, or both and whether the increase in area, connectivity, and resilience of natural ecosystems by 2050 should be by 15% or 20%. - Delegates agreed to defer a decision on numerical values to COP15.

Goal B (ensuring that biodiversity can meet people’s needs and support their human rights):

Goal B	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	On critical aspects including ecosystem health, biodiversity values, and the right to a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

Goal C (benefits from the use of biodiversity and genetic resources are shared with equity, and the traditional knowledge and IPLC rights are respected)

Alternative text Goal C Alt.3: “[The monetary and nonmonetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] are shared fairly and equitably and substantially increased [thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity].]”

Goal C	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
Delegates supported inclusion of the text, “associated traditional knowledge associated with IPLCs is appropriately protected.”	- Debate on adding new elements including traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, biological resources, and DSI. - Many developing country delegates opposed suggestions to delete “monetary and non-monetary benefits.”

Goal D (adequate level of the means of implementation are enabled)

Alternative text referred to as Goal D Alt.3: “Adequate [means of implementation and] resources [numerical values to be added] to fully implement the GBF are secured [from all sources] and are accessible to all Parties [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision][and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways].”

Goal D	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
Parties agreed to a proposed shorter version of this text for consideration, “Adequate means of implementation to fully implement the GBF are secured and employed by all parties with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision.”	- Several developed country parties preferred this text for consideration that has no reference to CBD Article 20. - Developing countries objected saying the article is an important aspect as it outlines the responsibilities and obligations of parties. - Other parties provided text with explicit mention to the transfer of appropriate and environmentally sound technology. - Due to continued divergence on missing elements, it was agreed that the text would be finalized at COP15.

GBF TARGETS

Target 1 on spatial planning

Target 1	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
Parties agreed to include in the target the need to take into account the use and customary rights of IPLCs.	- No agreement on whether to refer to ecosystems; “all” ecosystems; terrestrial, inland water, freshwater, marine, and coastal ecosystems; or land and sea areas. - No agreement on whether to: incorporate a quantitative dimension noting that a certain percentage of ecosystems should be under spatial planning; and refer to integrated equitable biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes.

Target 2 on ecosystem restoration

Target 2	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
none	- No agreement on whether to list the different ecosystem types. - Some supported the term “inland waters,” which includes both freshwater and saline terrestrial systems. - Debate will continue on whether to accept as the purpose of the target, a combination of two options provided: to improve ecosystem connectivity and integrity, and to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions; on options on areas of particular importance for biodiversity, a focus on priority ecosystems, or combining priority areas and areas of importance for biodiversity; and the need to consider degraded ecosystems, prioritizing those threatened.

Target 3 on protecting at least 30% of land and sea areas

Text: [[all land and of [seas] [ocean] areas [globally] [at the national level] [including] all ecosystems] [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems], [including] [over their lands, territories and resources] [, with their free, prior and informed consent] [, [and [including] acting] in accordance with [UNDRIP and international human rights law] [national [circumstances and] legislation [and] [as well as] relevant international instruments] [, where applicable]].

Target 3	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	The resulting text (Friends of the chair recommendation) remains unchanged, and essential elements addressed by parties have been parked in a temporary placeholder.

Target 4 on actions for species management:

Text: [Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by X per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by X per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]

Target 4	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	Elements for further consideration

Target 5 on harvesting, trade and use of wild species and Target 6 on invasive alien species were not considered at the WG2020-4. Parties agreed that these should be further deliberated either at a future session or at COP15.

Target 7 on reducing pollution

Target 7	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	- Further negotiation of amended first part of the text “Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources [and pollution risks] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity or ecosystem functions, [and human health], [considering cumulative effect.]” - Further debate on the second part of the text “including by (significantly) reducing nutrients lost by the environment (by at least half).” Parties differed on the inclusion of a numerical reference. Those against said national circumstances and capacities should be considered. - On the third part, “and chemicals, in particular pesticides, harmful to biodiversity (by at least two thirds),” some parties urged reference to “hazardous chemicals.” Many Parties called for text that considers food security and livelihoods arising from the use of chemicals in agriculture. Others noted the need to include elements on chemical loss in the environment and excess nutrients. On reducing pesticide use by at least two thirds, some suggested specifying that this can be achieved by “identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides.” One group preferred halving relevant pesticide use rather than reducing by two thirds. - On the fourth part, “and eliminating discharge of plastic waste,” many Parties proposed using language agreed at UNEA 5.2, “ending plastic pollution.”

Target 8 on minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity

Target 8	
<i>Convergent positions</i>	<i>Divergent positions</i>
	• The text contained bracketed references to nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. • On minimizing the climate change impacts on biodiversity, many suggestions remain bracketed. • Regarding ensuring that adaptation and mitigation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, the proposals remain bracketed.

Target 9 on management and sustainable use of wild species

Target 9	
<i>Convergent positions</i>	<i>Divergent positions</i>
	• Regarding a suggestion tabled at WG2020-3 to include reference to “increasing the contribution of sustainable bioeconomy including through the use of wild species,” many Parties support a proposal for replacing the reference with “promoting and supporting the development of sustainable biodiversity-based products and related services, especially from micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, rural communities, and IPLCs. Text remain bracketed. • Further debate on promoting the development of sustainable biodiversity-based products; the sustainable management of landscapes and seascapes; and the provision of social, economic, and environmental benefits for “all” people. • Further debated on whether the sustainable management and use of wild species should be consistent with relevant national laws and in harmony with international commitments; and whether the livelihoods and customary sustainable use by IPLCs should be ensured, protected, promoted, or safeguarded.

