



Annex 1. WWF messages and text proposals for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Table of Contents

Title: “The post-2020 global biodiversity framework”	3
Structure of the document (WWF proposal)	3
Section A. Background	3
Section B. Purpose	7
Section B Bis [Principles and] [Approaches] [Guidance] for the implementation of the Framework	10
Section C. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	18
Section D. Theory of change, including Figure 1	18
Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission	21
Section F. 2050 Goals	23
Goal A	23
Goal B	26
Goal C	29
Goal D	30
Section G. 2030 action targets	31
Target 1	32
Target 2	34
Target 3	38
Target 4	41
Target 5	43
Target 6	45
Target 7	46
Target 8	48
Target 9	50
Target 10	52
Target 11	54
Target 12	55
Target 13	56
Target 14	57
Target 15	58

Target 16	63
Target 17	66
Target 18	66
Target 19.1	68
Target 19.2	72
Target 20	73
Target 21	74
Target 22	75
New proposed target 23 on One Health/Pandemics tabled at OEWG4	76
Section H. Implementation and support mechanisms	76
Section I. Enabling conditions	80
Section J. Responsibility and transparency	83
Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake	94

OEWG4 outcome text	Informal Group proposed text	Key messages	Text proposal (new text in bold; deletions in strike through)	Background
Title: "The post-2020 global biodiversity framework"		The plan needs a title that clearly communicates its 2030 mission, ambition and contribution to nature and people.	The post-2020 global biodiversity framework Nature-Positive by 2030: the Kunming - Montreal Plan for Nature and People 2022-2030	The revised title should be reflected throughout the document
Structure of the document (WWF proposal)		<p><i>A proposal for the structure of the post-2020 GBF</i></p> <p>Seeing the very limited time remaining to conclude the negotiations, and the importance to agree, at COP15.2, on the key elements of an ambitious and comprehensive post-2020 GBF, that is ready for implementation, WWF recommends to deprioritise the following sections and consider removing them from the framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Section A: Background • Current Section D: Theory of change, including figure 1 <p>These sections (including figure 1) are important for communicating the GBF. Once the framework has been adopted, they could be refined and become part of the materials that the CBD Secretariat may produce to disseminate and encourage the uptake of the GBF.</p>		
Section A. Background		Parties may want to consider the usefulness of this section. WWF recommends considering		

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		removing it from the framework.		
<p>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].</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Remove brackets around “Mother Earth” - It may be included here, seeing its importance for some Parties.</p>	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>2. [The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019, 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</p>	<p>2. The Global Assessment Report of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019, fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and many other scientific documents provide ample</p>	<p>WWF suggested building on the Informal Group proposal, keeping this paragraph as short as possible and avoiding entering into a long discussion on which elements of the IPBES Global Assessment should be explicitly mentioned.</p>	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>2. The Global Assessment Report of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019, fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and many other scientific documents provide</p>	

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<p>unprecedented in human history. [[Biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation and desertification, [ocean degradation] [pollution], all ecosystems [and [mountain] ecosystem degradation],] are 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.]</p> <p>[2 alt The global biodiversity framework seeks to respond to the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy</p>	<p>evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. [As the IPBES Global Assessment report states:</p> <p>An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the</p>		<p>ample evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. [As the IPBES Global Assessment report states:</p> <p>An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between species and ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history.</p> <p>...</p>	

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<p>Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019, and the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.]</p>	<p>diversity within species, between species and ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Nature can be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global societal goals are simultaneously met through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change.]</p>		<p>Nature can be conserved, restored and used sustainably while other global societal goals are simultaneously met through urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change.]</p>	
<p>3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, 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.</p>	<p>3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, 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</p>		<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, 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</p>	

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	ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.		living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.	
Section B. Purpose				
[3bis. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.]	4. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.	WWF supports the inclusion of wording along those lines but noticed that is already integrated in paragraph 5 as proposed by the Informal Group.		
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	5. 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 to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to its Protocols. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.		<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>5. 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 to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to be nature positive by 2030, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to its Protocols. The purpose is to implement the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.</p>	

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<p>[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.]</p> <p>[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</p>				

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<p>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.]</p>				
<p>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]].</p>	<p>6. 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]].</p>	<p>This paragraph should make clear from the outset that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rights-holders should be fully involved in the framework, Implementation needs to occur not only via national, subnational and regional targets and NBSAPs but also through action by relevant stakeholders and sectors via multi-stakeholder processes and sectoral plans of action. Parties are accountable for the full implementation of the framework. It is not necessary to underline that the document is not binding. 	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>6. Recognizing the full involvement, at all levels, of right-holders, notably indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, 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 to be implemented through national, subnational and regional goals and targets and, [as necessary], the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans] as well as through coordinated action by relevant stakeholders and sectors at all levels through setting up or strengthening multi-stakeholder processes and</p>	<p>Elements around the nature of the document should be included in the COP decision and not in the text of the framework.</p>

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			<p>sectoral plans of action. 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}.</p>	
<p>[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.]</p>	<p>7. [The framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant international institutions, which are supportive of the objectives of the Convention and its protocols, respecting their respective mandates.]</p>	<p>International agreements, including human rights instruments, should also be included in this paragraph.</p>	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>7. {The framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant international institutions, which are supportive of the objectives of the Convention and its protocols, respecting their respective mandates, and international agreements, including human rights instruments.}</p>	
<p>Section B Bis [Principles and] [Approaches] [Guidance] for the implementation of the Framework</p>	<p>Section B bis. [The fundamental premises for the implementation of the framework</p>	<p>If Section Bbis is retained, key elements relating to a rights-based approach must also be reflected (explicitly or implicitly) in other sections of the framework, especially goals and targets to ensure accountability and that their implementation will be monitored.</p>		

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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.	8. The implementation of the framework and its Goals and Targets is underpinned by fundamental premises that are key for its success. The comprehensive implementation of the framework includes consideration of these premises at all stages. In that regard, the Goals and Targets are to be understood, acted upon, reported and evaluated, consistent with the followings:	WWF supports the Informal Group proposal		
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.	<i>Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities</i> 9. The framework acknowledges the important rights, roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use. Its implementation must ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local	WWF supports this paragraph, noting that the inclusion of rights-focused paragraphs in Bbis is not sufficient on its own. Elements of a rights-based approach must also be included in relevant targets and goals.		

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	<p>communities are respected, preserved and maintained with their free, prior and informed consent, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making in accordance with national legislation, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights instruments.</p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Different value systems</i> 10. Nature embodies different concepts for different people, including biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth, and systems of life. Nature's contributions to people also embody different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts. Both nature and nature's contributions to people are vital for human existence and good quality of life, including human well-being, living in harmony with nature, living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. The framework recognizes and considers these diverse value systems as being an integral part of its successful implementation.</p>	<p>WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.</p>		

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<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Whole of government and whole of society approach</i> 11. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of governments, and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society.</p>	<p>It is important for paragraph 11 to elaborate that a whole-of-society approach should be implemented through representative and inclusive multi-stakeholder processes.</p>	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p><i>Whole of government and whole of society approach</i> 11. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of governments, and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society through representative and inclusive multi-stakeholder processes.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>National circumstances, priorities and capabilities</i> 12. 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.</p>	<p>Paragraph 12 should be about mainstreaming, governance and policy coherence. We suggest changing the heading for this paragraph to reflect this. National circumstances, priorities and capabilities are dealt with under paragraph 13 of the text proposed by the Informal Group.</p> <p>Paragraph 12 should make clear that transformational mainstreaming is necessary across sectors and levels of government. It should also include the application of the conservation-enabling hierarchy as it is an important tool for mainstreaming and policy coherence.</p>	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p><i>National circumstances, priorities and capabilities</i> Mainstreaming, governance and policy coherence 12. The implementation of the framework will be based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and on transformational mainstreaming across sectors and levels of government, and will require transparent and inclusive governance, application of the conservation-enabling hierarchy and coherent and effective national legislation, policies and institutions.</p>	<p>IUCN Resolution WCC-2020-Res-048-EN “Contributions of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy to the post-2020 CBD framework” (passed at the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020) recommends including explicit reference in the post-2020 GBF to <i>the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy</i> of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions) as an operational structure for assessing biodiversity losses and gains from human activities, with the aim that the latter outweigh the former (i.e. seeking net gain).</p>
<p>13. The framework</p>	<p><i>Collective efforts towards</i></p>	<p>WWF supports the Informal Group</p>		

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<p>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.</p>	<p><i>the targets</i> 13. Targets are global in their scale. Each Party would contribute to attaining the targets, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. The aggregate effect of, and synergies among, those national contributions as well as the contributions by relevant stakeholders, would collectively contribute to achieving the targets of the framework.</p>	<p>proposal.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Right to Development</i> 14. Recognizing the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development, the framework enables responsible and sustainable socio-economic development that, at the same time, contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.</p>		
<p>15. The efficiency and effectiveness of the framework's implementation will be promoted</p>	<p><i>Human rights-based approach</i> 15. The framework</p>	<p>WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.</p>		

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<p>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.</p>	<p>acknowledges human rights, and the right to a clean, safe and sustainable environment, recognizing that a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is important for the enjoyment of human rights. Its implementation should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and fulfilling these rights.</p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Gender-responsiveness</i> 16. Successful implementation of the framework 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.</p>	<p>Intergenerational equity should be in the heading, as it is not subsumed under gender responsiveness; it is a different principle.</p>	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p><i>Gender-responsiveness and intergenerational equity</i> 16. Successful implementation of the framework 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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Fulfillment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation</i> 17. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to contribute in a balanced manner to the three objectives of the</p>	<p>WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.</p>		

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	<p>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.</p>			
<p>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 by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [1].</p> <p>-----</p> <p>[1] Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.I (vol.I)), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8.</p>	<p><i>Consistency and synergies with international agreements or instruments</i></p> <p>18. The implementation of the framework needs to be aligned with the implementation of other relevant international agreements or instruments that address matters covered under the framework.</p>	<p>Coherence and synergies are also needed with relevant international organizations.</p>	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p><i>Consistency and synergies with international agreements or instruments</i></p> <p>18. The implementation of the framework needs to be aligned with the implementation of other relevant international agreements or instruments, international organizations and processes that address matters covered under the framework.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Principles of the Rio Declaration</i></p> <p>19. The framework recognizes that reversing the loss of biological diversity, for the benefit of all living beings, is a common concern for humankind. Its</p>	<p>WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.</p>		

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	implementation should be guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.			
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.	<i>Science and innovation</i> 20. The implementation of the framework should be based on scientific and other evidence, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation and that of other knowledge and innovation systems including traditional knowledge and practices, in line with the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach.	WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.		
	<i>Ecosystem based approaches and Nature-based solutions</i> 21. This framework is to be implemented based on the ecosystem approach of the Convention , taking also into account the resolution on nature-based solutions adopted at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which defines nature-based solutions.]	WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.		
21. The full implementation of the framework requires adequate, predictable and easily accessible		If paragraph 21 from the OEWG4 outcome text is retained, WWF recommends also including	<i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i>	

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financial resources from all sources, prioritizing public sources.]		the efficient and effective use of resources , as well as the alignment of public and private financial flows with the post-2020 GBF,, since these are fundamental to ensuring the full implementation of the framework.	Financial resources 21. The full implementation of the framework requires adequate, timely , predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources. prioritizing public sources the efficient and effective use of these resources, as well as the alignment of public and private financial flows with the goals and targets of the framework.	
Section C. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	No change			
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 fulfil the goals and targets of the framework.		WWF supports keeping paragraph 22 as it is.		
Section D. Theory of change, including Figure 1		Parties may want to consider the usefulness of this section. WWF recommends considering removing it from the framework.		This part was useful to ensure Parties converge on a vision to ensure the framework has a transformative impact. However, removing it will not undermine the framework's

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		Once the framework has been adopted, this section, including figure 1, could be refined and become part of the materials that the CBD Secretariat may produce to disseminate and encourage the uptake of the GBF.		implementation.
<p>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 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 fulfilment of human rights, [and the</p>	<p>23. [The framework (see figure 1) recognizes that urgent policy action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required, and assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and some of 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</p>	<p>If the Theory of Chance is retained, WWF proposes that paragraphs 23 & 24 are merged and that this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focuses on communicating the global biodiversity framework through text that is relatively easy to communicate. • Includes reference to the indirect or underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, irrespective of whether they are considered inside or outside the scope of the Convention; 	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>23. [The framework (see figure 1) recognizes that urgent policy action at global, regional, subregional, national and subnational level is required, and assumes that transformative actions, implemented through a whole-of government and society approach, are taken to (a) address the drivers of biodiversity loss and some of 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,</p>	

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<p>rights of Mother Earth,] [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].]</p>	<p>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.]</p>		<p>leading to increased action at the domestic level, as needed, based on SMART targets and indicators to ensure that, by 2030, the framework's targets [and outcome elements] have been achieved, and the world is nature positive and on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.]</p>	
<p>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</p>				

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monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate periodic global stocktaking exercises based on SMART targets and indicators to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.]				
Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework	Figure 1	<p>WWF concurs with the suggestion made by some members of the Informal Group that the figure could be refined once the global biodiversity framework has been adopted.</p> <p>If discussed, WWF proposes that Figure 1 be improved by including the indirect and direct drivers that lead to the current loss of biodiversity. In particular it is important to identify production and consumption as an indirect driver.</p>		The IPBES global assessment summary for policy makers (section B, p. 12). Identifies production and consumption patterns as part of the direct and indirect drivers.
Section E. 2050 Vision and 2030 mission	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.”	24. 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	Not being negotiated.		

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	essential for all people.”			
<p>26. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:</p> <p>Alt 1. By 2030 halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature positive world [for the benefit of planet and people].</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Alt 5. To take urgent action across society to halt and reverse</p>	<p>25. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:</p> <p><i>Option 1.</i> To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery] for the benefit of the planet and people;</p> <p><i>Option 2.</i> To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery], in a fair and equitable way, for the benefit of the planet and people by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.</p>	<p>The Mission should articulate the overarching commitment of Parties to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a nature-positive world by 2030 (so that there is more nature in 2030 than 2020).</p> <p>WWF supports any version of the mission that includes the commitment to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve a nature-positive world, by 2. Halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity by 2030 <p>(or any other text formulation with the same meaning).</p>	<p><i>WWF greatly welcomes both options proposed by the Informal Group with a slight preference for option 1.</i></p> <p>25. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:</p> <p><i>Option 1.</i> To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery] for the benefit of the planet and people;</p> <p><i>Option 2.</i> To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss [to achieve a nature positive world]/[to put nature on a path to recovery], in a fair and equitable way, for the benefit of the planet and people by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.</p> <p><i>WWF's preferred alternative from the OEWG4 outcome text is Alt1. For any other alternatives, please see our key messages for guidance.</i></p>	<p>The 2030 Mission should be concise and easy to communicate, inspire public support and political momentum and serve as guiding light for the post-2020 GBF and its implementation.</p> <p>“Achieving a nature positive world” is clear and well defined: there should be more nature in 2030 than 2020. However, it is not entirely clear how being “on a path to recovery” is defined.</p>

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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.			<p>26. The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:</p> <p>Alt 1. By 2030 halt and reverse biodiversity loss to achieve a nature positive world [for the benefit of planet and people].</p>	
Section F. 2050 Goals	Section F. 2050 Goals			
27. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.	26. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.	WWF recommends maintaining the text as it is.		
<p>Goal A</p> <p>Option 1</p> <p>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]</p>	<p>Goal A</p> <p><i>Option 1</i></p> <p>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].</p> <p>The human-induced extinction of [all] [known]</p>	<p>Goal A should set the right level of ambition for conservation by ensuring that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connectivity, integrity and areas of natural ecosystems increase by 2030; 2. Human induced extinctions are halted immediately; 3. Abundance of native species increases by 2030. 	<p>Goal A</p> <p><i>Clean text based on OEWG4 outcome text/Informal Group proposal - Option 1:</i></p> <p>The ecological integrity, area, connectivity and resilience of natural terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems increase by 2030 and is fully restored by 2050 and the human-induced extinction of threatened species is halted, the overall extinction risk is reduced by at least 20 per cent by 2030 and the average abundance and distribution of populations of wild native species is increased by at least 20 per cent by 2030 and increased to healthy and resilient</p>	<p>Increasing the area of natural ecosystems is essential to reverse nature loss, which is recognised as a key objective in the Kunming Declaration. Achieving this objective requires (i) an increase in the area under restoration and restored, (ii) an increase, globally, in conserved terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas, and (iii) halting further conversion of natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Both Aichi Target 12 and SDG 15.5 commit governments to prevent extinction of threatened species by 2020. Thus any goal language that</p>

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<p>[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].</p> <p>[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded 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].]</p> <p>Option 2 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</p>	<p>[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 [native] [wild and domesticated] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased to healthy and resilient levels by 2050].</p> <p>[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded 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].]</p> <p><i>Option 2¹</i> Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of</p>		<p>levels by 2050, and their genetic diversity and adaptive potential is safeguarded.</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal, Option 1:</i></p> <p>The ecological integrity, area, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increased [or maintaining] [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and fully restored [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].</p> <p>The human-induced extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is immediately halted [by 2030] [by 2050], [[and] the overall 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 [native] [wild and domesticated] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased</p>	<p>allows for extinction of threatened species (e.g. language that would ‘minimize extinction of threatened species’, or ‘reduce extinction rate’) will be a significant step back from previously agreed inter-governmental commitments, and make the post-2020 framework weaker than the existing SDGs.</p> <p>Ecological connectivity - both structural and functional - is of fundamental importance to the ability of ecosystems to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services, and ensure resilience to climate change. Thus connectivity must be maintained in this goal, across all aspects: reducing loss, enhancing and increasing.</p> <p>Measurability: alongside the extent of good quality habitat and species diversity, the abundance of species is an essential component of ecosystem integrity. However, the set of headline indicators proposed for the GBF does not currently include an indicator specifically for species population abundance. This is a significant gap.</p> <p>WWF proposes to include the</p>