Target 10 on ensuring the sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry

Target 10	
<i>Convergent positions</i>	<i>Divergent positions</i>
	• Elements for further discussion have been identified, including approaches such as agroecology, and reference to “long-term resource efficiency and productivity,” and requested further input. Work on the Target to continue during the intersessional period.

Target 11 on regulating services provided by ecosystems and nature

Target 11	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	- Disagreement on references to: nature's contributions to people; soil health; payments for environmental services; and nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. - Bolivia requested reference to rights-based approaches and Mother Earth-centric actions

Target 12 on green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas, improving human health and wellbeing

Target 12	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
Agreement on this target to “significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.”	

Target 13 on ensuring access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Target 13	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	- Whether the appropriate legal, policy, administrative, and capacity-building measures to ensure/facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources should be “in accordance with international ABS instruments” or “consistent with and not running counter to the objectives of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol; - Whether benefit-sharing should be “substantially” increased; - References to benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of biological resources, DSI, derivatives and genetic resources “in any form”; - Language on environmentally sound uses regarding access to genetic resources; - References to capacity building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation; - Language on appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, respect for all rights involved, and appropriate funding; and - Reference to the generation of new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. - A suggestion to establish, by 2023, a global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 or 2030 remains bracketed.

Target 14 on integrating biodiversity in policies

The text is stable enough to allow reaching consensus at COP15. The EU suggested qualifying reference to deep-sea mining “with safeguards,” reserving the right to further amend the text during subsequent stages of the negotiation.

Target 15 on practices of business and financial institutions

The text is stable enough to allow reaching consensus at COP15.

Target 16 on sustainable consumption

Target 16	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
- Parties agreed that sustainable consumption choices should be encouraged (still discussing whether they should refer to “all consumers” or more generally to “people.”) - Parties agreed on the importance of establishing supportive policy, legislative, or regulatory frameworks.	- On whether to include reference to national circumstances, and social, economic, cultural, and historical contexts. - On language on halving global per capita food waste and substantially reducing waste generation, and, where relevant, eliminating overconsumption of natural resources and other materials for all peoples to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Target 17 on biosafety

Target 17	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	- On whether to refer to potential adverse impacts of biotechnology in general or of LMOs resulting from biotechnology. - References to synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques, and their components and products. - References to the precautionary approach, environmental risk assessments as well as to horizon scanning, monitoring, and assessment. - Language on the potential benefits of applications of modern biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention also generated disagreement, with some parties opining that the target should focus on adverse impacts.

Target 18 on decreasing negative and increasing positive incentives for biodiversity conservation

Target 18	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
- To remove reference to payments for environmental services, agreeing that the issue would be addressed under Target 19 on financial resources. - On subsidies/incentives harmful for biodiversity, delegates agreed to identify them by 2025, with discussions ongoing on whether to eliminate, reform, or phase them out. - Delegates also agreed to deleting reference to consistency with WTO rules following the agreement on the caveat regarding positive incentives.	References to reducing such harmful incentives by at least USD 500 billion per year as well as singling out fisheries and agricultural subsidies.

Target 19.1 on financial resources

Target 19.1	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	- On the level of required financial resources for effective GBF implementation as well as regarding reference to CBD Article 20 and related commitments, especially for developed countries. - On the creation of a global biodiversity fund, with those in favor stressing the need for such a fund and those against urging for using existing mechanisms for resource mobilization.

Target 19.2 on capacity building

Target 19.2	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
Clean text for forwarding to COP 15: The target aims to “strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.	

Target 20 on ensuring that quality information and knowledge are available and accessible to decision makers

Target 20	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
Parties agreed to use the tripartite definition of PIC, FPIC, or approval and involvement in relation to traditional knowledge and IPLCs practices and innovations.	

Target 21 on ensuring the full participation in biodiversity related decision making by IPLCs, respecting their rights over lands, territories, and resources

Target 21	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
• Refer to ensuring the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation of IPLCs to biodiversity-related decision making. • On reference to IPLCs' access to information and debated reference to access to justice. • To language on respecting their cultures and rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, with some suggesting also "recognizing" such rights.	• On whether to include reference to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and international human rights law or to relevant national legislation and international instruments. • On a suggestion to ensure the protection of environmental human rights defenders and their access to justice. • Deleting language on "enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders," with many noting that the target is about IPLCs.

Target 22 on ensuring women and girls have equitable access and benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Target 22	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	• Further debate on enabling the gender-responsive implementation of the GBF by ensuring women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention as well as their full, equitable, and meaningful participation and leadership at all levels of biodiversity-related action, policy making, engagement, and decision making. • Adding reference to the recognition of equal rights and access to land and natural resources of women and girls.

NEW TARGETS

- Refer to ENB No. 9 No. 776

Digital sequence information on genetic resources

The non-paper includes a draft recommendation that COP15 adopt a decision drawing on elements annexed to the document. The elements of the draft decision have not been agreed and largely remained bracketed. However, they comprehensively contain all concerns by parties, paving the way for further negotiation and a potential agreement on the way forward at COP15. A CRP was produced for further consideration.

GBF Sections A-E

Background, purpose, relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, theory of change, and 2050 Vision and 2030 Mission, and other sections) and H-K (implementation and support mechanism; enabling conditions; responsibility and transparency; and communication, education, awareness and uptake), and B.bis (principles and approaches)

Section A (Background)

Section A	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	• Text remain bracketed. • Some Parties called for language specifying that the collapse of ecosystem services, such as pollination, will affect the least developed and small island developing states. Many differed, calling for reference to “all countries.” • Some asked for mention of achievements and lessons learned from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Section B (Purpose)

Section B	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	• Parties expressed diverging opinions regarding reference to common but differentiated responsibilities, with those against saying it is not consistent with the language of the Convention. • On the aim to provide a global, outcome-oriented framework, no consensus. • On a paragraph noting “the Framework seeks to promote synergies between the Convention and other processes,” some parties called for including promotion of coherence and complementarities, with others noting the need for respecting other conventions’ mandates.