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potential [numerical values to be added].	<p>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].</p> <hr/> <p>[1] This option was not discussed and was recommended for further discussions at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.</p>		<p>to healthy and resilient levels by 2050].</p> <p>[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded 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].</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text, Option 1:</i></p> <p>The ecological integrity, area, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increased ing for maintaining [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and fully restored [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,] and the human-induced extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is immediately halted, [by 2030] [by 2050], [and] the overall extinction risk is reduced [by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent] by</p>	<p>Living Planet Index (LPI) as a headline indicator to fill this gap: it is an established indicator which measures population abundance and is compiled using national data.</p>

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			<p>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, their genetic diversity and adaptive potential is safeguarded of all known wild and domesticated species is safeguarded 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.</p>	
<p>Goal B</p> <p>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] [2050] [taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values] [are valued], maintained and enhanced [through conservation], [especially in the places most</p>	<p>Goal B</p> <p>[Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed]/[Biodiversity is used and managed sustainably] and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, [are valued], maintained and enhanced [with those ecosystem[s][services] currently in decline being restored by [2030][2050],</p>	<p>Goal B must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address unsustainable consumption and production by ensuring that, by 2030, the global footprint of production and consumption on biodiversity is halved and remains well within safe planetary boundaries afterwards. This is a necessary condition to ensure reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 and living in harmony with nature by 2050 will be achieved. 	<p>Goal B</p> <p><i>Clean text:</i></p> <p>Biodiversity is sustainably and equitably used and managed, nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced and the global footprint [of production and consumption] [on biodiversity] is halved by 2030 and remains well within safe planetary boundaries afterwards, for the benefit of all</p>	<p><u>Halving the footprint</u></p> <p>Making major progress on the sustainable use objective of the convention, starting by aiming to a clear 2030 outcome of halving the global footprint, is necessary to reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a nature-positive world by 2030.</p> <p>Halving the global footprint by 2030 is Specific, Measurable,</p>

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<p>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].</p>	<p>supporting the achievement of sustainable development [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological footprint of [--%] by 2030 within planetary boundaries is achieved].</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the human rights-based approach explicitly and include the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Ensure the achievement of Goal B will be done equitably and for the benefit of all current and future generations (and respecting their human rights, such as the right to food). 	<p>present and future generations, while fulfilling human rights, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>[Biodiversity is sustainably and equitably used and managed]/[Biodiversity is used and managed sustainably and equitably],-and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, [are valued], maintained and enhanced [with these ecosystem[s],[services] currently in decline being restored by [2030][2050], supporting the achievement of sustainable development, [and [an equitable] [a] reduction of the ecological global footprint [of production and consumption] [on biodiversity] is equitably reduced by of {50%} by 2030 and remains well within safe planetary boundaries afterwards, is achieved]. for the benefit of all present and future generations, while fulfilling human rights, including the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p>	<p>Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound. It is easy to communicate to the general public and decision makers.</p> <p>WWF's proposed wording would ensure that unsustainable consumption and production is addressed globally and in an equitable manner, for the benefit of all present and future generations.</p> <p>The WWF proposal to halve the global footprint of production and consumption by 2030 sets the right level of ambition. Key footprint metrics show that we are living well beyond safe environmental limits and that this is the level of reduction required: the global material footprint reduction required is 46% (2017 data), the global Ecological Footprint reduction required (2021) is 44.4% and the reduction required for nitrogen (2020) is 54%.</p> <p>While they have their limitations, existing indicators (material footprint per capita, ecological footprint), can be used as a proxy to measure progress from the beginning of the implementation of th GBF. However, in the medium term,</p>

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			<p>Biodiversity is conserved, sustainably and equitably 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 2050 taking into account the wide range of biodiversity values are valued, maintained and enhanced and the global footprint [of production and consumption] [on biodiversity] is halved by 2030 and remains well within safe planetary boundaries afterwards, 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 all present and future generations, the while fulfillment of human rights, including 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</p>	<p>a better footprint indicator/index, focusing on biodiversity and serving the needs of CBD Parties, may be developed.</p> <p>The WWF Policy Brief on Integrating the sustainable use objective of the CBD in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework provides additional background.</p> <p><u>Human rights and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment</u> need to be included to fully integrate a human rights-based approach in all relevant elements of the GBF, and ensure accountability and that the framework is truly transformative and effective in delivering positive impact for people and nature.</p>

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			achieved].	
<p>Goal C</p> <p>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].</p>	<p>Goal C</p> <p>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, as appropriate, 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, [and in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments].</p>	<p>Any formulation of Goal C should include the following important components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in any form or format, and associated traditional knowledge are increased. 2. Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, should be identified and prioritized as knowledge holders and recipients of benefit sharing, since their traditional knowledge contributes to deriving benefits from genetic resources. 	<p><i>Clean text:</i></p> <p>The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, including its derivatives, and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, and including, as appropriate, with indigenous peoples and local communities, and women, and substantially increased, and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic [and biological] resources, including its [derivatives], and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable, [in any form] [including digital sequence information] are shared fairly and equitably, and including, as appropriate, with indigenous peoples and local communities, and women, [and [substantially] increased,] and associated traditional knowledge is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation</p>	

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			and sustainable use of biodiversity, {and in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments}.	
<p>Goal D</p> <p>Option 1</p> <p>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]].</p> <p>Option 2</p> <p>Adequate means of</p>	<p>Goal D</p> <p>Option 1</p> <p>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 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 aligned with the 2050 Vision [and to close the biodiversity finance gap]].</p> <p>Option 2</p> <p>Adequate means of implementation to fully</p>	<p>Goal D should present a comprehensive approach to resource mobilization that includes the concepts of both financing green (which implies increased financial resources for biodiversity with the aim to closing the biodiversity finance gap) as well as greening finance (aligning public and private financial flows and eliminating or repurposing harmful incentives).</p> <p>For the latter, it is particularly important to link, in Goal D, the alignment of financial flows with the goals and targets of the GBF, in order to provide meaningful and concrete guidance for implementation. Alignment with the 2050 Vision is too vague and not measurable.</p> <p>Adequate means of implementation should be defined as all financial and non-financial means of implementation.</p>	<p>Goal D</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text and Informal Group proposal on Option 2:</i></p> <p>Adequate financial and non-financial 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 goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p> <p><i>Based the Informal Group proposal, Option 1:</i></p> <p>Adequate financial and non-financial 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 are [[addressed] [secured] [from all sources] and] [equitably] accessible to all</p>	<p>Goal D should provide the right scope for finance and financing in the GBF, identifying the two key elements that are necessary to close the biodiversity finance gap, while the specific measures and actions to achieve these two elements should be spelled out in targets 14, 15, 18, and 19.</p> <p>These two elements are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the <i>alignment of public and private financial flows with biodiversity</i>, including the mainstreaming of biodiversity in all financial activities, both public and private, the transformation of the financial sector, and reforming harmful incentives and public budgets. These actions should be specified in targets 14, 15 and 18. 2. the <i>urgent increase in accessible financial and non-financial resources from all sources</i>, including international, domestic, public and private, and the more efficient and effective use of those resources through

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<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>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 are aligned with the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework 2050 Vision [and to close the biodiversity finance gap]].</p>	<p>national financial planning. This should be further specified in target 19.</p> <p>WWF believes it is not necessary to refer to specific Articles of the Convention or decisions in this Goal, in order to keep it simple, understandable and short. These elements could be added in respective targets or the Resource Mobilization Strategy.</p>
<p>Section G. 2030 action targets</p>				
<p>28. 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.[1]</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>27. 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,</p>	<p>WWF supports the inclusion of an additional target on the One Health Approach and the prevention of pandemics.</p> <p>Wording of the paragraph should be adjusted based on the final agreed content and nature of relevant other parts of the framework.</p>	<p>27. The framework has 232 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 framework's mission and 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, notably on human rights, taking into account national socioeconomic</p>	