Section B.bis (Principles and Approaches)

Section B.bis	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
• That elements imported from other sections would be retained in their respective sections. • Section B.bis would receive due attention during intersessional work to ensure it retains its intended scope on crosscutting approaches. • A new Section B.ter or Section L, which would deal with tools for implementation such as nature-based solutions.	

Section C (Relationship with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

Section C	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
• Clean text: “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 fulfil the goals and targets of the framework.”	

Section D (Theory of Change)

Section D	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	• The proposed graphic representation of the Theory of Change provided by South Africa. • Some delegates questioned the value and placement of this section.

Section E (2050 Vision and 2030 Mission)

Section E	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	Five text options: • [By 2030] halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature positive world [for the benefit of planet and people]. • Halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet. • Act now to conserve, restore, sustainably use, and fund, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put nature on the path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people. • 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. • 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 support mechanisms)

Section H	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	• The need to match the GBF ambition with equally ambitious financial mechanisms was reiterated, highlighting the need for adequate, predictable, and accessible financing. Several called for a dedicated global biodiversity fund, noting that failure to meet the Aichi Targets indicates the inadequacy of the resource mobilization strategy. • Implementation should be supported by all biodiversity-related agreements through enhanced cooperation with the CBD. • Observers, supported by parties, suggested adding references to: thematic work on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of IPLCs, including institutional mechanisms for continuing the work programme on Article 8(j) and related provisions; South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, technology transfer, and promotion and access to innovation; and a work programme on species conservation to achieve species-related goals and targets.

Section I (enabling conditions)

Delegates agreed, to take up this section when discussing section B.bis on principles and approaches as there are overlapping elements, including the rights-based approach.

Section J (Responsibility and transparency)

Section J	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	• The need for support to developing countries in order to develop the required transparency mechanisms in accordance with the Convention. • The section should list the key elements of an enhanced mechanism for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review.

Section K (Outreach, awareness and uptake)

Section J	
Convergent positions	Divergent positions
	• Inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge, and to refer to multiple values. • Proposal to ensure synergies with the communication strategy from SBI-3, noting continued divergences in the use of the term “behavioural change.” • The importance of rights-based approaches, rights of IPLCs, and ensuring the full participation of non-state actors, including women and youth.

Annex 1: Draft Text of the GBF taken from the CRPs

Section F. 2050 Goals The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.		
Goals A-D CBD/WG2020/4/CRP.1 24 June 2022		
Goal A: Protecting biodiversity at all levels and preventing extinctions	Option 1 The integrity, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increasing [or maintaining] [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and [15] [20] per cent by 2050] the area, connectivity and integrity of the full range of natural ecosystems [taking into account a natural state baseline] [and the risk of collapse of ecosystems is reduced by [–] per cent]. [Beginning now,] the [human-induced] extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is halted [by 2030] [by 2050], [[and] extinction risk is reduced [by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent] by 2030 and [eliminated] [reduced [to a minimum] [by 50 per cent]] [halved] by 2050,] and the [conservation status] [average population] [abundance] [and distribution] of [depleted populations of] all [wild and domesticated] [native] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased to healthy and resilient levels by 2050]. [The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded	Option 2² Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] [human-induced] extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, and maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].

² This option was not discussed during WG2020-4, and was recommended for further discussions at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

	and [all genetically distinct populations are] maintained [by 2030, at least [95] per cent of genetic diversity among and within populations of [native] [wild and domesticated] species is maintained by 2050]. The Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Core Latin American countries (CLAM), the Pacific Small Island Developing States (P-SIDS), and others stressed the need for a broad definition.	
Goal B: Ensuring that biodiversity can meet people's needs and support their human rights	Biodiversity is [conserved,] sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including [the long-term [integrity] [health] of] ecosystem functions and services, [with those ecosystem[s] [services] currently in decline being restored by 2030] [taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values] [are valued], maintained and enhanced [through conservation], [especially in the places most important for delivering these contributions] [achieving] [supporting the achievement of] [the] [global] sustainable development [agenda] [goals] [for the benefit of present and future generations] [the fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment] [recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights] [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 within planetary boundaries is achieved].	
Goal C: Benefits from the use of biodiversity and genetic resources are shared with equity, and the traditional knowledge and IPLC rights are respected	The [monetary and non-monetary] benefits from the utilization of genetic [and biological] resources, [derivatives] [and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable] [in any form] [including digital sequence information] are shared fairly and equitably[, and in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities] [and [substantially] increased] and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately protected [thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of	

	biodiversity] [in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments].	
Goal D: Adequate level of the means of implementation are enabled	Adequate means of implementation, [including financial resources, capacity-building[, scientific cooperation] and access to and transfer of [appropriate environmentally sound] technology] [and resources] [numerical values to be added] to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [and close the biodiversity finance gap] are [[addressed] [secured] [from all sources] and] [equitably] accessible to all Parties[, particularly developing countries [and small island developing States]] [, that are most environmentally vulnerable] [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows [and increase the provision of [public] [financing from all] sources] aligned with the 2050 Vision [, and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors is achieved]].	Adequate means of implementation to fully implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are secured and employed by [all] Parties with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision.
Section G. 2030 action targets³ The framework has 22 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.⁴ Targets 1-8: Reducing threats to biodiversity CBD/WG2020/4/CRP.6 (Targets 1,2,7,8) 25 June 2022 CBD/WG2020/4/CRP.6/Add.1 (Other Targets) 26 June 2022		

³ This paragraph is taken from the first draft of the global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3) and has not been discussed.

⁴ 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 (see CBD/SBSTTA/24/3 and Add.1) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

Target 1: Spatial planning	Ensure that [all] areas are under [equitable participatory] [integrated biodiversity-inclusive] spatial planning [or other effective management processes], [addressing land and sea use change] [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [critical and threatened ecosystems] [intact areas with high-biodiversity] [and other areas of high biodiversity value[s]] [importance] [ecological integrity]], enhancing [ecological] connectivity and integrity, [minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity] [maintaining ecosystem functions and services] while [safeguarding]/[respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities [in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law.]
Target 2: Ecosystem restoration	Ensure that [at least] [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least [1] billion ha] [globally] of [degraded] [terrestrial,] [inland waters,] [freshwater], [coastal] and [marine]] [areas] [ecosystems] are under [active] [effective] [ecological] restoration [and rehabilitation] [measures], [taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]], [with a focus on [restoring] [nationally identified] [[priority] [areas] [ecosystems]] such as [threatened ecosystems] and [areas of particular importance for biodiversity]]] in order to enhance [biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services] [[ecological] integrity, connectivity and functioning] and [biocultural ecosystems managed by indigenous peoples and local communities] [, increase areas of natural and seminatural ecosystems and to support climate change adaptation and mitigation], [with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities] [*] [and through adequate means of implementation] [*]. [* subject to b(bis) and other relevant targets]
Target 3: Protecting at least 30% of land and sea areas	Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all] [---] and of [---] [globally] [at the national level] especially [key biodiversity areas], [ecologically or biologically significant areas, threatened ecosystems] and other] areas of particular importance for biodiversity [and ecosystem functions and services] are [effectively] conserved through [effectively] [well] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed [systems] [networks] of [highly and fully] protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [and [indigenous] [traditional] territories] [, where applicable,] [which prohibits environmentally damaging activities] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole Framework,] [while ensuring that [sustainable use] of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management] and [respecting] [ensuring] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities Temporary placeholder:

	[[all land and of [seas] [ocean ⁵] areas [globally] [at the national level] [including] all ecosystems ⁶] [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems], [including] [over their lands, territories and resources] [, with their free, prior and informed consent] [, [and [including] acting] in accordance with [UNDRIP and international human rights law] [national circumstances and] legislation [and] [as well as] relevant international instruments] [, where applicable]].
Target 4: Actions for species management	[Ensure active] [Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened species] [species, in particular threatened species], [and] [to] [maintain and restore] the [genetic diversity] [within and between populations] of [all species] [[all] [native] wild and domesticated species]] [[to] [and] maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ and ex situ conservation, [[prevent] human-induced extinctions [of [known] threatened species,]] and [effectively manage human-wildlife interactions] and to [[halt] [minimize] [avoid or reduce]] human-wildlife conflict] [to promote their [coexistence] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife]]. Elements for further consideration: [Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by [--] per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by [--] per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]
Target 5⁷: Harvesting, trade and use of wild species	[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] [harvesting]/[exploitation], [captive breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fry, parts and derivatives], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] the customary [rights of and] sustainable use [by indigenous peoples and local communities] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and

⁵ Includes all marine, sea and coastal areas

⁶ [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems] [list of all ecosystems] [Aichi Biodiversity Target 11]

⁷ This text is an outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 29 March 2022. The fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework did not address this target.

	provision of benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities] [and take urgent action to address both demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products].
Target 6⁸: Invasive alien species	Alt.1 [Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.] [[Ensure that the]/[Identify], prioritize] and manage]/[Address the drivers and, where possible, manage all] [the] pathways for the introduction of [invasive] alien species [are identified and managed], [preventing, [or]/[and] [significantly] reducing [their] [the [rate of] [introduction [by at least 50 per cent] and] establishment [by at least 50 per cent], and [detect and] [eradicate]/[effectively manage] or control [priority] invasive alien species to eliminate], minimize] or [reduce]/[mitigate] their [coverage and] impacts[, supporting innovation and the use of new tools] [by at least by 75 per cent], [focusing on [those that pose significant risk for threatened species or ecosystem services]/[nationally identified priority [invasive] alien species[, in particular those with a higher invasive potential,] and priority [sites[, such as islands] [for biodiversity]]/[ecosystems]]]. Alt.1 [Eliminate or reduce the impacts of invasive alien species on native biodiversity by managing pathways for the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive species, reducing the rate of introduction of other known or potential invasive species by at least 50 per cent, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species]
Target 7: Reducing pollution	Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources⁹ [and pollution risks] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,] [including by [implementing existing international instruments dealing with pollution and] promoting best practices and the establishment and improvement of appropriate frameworks to manage] [effectively addressing nutrients imbalance,] [significantly] reducing [excess] nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use,] and reducing the [negative or harmful impact on biodiversity] overall [use of and risks from] [use and] risks [chemical pesticides] from chemicals and pesticides [by at least half] [lost to the environment], [in particular [highly hazardous] pesticides,] [identified as harmful by each country, taking into account their own risk assessment and/or relevant lists developed by international organizations] [with unmanaged risks,] [harmful to biodiversity] [by at least two thirds], [taking into account food security and livelihoods]

⁸ This text is an outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 29 March 2022. The fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework did not address this target.

⁹ Some Parties indicated that inclusion of “noise and light” is pending resolution of the glossary.