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<p>[1] 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.</p>	<p>taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.[1]</p> <p>-----</p> <p>[1] 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.</p>		<p>conditions.[1]</p> <p>-----</p> <p>[1] 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.</p>	
<p>Reducing threats to biodiversity</p>				
<p>Target 1</p> <p>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]],</p>	<p>Target 1</p> <p>Ensure that [all] areas are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or other effective management processes, addressing land and sea use change [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [threatened ecosystems] [and areas of high biodiversity importance]</p>	<p>Target 1 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that biodiversity-inclusive participatory spatial planning or other effective management and governance processes explicitly address infrastructure, mining and other extractive activities. 2. Clarify that the scope of spatial planning (and other management and governance processes and tools) should be to reverse nature loss in line 	<p>Target 1</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure that [all] areas are under integrated participatory biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or other effective management processes, addressing infrastructure, mining and other extractive activities, reversing biodiversity loss, addressing</p>	<p>Infrastructure and mining are major drivers of biodiversity loss and need to be identified in the post-2020 GBF. Those sectors are expected to mobilize massive amounts of investments in the next decade and the post-2020 GBF should ensure that those investments will contribute to or at least not undermine the achievement of its Goals. Given their major impacts via land-use change, WWF suggests that those</p>

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<p>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.]</p>	<p>enhancing connectivity and integrity, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>with the ambition of Goal A and the 2030 Mission: halting ecosystem loss is not enough.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ensure that all intact ecosystems and areas of high biodiversity importance are retained, from the moment of adoption of the post-2020 GBF (minimizing loss is not sufficient) and that the loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems is avoided to the extent possible. 4. Ensure that all terrestrial, inland waters, marine and coastal areas are included. 5. Ensure connectivity is enhanced. 6. Ensure that collective indigenous peoples and local communities rights, including on their land, waters and territories governed by them are recognized and protected. 	<p>land and sea use change [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [[threatened ecosystems]] and areas of high biodiversity importance and avoiding, to the extent possible, the loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, enhancing connectivity and integrity, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>Ensure that all terrestrial, inland-water, coastal and marine areas are under equitable, participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning for other effective management processes, addressing infrastructure, mining and other extractive activities, reversing biodiversity loss, 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 and avoiding, to the extent possible, the loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, ecological integrity, enhancing [ecological]</p>	<p>sectors are addressed in this target.</p> <p>Ecological connectivity of protected areas, OECMs and core sites can only be achieved through effective and participatory spatial planning in the land- and sea-scapes around them. Thus WWF strongly welcomes the inclusion of connectivity in this Target, and suggests it is maintained.</p> <p>‘Areas of high biodiversity importance’ is a term that would encompass all areas where further loss should be avoided from 2022, regardless of biome or level of intactness. Thus, WWF would prefer the use of this term over terms such as ‘primary forests’ or ‘wilderness areas’. Given the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) standard provides a universally agreed definition for such areas, which is already widely used in spatial planning (including for the financial sector, through safeguards such as IFC PS6), and given the existence of a global database of KBAs, a reference to KBAs would be a tangible and measurable aspect to include in this target.</p>

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			connectivity and integrity, and 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.]	In addition to being biodiversity-inclusive, spatial planning also needs to be participatory and ensure the effective and equitable engagement of rights holders and stakeholders. Both dimensions are measurable.
<p>Target 2</p> <p>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 semi-natural ecosystems and to support climate</p>	<p>Target 2</p> <p>Ensure that at least [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least [1] billion ha] of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems are under restoration [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]].</p>	<p>Target 2 should set an ambitious objective on restoration, beyond existing commitments, that would help ensure we deliver a nature-positive world by 2030. It should ensure that at least 1.6 billion ha of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, 350 million ha of inland water and coastal ecosystems, 300,000 km of rivers and 30% of marine ecosystems are under restoration, of which a significant part is under ecological restoration. Therefore it should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover all types of ecosystems: terrestrial ecosystems, inland waters and coastal ecosystems, rivers, and marine ecosystems. 2. Include specific restoration needs for inland water, coastal ecosystems and rivers. 3. Ensure an increase of the area of natural ecosystems (to avoid the target will only or primarily result in the 	<p>Target 2</p> <p><i>Clean text:</i></p> <p>Ensure that at least 1.6 billion ha of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, 350 million ha of inland water and coastal ecosystems, 300,000 km of rivers and 30% of marine ecosystems are under restoration, of which a significant part is under ecological restoration, to increase the area of natural ecosystems, and enhance ecological integrity and connectivity within and among ecosystems, supporting equitable and rights-based governance.</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure that at least [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least [1.6] billion ha] of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine</p>	<p><u>Ecosystem-specific objectives</u></p> <p>This target should include specific objectives for the restoration of a variety of different ecosystems and should therefore use several rather than one single metric to identify the target for global ecosystem restoration efforts. Having different objectives for each type of ecosystem is crucial to ensure that restoration efforts are representative of the diversity of all natural ecosystems. To date, restoration efforts disproportionately focus on terrestrial restoration, in particular forests, where-as inland waters, for example, and their specific biodiversity values have been overlooked.</p> <p><u>Absolute numbers, not percentages</u></p>

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<p>change adaptation and mitigation], [with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities] [*] [and through adequate means of implementation] [*].</p> <p>[* subject to b(bis) and other relevant targets]</p>		<p>rehabilitation (i.e. improvement of degraded cropland.)</p> <p>4. Enhance ecological integrity and connectivity - within and among ecosystems.</p> <p>5. Mention equitable and rights-based governance to avoid restoration measures that are invasive for indigenous peoples and local communities and without proper FPIC.</p>	<p>ecosystems, 350 million ha of inland water and coastal ecosystems, 300,000 km of rivers and 30% of marine ecosystems are under restoration, of which a significant part is under ecological restoration, to increase the area of natural ecosystems, and enhance ecological integrity and connectivity within and among ecosystems, supporting equitable, rights-based governance.[, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]].</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>Ensure that at least [20] [30] [per cent] [at least [1.6] billion ha] of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems, 350 million ha of inland water and coastal ecosystems and 300,000 km of rivers and 30% of marine ecosystems are under [active] [effective] [ecological] restoration of which a significant part is under ecological restoration, to increase the area of natural ecosystems, [and rehabilitation] [measures] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]], [with a focus on [restoring] [nationally identified] [priority [areas] [ecosystems]]</p>	<p>Expressing the target in percentages would not enable measuring progress because there are no agreed baselines of degraded areas. Due to the lack of consensus over the definition of degradation, estimates of a baseline (and progress in restoration) have been inconsistent.</p> <p>The restoration numbers proposed by WWF are based on 30% restoration of the different degraded ecosystems by 2030 as this is the minimum that is required to become nature positive by 2030 and meet the proposed Goal A objectives to increase natural ecosystem integrity and areas.</p> <p>1.6 billion hectares of degraded terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>Assuming that the total area of degraded land is around 40% of the total land area (UNCCD GLO2) and thus 5400 Mha, the area of terrestrial land to be restored by 2030 is 1620 Mha.</p> <p>Ecosystem restoration encompasses both “<i>ecological restoration</i>”, which aims at bringing ecosystems “on a path towards a state of high integrity towards a natural state” (contributing to</p>

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			<p>such as [threatened ecosystems] and [areas of particular importance for biodiversity]]] in order to and enhance [biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services] [ecological] integrity, and connectivity and functioning] and [biocultural] within and among ecosystems, supporting equitable and rights-based governance. managed by indigenous peoples and local communities] [, increase areas of natural and semi-natural 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]</p>	<p>increased integrity and natural area of Goal A), and “<i>rehabilitation</i>”, which improves ecosystem functions and Nature’s Contribution to People in transformed ecosystem (only partly contributing to increased integrity of Goal A). If a large part of restoration will be done in the form of rehabilitation of degraded cropland to improved cropland, this will not lead to increased natural ecosystems and hence not contribute to achieving Goal A. Therefore, WWF proposes that a <i>significant part of the restoration effort of terrestrial ecosystems should apply ecological restoration towards natural ecosystems.</i> The same should apply to the other ecosystems.</p> <p>Note: There are other estimates of the amount of degraded land. E.g. the IPBES Global Assessment (2019; section 2.5.2.2.1) presents an appraisal of “the fraction of land that can still be viewed as ‘natural’ rather than anthropogenic, which ranges from under 25% to over 50%. Depending on how ‘natural’ is defined, WWF believes that assuming that the ‘rest’ is degraded may be an</p>

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				<p>overestimation.</p> <p><u>350 million hectares of inland water and coastal ecosystems</u> represent 30% of the total <u>amount of wetland loss and degradation</u> since 1970 (including coastal ecosystems, as per the <u>CBD definition</u>).</p> <p><u>300,000 km of rivers</u> Restoration metrics that are based on surface area (e.g. hectare) will be inadequate for measuring restoration of rivers. River degradation and restoration is best measured either in linear units or river flow volume. The figure of 300.000 km of rivers represents <u>30% of the total length of degraded river reaches, based on the Connectivity Status Index (CSI) data.</u></p> <p><u>30% of marine ecosystems</u> At the current state of knowledge, it is not possible to calculate the total surface area of degraded marine areas. WWF therefore proposes to use a percentage here. As with the other objectives, WWF suggests 30% as an intermediary step toward full restoration of degraded ecosystems by 2050 to ensure we live in harmony with nature.</p>