	Alt significantly reducing harmful chemicals lost to the environment and sustainably reducing overall pesticide use [by at least two thirds] and identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals by at least [--] and minimizing all other waste, including plastic waste. Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals depending upon the national biodiversity targets in the updated national biodiversity action plans as per the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and based on the resources and [preventing], reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.] Alt Reducing chemical use and toxicity that are harmful to biodiversity, in particular of synthetic pesticides, phasing out highly hazardous pesticides by 2030. Alt Identifying and significantly reducing chemicals, particularly those highly hazardous to biodiversity, and ending, reducing and eliminating plastic pollution]
Target 8: Minimising the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	Minimize the impacts of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity [and ecosystems,] [and enhance ecosystem resilience] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [based on equity [and rights-based approaches] and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,] [through mitigation, adaptation and [enhancing] resilience] Alt [Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change] [[ensure] [contribute to] [mitigation,] adaptation[, addressing loss and damage] and [increase] [resilience] and disaster risk reduction] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [including] through [nature-based solutions[¹⁰]] and [other] [ecosystem-based approaches], [thereby enhancing mitigation co-benefits,] [including by conserving and restoring] [while protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [[focusing on] high-carbon ecosystems, [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO2 equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts]] alt through ecosystem-based approaches and other appropriate adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction and ensure that all [mitigation] and adaptation efforts [avoid] [minimize] negative and foster positive impacts on biodiversity and deliver positive outcomes overall for nature.

¹⁰ According to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.55.

	alt and [avoid] [minimize] negative impacts of climate change action on biodiversity. alt Minimize the impact of climate change and increase resilience of biodiversity through mitigation, adaptation actions and connection through nature-based solutions and other ecosystem-based approaches.
Targets 9-13: Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing CBD/WG2020/4/CRP.2 24 June 2022	
Target 9¹¹: Management and sustainable use of wild species	[Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable] [and consistent with relevant national laws and in harmony with international commitments], [and promote the development of sustainable biodiversity-based products], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, [including through the use [and promotion] of [sustainable biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting] [ensuring the protection and promotion of] [safeguarding and protecting] the livelihoods of and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities].
Target 10¹²: Ensuring the sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry	Working text ¹³ Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services]. Additional text for reference ¹⁴ [Ensure that [all] areas [under] [suitable for] [productive systems for food and agriculture] [agriculture], aquaculture, fisheries, forestry [and other productive uses]] [productive activities and extraction] are managed sustainably [and transform food systems] [and legally taking into account biodiversity concerns], in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, [in particular agro-biodiversity] [by applying agro-ecological principles and relevant biodiversity-friendly practices], [inter alia by protecting pollinators, local seed systems and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that at least 25 per cent of agricultural land is managed under agro-ecological or other biodiversity-friendly practices] [and

¹¹ It was requested that the term "wild species" be added to the glossary and that it be understood to include terrestrial, freshwater and marine species. It was also requested that the term "vulnerable situations" be explained in the glossary.

¹² This proposal was prepared by a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as basis for further deliberations on Target 10 and requested that the co-leads in their report recognize that there are still some elements Parties would like to include that were not addressed, including how to make the target more measurable.

¹³ Parties accepted that the text for target 10 agreed in Geneva be used as the basis for further negotiation on the condition that divergences on the issues of efficiency and productivity be eventually resolved.

¹⁴ Parties also agreed to include this additional text to be used as a reference in the resumed negotiations.

	develop sector-specific action plans for sustainable use based on agro-ecology and ecosystem approaches and environmental principles and in close cooperation with custodians of biodiversity, in particular smallholder farmers, indigenous food systems and women]; contributing to the long-term [efficiency, [productivity]] and resilience of these systems, [substantially increasing sustainable intensification through innovation, including by scaling up beneficial biotechnology applications for agricultural productivity and stimulating the development of climate-
Target 11¹⁵: Regulating services provided by ecosystems and nature	Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services such as regulation of air and water, [soil health], pollination, [climate], as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], [especially in the places most important for delivering these services] [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature.
Target 12¹⁶: Green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas, improving human health and wellbeing	Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.
Target 13¹⁷: Ensuring access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, [in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing instruments] [that are consistent with and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol] to [facilitate] [ensure] [a substantial increase in] the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] [including digital sequence information on genetic resources] [and biological resources] [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [[including] by facilitating] [and to facilitate] [appropriate] access to genetic resources [for environmentally sound uses] [, and by increasing capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation], [by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, respect for all rights involved, and by appropriate funding] [contributing to generating new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use]. [13 bis. By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 [2030].]

¹⁵ Parties requested that the terms “nature-based solutions” and “ecosystem-based approaches” be included in the glossary.

¹⁶ Parties also requested that the terms “blue spaces” and “green spaces” be explained in the glossary and that the concept of “living infrastructure” be included under the concept of “green spaces”.

¹⁷ This proposal was prepared by a friend of the co-leads with the help of a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as a basis for further deliberations on target 13.

Targets 14-22: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming CBD/WG2020/4/CRP.5/Add.1 26 June 2022		
Target 14: Integrating biodiversity in policies		
Target 15: Practices of business and financial institutions	Take legal, administrative or policy measures to [ensure that all] [significantly increase the number or percentage of] business and financial institutions[, particularly those] [with significant impacts on biodiversity,] [and large and transnational companies] [, that]: (a) [Through mandatory requirements] Regularly monitor, assess, and fully and transparently disclose their [dependencies and] impacts on biodiversity [along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios]; (b) [Provide information needed to consumers to enable the public to make responsible consumption choices]; (c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing;] (d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions] [, including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;] (e) [Follow a rights-based approach] [, including human rights and the rights of Mother Earth.] In order to [significantly] reduce [by half] negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and [moving towards sustainable patterns of production] [foster a circular economy] [, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, together with Government regulations.]	
Target 16: Sustainable consumption	Ensure that [all consumers] [people] are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices [including] by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education, and access to relevant accurate information and alternatives, taking into account [national circumstances] [social, economic, cultural [and historical] contexts] [Halve the global footprint [of diets] [of food systems] [of consumption] per capita] Halve per capita global food waste, and substantially reduce waste generation[, and, where relevant, eliminate overconsumption of natural resources and other materials in an equitable manner] [, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth]	
Target 17: Biosafety	Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] [environmental risk assessment] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach] to [prevent,] manage [or control] potential [adverse] impacts of [living modified organisms resulting from] biotechnology [including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques and their products and components] on biodiversity [and], [taking also into account the risks to] human health, [and socioeconomic considerations] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts] [including through risk assessment	