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				<p><u>Natural baseline</u> Including a reference to natural baseline implies that the restoration considered by the target will only be ecological as all the ecosystems under restoration will have to be “on a path towards a state of high integrity towards a natural state”. This excludes managed ecosystems (e.g croplands and rangelands), and implies that rehabilitation should be addressed elsewhere in the framework.</p>
<p>Target 3</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Target 3</p> <p>Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally] [at the national level] especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are [effectively] conserved through well]/[conserved through effectively] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [placeholder for new language on indigenous</p>	<p>Target 3 should ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 30% of areas globally (remove brackets around these) are conserved. 2. The collective rights of indigenous peoples and local communities on their land and territories and their right to withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) are fully respected and upheld, in accordance with UNDRIP. 3. Conserved areas by indigenous peoples and local communities are also recognized as contributions to the target with proper FPIC. 4. Inland waters are covered, in addition to terrestrial, marine and coastal areas. <p>Furthermore,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. It is critical to focus this target 	<p>Target 3</p> <p><i>Clean text:</i></p> <p>Ensure that at least 30 per cent, globally, of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas, respectively, especially key biodiversity areas and ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, are conserved through effectively managed, ecologically representative, well-connected, and equitably governed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider land and sea-scapes, recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities and fully respecting and upholding their rights on their</p>	<p>Indigenous Peoples collective rights to their land and territories as well as to withhold their FPIC, are recognized rights under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), adopted by all UN Member States, and in the preamble and Article 1 of the Convention (“...taking into account all rights over those resources...”). Local communities’ rights are recognized under UNDRIP, that Parties may consider to include in this target alongside UNDRIP. Hence, <i>WWF does not support the additional inclusion of wording referring to national circumstances or legislation</i>, as this wording is not consistent with Article 46 of UNDRIP. Instead, WWF supports the inclusion of “in</p>

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<p>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] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Temporary placeholder: [[all land and of [seas] [ocean] areas [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], Subject to B.Bis and other relevant targets: [including] [over their lands, territories and resources] [, with their free, prior and informed consent] [, [and [including] acting] in accordance with [United Nations</p>	<p><i>protected areas/territories]</i>and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, [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,] and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs). This will allow Parties to build on the work already done on KBAs and EBSAs and speed up the implementation of this target.</p> <p>6. References to accordance with national priorities or the right to develop, while not contested as broad principles, do not belong in this target as they risk underachieving the target or compromising the integrity of protected areas through inappropriate development.</p> <p>7. OECMs must be included in the target to bring about more diverse, inclusive conservation.</p> <p>8. The target must emphasize the quality of conservation outcomes by ensuring ecological representativeness, connectivity, effective management and equitable governance</p>	<p>land, waters and territories, including their right to free prior and informed consent in accordance with UNDRIP and human rights obligations.</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure and enable at least {30 per cent}-of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas, {all [-] and of [-]} {globally}, {at the national level} especially key biodiversity areas and ecologically or biologically significant marine areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are {effectively conserved through well}/conserved through effectively} managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas {including a substantial portion that is strictly protected} and other effective area-based conservation measures, {placeholder for new language on indigenous protected areas/territories}-and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, {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</p>	<p>accordance with UNDRIP”.</p> <p>Protected Areas and OECMs will only deliver biodiversity conservation if they are ‘effectively and equitably managed’. The existence of a multitude of paper parks and a recent scientific article in Nature demonstrate this. Therefore, WWF is concerned that the mention of ‘effectively managed’ is in square brackets. Effective management of Protected Areas and OECMs, based on standards of effective management and equitable governance like PAs, must be a prominent aspect of this target, and one that is closely measured for progress.</p> <p>It is crucial to highlight that the 30% is not about government Protected areas only, but also about Conserved Areas broadly, many of which could be identified as OECMs. The target can include areas managed and governed by others such as privately governed and community and/or indigenous governed conserved areas, where people including indigenous peoples and local communities maintain control of their areas. Achieving this target will</p>

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<p>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law] [national [circumstances and] legislation [and] [as well as] relevant international instruments] [, where applicable]].</p>			<p>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,] and fully respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities on their land, waters and territories, including their right to Free Prior and Informed Consent in accordance with UNDRIP and human rights obligations.</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text (without placeholder):</i></p> <p>Ensure that and enable at least [30 percent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally], of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas, respectively, [at the national level] especially [key biodiversity areas], and ecologically or biologically significant marine 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</p>	<p>depend on the appropriate recognition and securing of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their land and territories (while their right to withhold their free, prior and informed consent is upheld). In this regard, it is essential that the reference to OECMs is maintained in the Target, which may be governed and managed by non-state actors, including individuals, private entities, non-government organizations, and indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>See WWF position on target 3 (30x30) for more details.</p>

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			<p>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 [fully respecting] and upholding their rights of indigenous peoples and local communities on their land, waters and territories, including their right to Free Prior and Informed Consent in accordance with UNDRIP and human rights obligations.</p>	
<p>Target 4</p> <p>[Ensure active] [Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of</p>	<p>Target 4</p> <p>Ensure urgent sustainable management actions for the recovery and conservation of species, in</p>	<p>Target 4 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aim to minimize human wildlife conflict for the benefits of both humans and 	<p>Target 4</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p>	<p>Target 4 is the best place for reference to human-wildlife conflict, which is a crucial issue for biodiversity conservation and sustainable</p>

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<p>[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]].</p> <p>Milestone 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.]</p>	<p>particular threatened species, and to maintain and restore the genetic diversity [within and between populations] of [all] [native] wild and domesticated species [to 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 to minimize human-wildlife conflict.</p>	<p>wildlife.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to improve the conservation status of threatened native species (remove brackets around threatened). Prioritize in-situ conservation (ex-situ conservation is only relevant as a means to achieving in-situ conservation). 	<p>Ensure urgent sustained edable management actions for the recovery and conservation of threatened native species, in particular threatened species, and to maintain and restore the genetic diversity {within and between populations} of {all} [native] wild and domesticated species [to maintain their adaptive potential], including through in situ conservation (supported by and ex situ conservation], prevent human-induced extinctions of [known] [threatened] species, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for the benefits of both humans and wildlife.</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>[Ensure active] [Undertake urgent] [and sustained edable management actions {to} [enable] {achieve} the recovery and conservation of {threatened native 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 conservation [supported by and</p>	<p>development.</p> <p>Regarding <i>ex situ</i> conservation, it can play a role, especially with regard to plants, but we should not arrive at a situation where species only survive in zoos and botanic gardens: the suggestion of <i>in situ</i> conservation supported by <i>ex situ</i> is the best.</p> <p>The conservation of domestic species and their wild relatives is an important issue but it could be covered as a headline indicator related to target 10. Its inclusion here could weaken the focus of the target.</p>

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			<p>ex situ conservation], [[prevent] human-induced extinctions [of [known] threatened species,]] and [effectively manage human-wildlife interactions] and to [[halt] [minimize] [avoid or minimize reduce]] human-wildlife conflict] [to promote their [coexistence] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife]].</p>	
<p>Target 5</p> <p>[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, frys, 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</p>	<p>Target 5</p> <p>[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that harvesting trade and use of wild species, is sustainable and legal, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while respecting customary sustainable use.</p>	<p>Target 5 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain the need to minimize impacts on non-target species. 2. Ensure customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities is safeguarded. 3. Include the commitment to take urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. 	<p>Target 5</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>{Prevent overexploitation by ensuring}/[Ensure] that harvesting trade and use of native wild species, is sustainable and legal, minimizing impacts on non-target species and on the wider ecosystems, and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals, [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, and taking urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome</i></p>	<p>The mention of non-target species must be retained, given that bycatch is the predominant driver of the decline of a significant number of marine and freshwater fauna.</p> <p>This target should clarify that customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities should be safeguarded as proposed in the Alt.1 version of this target. This is necessary to ensure that the implementation of this target will not infringe indigenous peoples and local communities' rights. This is also consistent with Article 10c of the Convention. A specific reference to customary sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities may also be included in Target 9.</p> <p>WWF supports the inclusion of</p>

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<p>[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 provision of benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities] [and take urgent action to address both demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products].</p> <p>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.]</p>			<p><i>text:</i></p> <p>{Prevent overexploitation of native wild species 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} of such species, including eggs, fries, 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 on the wider 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}, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities {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] customary [rights and] sustainable use [of Indigenous Peoples and local communities] [and preventing pathogen</p>	<p>the wording around “taking urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products”. This language is non contentious as already included in SDG 15.7.</p> <p>Given that Target 4 is about pro-active species conservation measures <i>per se</i>, there is a slight preference for phrasing this target more “negatively” (eliminating detrimental use of species, which is a driver of depletion).</p> <p>Regarding the safety of wildlife trade, the most precise language offered is “and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals”, but we can be content with “unsafe” (or “safe”, depending on the formulation of the final version).</p> <p>While acknowledging that biopiracy is an issue, it does not belong here; if it warrants mention this should be in Target 13.</p>

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			<p>spillover}, [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for Indigenous Peoples and local communities] [and taking urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products}.</p>	
<p>Target 6</p> <p>[[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</p>	<p>Target 6</p> <p>Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of alien species, prevent the introduction and establishment of [all] priority invasive species, and reduce the rate of introduction [and the rate of establishment] of other known or potential invasive species [by at least 50 per cent] to eradicate, reduce or control invasive alien species, [in order to][and] eliminate or reduce their impacts on [native] biodiversity.</p>	<p>Target 6 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aim to manage pathways for invasive alien species, especially with climate change, as we cannot always predict the impact species will have in the future. 2. Aim to eradicate invasive alien species wherever possible. 3. Focus efforts on vulnerable places, such as islands and areas of importance for biodiversity. 	<p>Target 6</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Identify and manage pathways for the introduction of alien species, prevent the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive species, with special attention to vulnerable places, such as islands and areas of importance for biodiversity, and reduce the rate of introduction [and the rate of establishment] of other known or potential invasive species [by at least 50 per cent] to eradicate, reduce or control invasive alien species, [in order to][and] eliminate or reduce their impacts on [native] biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text Alt. 1:</i></p> <p>[Eliminate or reduce the impacts</p>	

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<p>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.]</p>			<p>caused by 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, with special attention to vulnerable places, such as islands and areas of importance for biodiversity, 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}</p>	
<p>Target 7</p> <p>Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources[] [and pollution risks] [including light and noise] [including mercury and other heavy metals] 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</p>	<p>Target 7</p> <p>Reduce [pollution from all sources [and pollution risks]/[[emissions and deposits of pollutants [including light and noise] and plastic pollution], to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,] including by [[significantly] reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use, and reducing the overall [risks associated with the use of]/[use of and risks from]]</p>	<p>Target 7 should be clear and easy to understand and focus on nutrients lost in nature, pesticides and plastics and commit Parties to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce pollution from all sources (all types of pollution) to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity. 2. Reduce pesticide use and their associated risks (or impacts) by at least half and reduce nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, as suggested by <u>scientists</u>. 3. Specifically eliminate highly hazardous pesticides. 4. Eliminate plastic pollution (i.e. also remove plastic already in nature). <p>This target could include other critical</p>	<p>Target 7</p> <p><i>Clean text based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and reducing the overall use of and risk from pesticides by at least half and eliminating highly hazardous pesticides, while achieving food security and sustainable livelihoods, and eliminating plastic pollution.</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p>	<p>Pesticides: Reducing pesticide use is critical, however reducing quantities may have limited impact if at the same time average toxicity of pesticides increases significantly (as has happened in the last decades).</p> <p>Taking into account challenges and concerns expressed by Parties as well as the need to address this driver of biodiversity loss, an option may be to focus on reducing pesticides' negative impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Experience shows that pesticide use can be reduced dramatically without impacts on food security,</p>

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<p>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]</p> <p>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</p> <p>Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals by at least [--] and minimizing all other waste, including plastic waste</p> <p>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</p>	<p>[pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals]/[highly hazardous chemicals]/[pesticides,] [by at least half]/[[by at least two thirds], [taking into account food security and livelihoods] and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]</p>	<p>pollutants (noise, light, other toxic chemicals, heavy metals, etc.) if numerical value can be identified -or Parties commit to their elimination. Otherwise, WWF suggests including these pollutants in the monitoring framework which would also help to simplify the text.</p>	<p>Reduce [pollution from all sources] [and pollution risks]/[emissions and deposits of pollutants [including light and noise] and plastic pollution], to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,] including by [significantly] reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use, and reducing the overall [risks associated with the use of]/[use of and risks from] [pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals]/[highly hazardous chemicals]/[pesticides,] [by at least half]/[[by at least two thirds], and eliminating highly hazardous pesticides] [taking into account while achieving food security and sustainable livelihoods] and [preventing, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text, original wording with proposed changes:</i></p> <p>Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources[] [and pollution risks] [including light and noise] [including mercury and other heavy metals] to levels</p>	<p>including in tropical countries. Scientists agree that “Reductions of 20-50% in pesticide risk are achievable now without compromising food security by increasing efficiency and through substitution. Systemic changes and innovation in agriculture and food systems would allow considerably larger reductions”.</p> <p>Measurability: The FAO indicator on pesticide use per area of cropland can be used as a proxy from the beginning of the implementation. However, to assess progress adequately, a global indicator to measure toxicity/risks of pesticide use could also be developed (various methodologies exist but an international indicator needs to be developed). Alternatively, an indicator measuring abundance and diversity of insects in and around agricultural land could be developed/used as a proxy.</p> <p>Progress to address other pollutants, including noise and light, should be measured with appropriate indicators in the monitoring framework.</p> <p>Plastic: As several Parties</p>

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<p>based on the resources and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]</p> <p>Alt.1 Reducing chemical use and toxicity that are harmful to biodiversity, in particular of synthetic pesticides, phasing out highly hazardous pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Alt.2 Identifying and significantly reducing chemicals, particularly those highly hazardous to biodiversity, and ending, reducing]</p>			<p>that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,]</p> <p>{</p> <p>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,]</p> <p>[significantly] reducing [excess] nutrients lost to the environment {by at least half} and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use,]</p> <p>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 [and eliminating 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 while achieving food security and sustainable livelihoods] and eliminating plastic pollution.</p>	<p>rightly underlined, it is necessary not only to avoid further plastic pollution but to remove plastic that is already in nature.</p>

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<p>Target 8</p> <p>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]</p> <p>Alt [Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change]</p> <p>[[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[1]] 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]]</p> <p>alt through ecosystem-based approaches and other appropriate</p>	<p>Target 8</p> <p>Minimize the impact of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through [nature-based solutions] [and other ecosystem-based approaches], [based on common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities], [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO₂ equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts].</p>	<p>Target 8 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include both nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches . 2. Clearly mention that nature-based solutions should be equitable and rights-based. 3. Include a mention of the critical issue of ocean acidification, which was also present in Aichi target 10. 	<p>Target 8</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Minimize the impact of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through equitable and rights-based [nature-based solutions] [and other ecosystem-based approaches], [based on common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities], [contributing [by 2030] to at least 10 Gt CO₂ equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts].</p>	<p>Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches are key tools that complement each other.</p> <p>It is important that NbS are implemented with strong biodiversity and social safeguards to ensure they deliver benefits for nature and people, and include local solutions by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>

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<p>adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction</p> <p>and ensure that all [mitigation] and adaptation efforts [avoid] [minimize] negative and foster positive impacts on biodiversity and deliver positive outcomes overall for nature.</p> <p>alt and [avoid] [minimize] negative impacts of climate change action on biodiversity.</p> <p>Alt.1 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].</p> <p>-----</p> <p>[[1] According to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.55.]</p>				
<p>2. Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</p>				
<p>Target 9</p> <p>[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</p>	<p>Target 9[1]</p> <p>Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits</p>	<p>Target 9 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid using language that could (i) be interpreted as increasing the use of biodiversity to unsustainable levels or (ii) imply to undermine 	<p>Target 9</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure that the management and use of wild species and ecosystems are sustainable,</p>	<p>Overlap with Target 5 and use of similar language should be avoided. Target 9 should focus on ensuring that wild species and ecosystems sustainably provide benefits to those in vulnerable situations and those most</p>

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<p>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].</p>	<p>for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through the promotion of sustainable [biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting], and protecting and [promoting]/[respecting] customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Build on the proposal of the Informal Group as it helps to reduce the overlap between target 5 and target 9. 3. Be expanded beyond wild species to also include the sustainable provision of benefits by ecosystems, since this is not adequately addressed elsewhere in the framework. 	<p>thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through the promotion of sustainable [biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting], and protecting and promoting]/[respecting] customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities}.</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p>	<p>dependent on biodiversity. Target 5 should focus on preventing unsustainable use and overexploitation.</p> <p>A specific reference to customary sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities should be included in Target 5 (as suggested in the Contact Group) and may be included as well as in Target 9.</p>
	<p>[1] 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.</p>		<p>{Ensure that the management and use of wild species and ecosystems 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</p>	