	and management and implementation of [horizon] scanning, monitoring [and assessment], [while recognizing [and encouraging] the potential benefits of [the application of modern] biotechnology [towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and relevant sustainable development goals]].
Target 18: Decreasing negative and increasing positive incentives for biodiversity conservation	
Target 19.1 Financial resources	[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Substantially] [Progressively] increase the level of financial resources made available from all sources, [domestic and international,] public and private, [aligning [financial flows] [them] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies.] [for the implementation, by all Parties, of the Convention through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.] [to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, building on national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by] [closing the global financing gap of] [reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] [including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by:] (a) [Progressively] increasing [new and additional] [new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible] international [finance flows] [public financial resources from [shall [to] be mobilized and provided by] [developed-country Parties] [countries with a capacity to do so and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks to address the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of their capacities] [and all indigenous peoples and local communities] [and women and youth] [through direct access modalities] [including financial resources for mother Earth-centred actions¹⁸] [avoiding double counting] [reaching] [by] at least [---] billion United States dollars per year] [10 billion United States dollars per year [at an increasing percentage]] financial resources of at least 100 billion United States dollars annually until 2030, an amount to be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [in the form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] [to effectively implement the [Convention through the] post-2020 global biodiversity

¹⁸ Insertion to the glossary: Mother Earth Centered Actions (MECA): Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.

	framework, in line with Article 20 of the Convention. Such financial mobilization and provision are [separate and distinct from those in] [aligned with] [maximize co-benefits and synergies with] the Paris Agreement concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as of [their] official development assistance [and other international finance flows];] (b) Leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance]; (c) [Progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [, including] [through including biodiversity in national priorities,] [through mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and institutions and strengthening the use of positive economic incentives stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services and calling on domestic development banks to increase their funding] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [considering the fiscal space and the levels of sovereign debt] [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030] [, and [(d) Establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;] [(e) Building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments];] [(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [domestically and internationally] such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental] [ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.]]
Target 20	Ensure that [the best available] [quality] [data,] information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations [, and] practices [and technologies] of indigenous peoples and local communities with their [prior and informed consent, or free, prior and informed consent, or approval and involvement,] [under mutually agreed terms and subject to national legislation] [are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide] [to contribute to] decision-making for effective [and equitable] governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management.
Target 21	Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to [justice and] information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting [and recognizing] their cultures and their rights over lands, territories [, and] resources, and traditional

	knowledge, [including as set out in] [while acting in accordance with] [in line with] [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples] [and international human rights law] [in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments,] as well as by women [, and] girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities [and ensuring [access to justice] [and] [the protection of environmental human rights defenders, and their access to justice]] [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders]. Target 22 Target 22: By 2030, ensure to women and girls [and young people in all their diversity] [and persons of diverse gender identities] [and youth], including those with disabilities, [equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,] as well as their informed and effective representation and participation at all levels of policy-making, implementation and decision-making related to biodiversity through mainstreaming gender across all biodiversity objectives and goals. Alt Target 22: [Enable the gender-responsive] [Ensure gender equality in the] implementation of the framework by ensuring that women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention [including by recognizing equal rights and access to land and natural resources of women and girls and their meaningful and informed participation in policy and decision-making] [as well as full, equitable, meaningful participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity].
DSI on genetic resources CBD/WG2020/4/CRP.4 25 June 2022	
Elements for the Decision	[[Reaffirming the sovereign rights of States over their natural resources and according to the provisions of the Convention,] Recalling decision 14/20, [Noting that some Parties have adopted domestic measures that regulate access to and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources as part of their access and benefit-sharing frameworks, Also noting multiple approaches taken to addressing digital sequence information in domestic measures,] Mindful of the work since the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the scope and definition of “digital sequence information on genetic resources” and, in particular, the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, [Recognizing also that [digital sequence information on genetic resources [results] [may result] from utilization] [genetic information is an intrinsic part] of genetic resources,] [Recalling the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing established under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture developed in harmony with the Convention,] [Decides to address digital sequence information on genetic resources in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by [...]:]