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			sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities].	
<p>Target 10</p> <p>Working text 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].</p> <p>Additional text for reference [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</p>	<p>Target 10</p> <p>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 production systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services]/[nature's contribution to people].</p>	<p>Target 10 should ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All areas under agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably. 2. Agroecological principles are applied and ecosystem approaches (or agroecological principles and biodiversity-friendly practices) are adopted. 3. Food systems are transformed. <p>WWF believes that the language of this target (in both versions) could be simplified by removing the last part of the text.</p>	<p>Target 10</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure that {all} areas under agriculture, aquaculture, {fisheries}, and forestry, [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably and food systems are transformed, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including by applying agroecological principles and adopting ecosystem approaches, [that contributing to [the long-term] efficiency, productivity and resilience of these production systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services]/[nature's contribution to people]].</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text, integrating relevant elements of the "additional text" into the "working text":</i></p> <p>Ensure that {all} areas under agriculture, aquaculture, {fisheries}, and forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of</p>	<p>The target should at least match the level of ambition of Aichi Target 7.</p> <p>Unsustainable food systems are a major driver of biodiversity loss. IPBES and GBO5 recognized the necessity to transform them. A focus on food systems transformation will enable synergies with the food and agriculture sectors and the outcomes of the UN Food Systems Summit and its coalitions.</p> <p>The inclusion of the need to apply agroecological principles and ecosystems approaches makes the target SMART and will enable Parties to measure progress. Agroecology is supported by robust evidence and science and the WWF text proposal builds on agreed language within the FAO and the UN Committee on World Food Security.</p> <p>Two other language options could potentially be used: a) "Agroecological and/or other ecosystem approaches". This phrase</p>

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<p>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 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-resilient crops, eliminating and phasing out trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, supporting the establishment of seed banks in developing countries] conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services], especially in the places most important for providing nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services that support these productive uses.]</p>			<p>biodiversity, and food systems are transformed, including by applying agroecological principles and adopting ecosystem approaches [that 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]].</p>	<p>focuses on approaches instead of principles and uses language that resonates both with the CBD (ecosystem approaches) and the agriculture sector (agroecology).</p> <p>b) “<i>Agroecology and other innovative approaches</i>”. This phrase is agreed language within the UN Committee on World Food Security. “Other innovative approaches” may require an additional phrase to clarify that it only covers nature positive approaches.</p> <p>The proposed headline indicators for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, together with an additional indicator on agrobiodiversity (the Agrobiodiversity Index) will ensure progress can be measured. Having a clear reference to agroecological principles and ecosystem approaches will also enable Parties to measure progress through national legislation, initiatives and programmes. Food systems transformation will be measured by indicators related with food production as well as the suggested</p>

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				<p>indicators for the transition toward sustainable and healthy diets, and food waste (and loss).</p> <p>For more information, please look at the WWF Briefing on Accelerating food systems transformation through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>
<p>Target 11</p> <p>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], [and rights-based approaches and Mother-Earth centric actions] [especially in the places most important for delivering these services] [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature.</p>	<p>Target 11^[1]</p> <p>Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, [and climate], [soil health], and pollination, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature</p> <p>[1] Parties requested that the terms "nature-based solutions" and "ecosystem-based approaches" be</p>	<p>Target 11 should cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The critical biodiversity basis of food production: soil biodiversity (also to build linkages with the Plan of action 2020-2030 of the international initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity) and pollination. 2. The critical role of biodiversity for climate regulation. 3. A comprehensive set of specific actions to deliver in equitable and sustainable ways nature's contribution to people: nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches as well as adequate legislation, policies, regulations and incentives, such as payments for environmental services. 	<p>Target 11</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, {and climate}, {soil health}, and pollination, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through equitable and rights-based [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches], and adequate legislation, policies, regulations and incentives, such as [through payment for environmental services], [for the benefit of all peoples and nature].</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>Restore, maintain and enhance</p>	<p>Nature-based solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based approaches (EbA) play a critical role to restore, maintain and enhance ecosystems functions and services. However, applying NbS and EbA alone will not be sufficient to address the biodiversity crisis. In addition, regulations and incentives are required to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and encourage nature-positive practices.</p>

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	included in the glossary.		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 equitable and rights-based {nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches}, {and rights-based approaches and Mother-Earth centric actions} [(especially in the places most important for delivering these services)] and adequate legislation, policies, regulations and incentives, such as {through payment for environmental services.} for the benefit of all peoples and nature.	
<p>Target 12</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Target 12</p> <p>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</p>	<p>WWF recommends to maintain the text as it is.</p>		

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	contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.			
<p>Target 13</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Target 13</p> <p>Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, in accordance with applicable 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</p>	<p>Any formulation of Target 13 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure indigenous peoples and local communities and Traditional Knowledge holders, including women, provide their Free, Prior and Informed Consent and agree on Mutually Agreed Terms to promote fair and equitable benefit sharing. 2. Aim to increase benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in any form or format, and associated traditional knowledge. 3. Prioritize indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, as recipients of benefit sharing of the use of genetic resources, especially from associated traditional knowledge. 	<p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, in accordance with applicable 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 and 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 its associated traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, [[including] by facilitating] [and to facilitate through Free Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreed Terms] [appropriate] access to genetic resources [for environmentally sound uses] [, and by increasing capacity-</p>	

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<p>new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use].</p> <p>[Target 13 bis. By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 [2030].]</p>	<p>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].</p> <p>[Target 13 bis. By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025 [2030].]</p>		<p>building and development, technical and scientific cooperation], [by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, and respecting for all rights of indigenous peoples and local communities involved, for and by appropriate funding] [contributing towards generating new and additional resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use].</p>	
<p>3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</p>				
<p>Target 14</p> <p>Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all [social, economic</p>	<p>Target 14</p> <p>Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [national accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact</p>	<p>Target 14 should ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public and private financial flows are aligned (remove “progressively” and “relevant”) with the framework goals and targets. 2. All relevant sectors for mainstreaming, as agreed in CBD COP decisions 13/3 and 14/3, are listed¹, plus finance, given its importance. 	<p>Target 14</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [national accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental</p>	<p>For additional background on the moratorium on deep seabed mining, please refer to WWF’s position on this issue.</p>

¹ Parties agreed to the following list in decisions COP13/3 and COP14/3: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, health, manufacturing and processing, infrastructure, energy and mining.

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<p>and productive] sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] [applying safeguards as necessary,] [progressively] aligning all [relevant] public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].</p>	<p>assessments within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	<p>3. Language contradicting the need to apply a moratorium on deep seabed mining must be avoided. WWF therefore proposes to not include deep seabed mining in this target on mainstreaming, unless a commitment to the moratorium is also included with clear and adequate language.</p>	<p>impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets.</p> <p><i>Based on OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all [social, economic and productive] sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] [applying safeguards as necessary,] [progressively] aligning all [relevant] public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].</p>	

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<p>Target 15</p> <p>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]:</p> <p>(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];</p> <p>(b) [Provide information needed to consumers to enable the public to make responsible consumption choices];</p> <p>(c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing;]</p> <p>(d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions] [, including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;]</p> <p>(e) [Follow a rights-based approach] [, including human rights and the rights of Mother Earth.]</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Target 15</p> <p>Take legal, administrative or policy measures to [ensure that all] [significantly increase the number or percentage of] business and financial institutions [, particularly large and transnational companies and companies with significant impacts on biodiversity,] [that]:</p> <p>(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];</p> <p>(b) [Provide information needed to consumers to enable the public to make responsible consumption choices];</p>	<p><i>Please note that, unfortunately, neither during OEWG3 (virtual and in-person sessions) nor during OEWG4 was WWF able to make suggestions for this target, due to a lack of time for observer interventions.</i></p> <p>Target 15 should define the role of governments to achieve a nature-positive transition of productive sectors and a circular economy. The target should also ensure that, through legal, administrative or policy measures, business and financial institutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Avoid negative impacts, (ii) halve their footprint on biodiversity and (iii) become nature positive (by 2030). This is the right level of ambition. Halving negative impacts will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss. Ensure all supply chains are deforestation and conversion free, starting immediately. Are accountable, respect human rights, and regularly monitor, assess, and fully and transparently disclose their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, and set science-based biodiversity relevant targets. 	<p>Target 15</p> <p><i>Clean text:</i></p> <p>Achieve a circular economy and take legal, regulatory and policy measures to ensure that businesses and financial institutions comply with human rights obligations, avoid negative impacts, halve their footprint on biodiversity and become nature positive, and are accountable, including by: (a) Regularly monitoring, assessing, and fully and transparently disclosing their dependencies and direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and access and benefits sharing; (b) Setting science-based biodiversity-related targets; (c) Implementing immediately deforestation and conversion free supply chains; (d) Providing information necessary for consumers responsible choices.</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Achieve a circular economy and take legal, administrative or policy measures and set regulatory requirements to [ensure that all] [significantly increase the number or percentage of] business and financial institutions comply with</p>	<p>WWF suggests to focus this target on the role of government and that it highlights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The overarching objective for governments to pursue: achieving a circular economy. Defining the right level of ambition for business and financial institutions: avoid negative impacts and halve their footprint (and become nature-positive by 2030). Addressing negative impacts and footprint are two complementary and equally important aspects. Impacts refer to direct and indirect consequences of operations, supply chains, portfolios and investments of businesses and financial institutions (that should be avoided); footprint refers to the impact on biodiversity of the consumption of natural resources required by business and financial institutions for their goods and services (that should be halved). Guidance on what business should do to start their journey building on existing initiatives such as TNFD and Science Based