[Recognizes the need [to develop, in a timely manner,] [of] a practical approach [to [ensuring] [ensure] [facilitated access to genetic resources and to digital sequence information on genetic resources and] the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the [use] [utilization] of digital sequence information on genetic resources] [with a view to identifying] [and for] a solution to [the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from] digital sequence information on genetic resources [in line with the key points in paragraph 5 of recommendation 3/2 of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework]; [Agrees as follows:]	(a) [Take measures to] encourage more deposits of data; (b) Use of tags indicating the [country [or region] [or place] of] origin of [and providing] the genetic resources from which digital sequence information was generated for new submissions to [and existing digital sequence information in] [public] [all] databases; (c) Provide legal certainty and clarity for providers [of genetic resources from which digital sequence information on genetic resources is [obtained] [generated]] and [for] users of [that] digital sequence information on genetic resources; (d) Be efficient, feasible and practical[, be] [[and] effective in [ensuring] [enabling appropriate access to and] fair and equitable sharing of benefits] arising out of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and generate more benefits, including both monetary and non-monetary, than costs; (e) Be adaptable to future technology changes; (f) [A solution on fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the [utilization] [use] of digital sequence information should] be mutually supportive of [and adaptable to] other [relevant] access and benefit-sharing instruments; (g) [Urge Parties to take actions to promote] [Promotion of] research and innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer [to developing countries [under fair and most favourable terms] [as specified in Article[s] 16 [and 18] of the Convention] [upon mutually agreed terms]] [and increased mobilization of resources] for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (h) [Respect and protect] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and take into account their role as stewards of biocultural, biological and genetic diversity]; (i) [Recognizes that] the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources should be used to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and [inter alia] benefit indigenous peoples and local communities; (j) [Recognizes that] the monetary [and] [or] non-monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources [must be shared in a fair and equitable way and] [that are shared] should be used to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity [as well as sustainable development] and [inter alia] benefit indigenous peoples and local communities[, as applicable];
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- (k) [[Agrees that] “digital sequence information [on genetic resources]” [is constituted of] [information on] [sequences and chemical structures on] [annotated sequences of] [DNA, RNA, [proteins, epigenetic modifications, metabolites,] [and other macromolecules, [derivatives]] and recognizes the relevance of associated information [particularly traditional knowledge]]];
- (l) [“Digital sequence information” is any information in [electronic] [any] format that results from “utilization of genetic resources”];
- (m) [Any solution on digital sequence information on genetic resources needs in principle to lie within the legal framework of the Convention. Solutions which lie outside the scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity would first require revision of the Convention];
- (n) [Access to [pooled] [pools of diverse] digital sequence information on genetic [resources] [diversity] in public databases supports research and innovation and therefore]] remains open [and unrestricted] [as per current [best [available] scientific] practices [and international standards]], [subject to provisions to ensure] [while addressing challenges related to] benefit-sharing and the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as necessary and appropriate [in order to not hinder [responsible] research and innovation [and fair and equitable sharing of outcomes of such research and innovation] [, [inter alia for] public health and food security] and be consistent with open [science principles] [access to data];]
- (o) [Digital sequence information on genetic resources is made publicly available];
- (p) [The pooling of data [from different databases] benefits research and innovation and brings mutual benefits to the research and database communities [although open data in itself is not a means to ensure benefit-sharing];]
- (q) [Relevance of [tracking and] tracing may depend on the approach taken to address digital sequence information[, for example, for hybrid approaches];]
- (r) [Users of digital sequence information must inform the country [of origin or providing country] prior to accessing in case of both commercial and non-commercial use];
- (s) [Tracking and tracing could be [used] [useful] for limited specialized subsets of digital sequence information on genetic resources [but is currently not feasible technically or financially at a large scale [and could also lead to a significant environmental footprint]]];]
- (t) [Be consistent with international human rights and obligations];
- (u) [The Convention on Biological Diversity [could] provide a framework for a solution on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the [utilization of genetic resources in the form] [use of] of digital sequence information];
- (v) [A solution on digital sequence information on genetic resources is likely to include a multilateral mechanism (for example, a multilateral fund). There are various views regarding the benefits of a solely multilateral system versus a hybrid system (i.e. multilateral with limited bilateral exceptions) and regarding the need for mixed models of funding or governance for such systems];
- (w) [The most efficient and effective way of sharing benefits is through a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism];]

	(x) [[In the event that the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties fails to agree on a solution for benefit-sharing on digital sequence information,] encourages Parties to safeguard their sovereign rights over genetic resources by explicitly including measures to control access to digital sequence information in their national legal, administrative and policy measures taken pursuant to Articles 3 and 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as the Nagoya Protocol;] (y) [[Notes that] some Parties have adopted domestic measures that regulate the access to and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources as part of their access and benefit sharing frameworks;] (z) [Recognizes that the [solution] [practical approach] referred to in paragraph [--] above [may] [shall] include the establishment of a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism as described in [the appendix to] this decision[, as a contribution of resource mobilization for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and hereby decides to establish a multilateral benefit sharing mechanism as described in decision 15/--];] (aa) [Decides to establish a [multi-stakeholder] [intergovernmental] dialogue for cross sectoral coordination on matters related to digital sequence information on genetic resources [, inviting, in addition, multi-stakeholder and international organizations,] [in particular matters related to capacity-building for and technology transfer for developing countries] with [cooperation of] relevant international organizations [and academic institutions[, scientific communities and industries]] associated with digital sequence information, with a view to promoting consistency, including regarding terminologies, as appropriate, across relevant treaty bodies and international legal norms, while keeping within the bounds of the respective mandates and instruments of each organization [that does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols];] (bb) [Requests the United Nations General Assembly to establish an intergovernmental committee to negotiate a legally binding instrument governing access to and benefit-sharing for digital sequence information on genetic resources;] (cc) [Decides that the mandate of the extended Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group established under decision 14/20 should be renewed to discuss the diversity of issues in relation to digital sequence information on genetic resources, including the outcomes of the multi-stakeholder dialogue referred to in paragraph [--] of this decision, and requests the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to submit its recommendations for consideration to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;] (dd) [Broad stakeholder participation in a policy formulation process for a complex issue such as digital sequence information on genetic resources is critical to allow for pragmatic understanding of the range of views, perspectives and interests so as to move closer to a potentially pragmatic policy solution taking into account the interest of those affected. Continued multi-stakeholder dialogue will also be important for the effective implementation of any solution.]
Proposal for the establishment of a	1. A multilateral benefit-sharing-mechanism may operate as follows: (a) Each developed-country Party shall, in accordance with Articles 20 and 15.7 of the Convention, take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to ensure that 1 per cent of the retail price of all commercial income

multilateral benefit sharing mechanism	resulting from all utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources or digital sequence information on genetic resources is shared through the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, unless such benefits are otherwise being shared on mutually agreed terms established under the bilateral system; (b) All monetary benefits shared under the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism shall be deposited in a global biodiversity fund operated by the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, and this global fund shall also be open for voluntary contributions from all sources; (c) The global biodiversity fund shall be used, in an open, competitive, project-based manner to support on-the-ground activities aimed at the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, in line with the ecosystem-based approach, carried out by indigenous peoples, local communities and others, in pursuit of spending priorities identified from time to time by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through scientific assessments. 2. The Executive Secretary would be requested, in consultation with all Parties and the Global Environment Facility, to prepare options for national legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement a multilateral benefit-sharing system and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.]
SECTIONS A TO E AND H TO K CBD/WG2020/4/CRP.7 25 June 2022	Section A. Background 1. Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet [for peoples living in harmony with nature and Mother Earth] [. 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, [and supports all systems of life on earth], among others. 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. This collapse will affect all countries with impacts most pronounced in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states]. 2. [The Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019¹⁹, fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and many other scientific documents provide ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. [[Biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, [ocean degradation] [pollution], all ecosystems [and [mountain] ecosystem degradation],] are

¹⁹ 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>.

	interrelated and mutually reinforcing, so these environmental crises need to be addressed in and integrated, comprehensive, holistic and urgent manner.] The dominant direct drivers for this decline include changes in land and sea use, [direct] [over] exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasive alien species [and the indirect drivers include demographic changes, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, perverse incentives, poverty and inequality, conflict and other socioeconomic factors]. Currently more than 70 per cent of the land on the planet has been transformed, more than 60 per cent of the oceans have been impacted and more than 80 per cent of wetlands have been lost, while more than 1 million species are facing extinction.] [2 alt The Global Biodiversity Framework seeks to respond to the Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019²⁰, and the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.] 3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework,[1] building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its achievements, gaps, and lessons learned, 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 [our] [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, [subnational and local governments] [and] [with the involvement of] all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, [persons of diverse gender identities], youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, [to address] [halt and] [reverse] [the trend of] biodiversity loss, [in keeping with] [to achieve the outcomes it sets out in] its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute [equally] to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity [in a balanced way], and to its Protocols, [in the context of equity and [the provisions of the Convention] [common but differentiated responsibilities]], [ensuring coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral [environmental] agreements, international organizations, processes and instruments including the [Paris Agreement and the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]²¹

²⁰ 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>.

²¹ There are some overlaps between this paragraph and paragraphs 6 and 15 that need to be addressed (referring to paragraphs 4 and 4 alt1)

	[4 Alt 1. The framework [aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action to] [seeks] to [address] [halt] [restore] and reverse the trend of biodiversity loss [taking transformative action] to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, thereby contributing equally to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity [by Governments, [subnational and local governments] [and] [with the involvement of] all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, women, [persons of diverse gender identities], youth, the elderly, business and finance community, scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, citizens at large, and other stakeholders and] [including] through: ensuring coherence and complementarity with other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral [environmental] agreements, international organizations, processes and instruments including the [Paris Agreement and the] 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.] [4 Alt 2. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.] 5. It aims to provide a global [results-oriented] [outcome-oriented] and process-oriented framework [[while recognizing that it is not legally binding] to [guide and facilitate the development and implementation 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 regional, subregional, national and subnational level and to increase transparency and [accountability] [responsibility]]. 6. [The framework seeks to promote [synergies] [coherence and complementarity] cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other biodiversity related Conventions, [relevant] and other multilateral [environmental] agreements[, entities and] [processes] which are supportive of the objectives of the Convention and its protocols, respecting [and building on] their respective mandates, and to create opportunities for [coordination,] [collaboration] cooperation and partnerships among the diverse actors, and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation.]
[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 implementation of the framework 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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 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 on Environment and Development.²² 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 solutions.²³ 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 world views, 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 the 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.
[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] by 2030 and allow for the recovery of [natural] all ecosystems in the following 20 years], with net

²² Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.

²³ See operative paragraph 1 of the United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development.

	improvements by 2050 to achieve the vision of “living in harmony with nature [positive improvements] by 2050” 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] by 2030. [[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, protection [promotion] and fulfillment of human rights, [gender equality] and foster 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] by 2030 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] [integrating] 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 joint 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.
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 Note: this text is based on the first reading but was not negotiated during the contact group session	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]	32. <i>Note: The text here is the same as the draft 1 text. It had been removed from the original for the non-paper but Parties requested to bring it back but put in brackets. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.</i> 33. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration)²⁴, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. 34. Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms. 35. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect

²⁴ CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.

	drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, ²⁵ including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.]
Section J. Responsibility and transparency²⁶	36. [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] [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,

²⁵ 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>.

²⁶ 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.

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];²⁷ (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]]]; (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) alt 2. [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;]	
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²⁷ 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.

(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;] (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. [36 alt. 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 synchronized 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 standardized format as elaborated in decision 15/---. 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/---, 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 an undue burden on Parties; (d) Non-state actors encouraged to cooperate with Parties and to contribute through their commitments aligned with the GBF;	
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	(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;²⁸ (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.] 37. [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.]] 38. 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. 39. 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. 40. 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] 41. 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
Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake	

²⁸ Note that the next steps in terms of the items in this paragraph will be determined in decision 15/---. This footnote will be deleted from the next version of this document.

Note: this text is based on the first reading but was not negotiated during the contact group sessions	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; (b) 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; (c) 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; (d) 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; (e) 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; (f) 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; (g) 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.
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