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<p>economy] [, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, together with Government regulations.]</p>	<p>(c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing, as applicable;]</p> <p>(d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions] [, including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;]</p> <p>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.]</p>		<p>human rights obligations, avoid negative impacts, halve their footprint on biodiversity and become nature positive, and are accountable, including by [particularly large and transnational companies and companies with significant impacts on biodiversity,] [that]:</p> <p>(a) [Through mandatory requirements] Regularly monitoring, assessing and fully and transparently disclosing their [dependencies and] direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and access and benefits sharing [along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios];</p> <p>(b) Setting science-based biodiversity-related targets;</p> <p>(c) Implement immediately deforestation and conversion free supply chains; and</p> <p>(d) [Providing] information needed to for consumers to enable the public to</p>	<p>Targets for Nature as well as key commitments, such as those around deforestation and conversion free supply chains.</p> <p>In addition, building on Parties proposals to integrate a right-based approach, WWF suggests reiterating the responsibility of businesses to respect human rights (as underlined by the <u>UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</u>).</p> <p>In order to maintain the level of ambition of the target on business, while addressing the fact that not all businesses have the same impacts and may therefore not be submitted to the same requirements in terms of reporting, etc., we suggest to reorganize the target by separating:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The responsibilities and objectives to be achieved by all businesses (respecting human rights, avoiding negative impacts, becoming nature positive, etc.); and 2. The actions they should undertake, noting that not all actions may be applicable e.g. to small companies with low

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			<p>make responsible consumption choices;</p> <p>(c) [Comply and report on access and benefit-sharing, as applicable;]</p> <p>(d) [Take legal responsibility for infractions], including through penalties, and liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest;]</p> <p>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.]</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>Achieve a circular economy and Ttake legal, administrative or policy measures and set regulatory requirements to [ensure that all] [significantly</p>	<p>impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>WWF suggests removing point c) as this is already covered by the revised point a). Point d) can be removed by integrating the right based element in the first part of the target.</p> <p>Measurability: Progress on circular economy can be measured by the indicators of Goal B and the indicators for the targets about specific sectors (e.g. target 10) and target 16 on sustainable consumption.</p> <p>Progress by businesses can be measured with an indicator (to be developed) on the proportion, per total revenue, of businesses: a) assessing and disclosing material biodiversity impacts and dependencies of their operations and supply chains through quantitative metrics; and b) having set science-based targets for nature.</p> <p>Progress towards deforestation and conversion free supply chains can be measured through the proposed additional headline indicator (supported by Parties at SBSTTA24.2) on: the extent of natural vegetation in terrestrial</p>

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			<p>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.]</p>	
<p>Target 16</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Target 16</p> <p>Ensure that 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, and [halve the global footprint [of diets]/[of consumption] per capita] halve per capita global food waste, and substantially reduce waste generation[, and, where relevant,</p>	<p>Science is clear: the adoption of culturally appropriate, sustainable and healthy diets and the elimination of global overconsumption are essential ingredients to address the biodiversity crisis - see the background notes in the last column.</p> <p>Therefore, target 16 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure everybody has access to and adopts culturally appropriate, sustainable and healthy diets. 2. Make a clear commitment to eliminate global, and where relevant national, overconsumption of all 	<p>Target 16</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices and have access to and adopt culturally-appropriate, sustainable and healthy diets and that per capita global food waste is halved, food losses are reduced and global and, where relevant, national overconsumption of all materials is eliminated, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or</p>	<p><u>Sustainable and healthy diets</u></p> <p>The IPBES Global Assessment identifies promoting sustainable and healthy diets as among the actions and pathways to achieve transformative change. <u>GBO5</u> underlines the need to ensure healthy and sustainable diets are available, accessible and are promoted. The Expert Input to the Post-2020 GBF, published just before OEWG3.2, underlined that “sustainable diets, agriculture practices and fishing practices, as well as decreasing food waste systematically stand out as primary levers for reducing</p>

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<p>overconsumption of natural resources and other materials in an equitable manner] [, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth]</p>	<p>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].</p>	<p>materials.</p>	<p>regulatory frameworks, improving education, and access to relevant accurate information and alternatives, and halve the global footprint [of diets]/[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].</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>Ensure that [all consumers] [people] are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices and have access to and adopt culturally-appropriate, sustainable and healthy diets and that per capita global food waste is halved, food losses are reduced and global and, where relevant, national overconsumption of all materials is eliminated, [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,</p>	<p>threats to biodiversity". WWF research shows that the adoption of more sustainable, healthier and culturally appropriate diets could reduce land use for agriculture by at least 41% and reduce wildlife loss by up to 46%.</p> <p>Following a request from Member States, the FAO and WHO developed in 2019 the Guiding Principles on Sustainable Healthy Diets.</p> <p>The SDGs reflect all the elements of the proposed language: importance of access (2.1) to healthy/nutritious food (2.1 and 2.2) and sustainability dimension (2.4). Therefore, the proposed language would resonate and can be applied to all countries, no matter their food security situation. The potential co-benefits of sustainable diets in terms of health and sustainability are also underlined by the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition.</p> <p><u>Headline indicator</u></p> <p>WWF has suggested the following options for an additional headline indicator to measure progress on diets (supported by Parties at</p>

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			<p>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]</p>	<p>SBSSTA24.2): a) The sample food consumption survey data per country; or b) The global volume of animal feed per capita; or c) The land footprint per kg protein. FAO could be tasked to propose a headline indicator on sustainable and healthy diets based on existing data.</p> <p>For more information, please see the WWF Briefing: Accelerating food systems transformation through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p> <p><u>Overconsumption of all materials</u></p> <p>Reversing biodiversity loss requires halving the footprint of production and consumption. This implies to eliminate overconsumption of all materials, as proposed by WWF for the post-20220 GBF.</p> <p>Given the highly unequal pattern of consumption among countries and the fact that not all countries are in a situation of overconsumption (as was raised by some Parties during OEWG3.2 and 4), WWF suggests language to clarify that global overconsumption should be eliminated together with <i>national</i> overconsumption</p>

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				in countries which experience over consumption.
<p>Target 17</p> <p>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]].</p>	<p>Target 17</p> <p>Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach], [including through risk assessment and management and implementation of horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment]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], [while recognizing the potential benefits of biotechnology [towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and relevant sustainable development goals]].</p>	<p>WWF does not have any suggestions for this target.</p>		

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<p>Target 18</p> <p>Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect] [subsidies] [incentives] harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] [in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and[, as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities[, domestically and internationally,] [prioritizing the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities]] and [Ensure that all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up], consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.</p>	<p>Target 18</p> <p>Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] incentives including subsidies harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and, as appropriate, redirect and repurpose to domestic and international nature-positive activities] and [ensure that positive incentives are scaled up], consistent and in harmony with relevant international obligations.</p>	<p>Target 18 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reflect the urgent need to address all harmful incentives, by including an intermediary deadline of identifying them by 2025 at the latest, then fully eliminating or repurposing them by 2030. 2. Refer to all incentives harmful to biodiversity. 3. Include the upscaling of biodiversity-positive incentives. 4. Define that harmful incentives should be addressed in a just and equitable way. 	<p>Target 18</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Identify {by 2025} and {eliminate or repurpose,} phase out [or reform] all incentives including subsidies harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] in a {proportionate,} just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and, as appropriate, redirect and repurpose to domestic and international nature-positive activities] and {ensure that all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up}, consistent and in harmony with relevant international obligations.</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>Identify {by 2025} and {eliminate or repurpose,} phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect] {subsidies} [incentives] harmful for biodiversity by 2030, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] [in a {proportionate,}</p>	<p>The elimination and/or repurposing of harmful incentives is key to closing the biodiversity finance gap through the reduction of the need for additional resources. If fewer biodiversity-harmful economic activities are subsidized, fewer resources will be required in the future to reverse and repair the damage done.</p> <p>To respond to the urgency required, after the adoption of the post-2020 GBF, Parties should immediately begin the identification of incentives that are harmful to biodiversity. This should be done as a part of or in synergy with National Biodiversity Finance Plans, be completed by 2025 at the latest, and link with the Global Biodiversity Stocktake (see the WWF position on the implementation mechanism).</p> <p>Having in mind that parties took the decision to phase out harmful subsidies by 2020 in Aichi target 3 and that in 2014 at COP12 there already was a decision on milestones and timelines to do implement that target (see UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/3, including the milestones and</p>

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			<p>just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,]] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and, as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities, domestically and internationally,] [prioritizing the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities]] and {E}ensure that all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up}, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.</p>	<p>timelines in Annex 1).</p> <p>It should be noted that the reform of harmful subsidies is not a means to mobilize additional resources for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity. These issues will require additional resources that are independent from the implementation of target 18. The approach in target 18 does, however, contribute to improving efficiency and effectiveness of the use of financial resources.</p>
<p>Target 19.1</p> <p>[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</p>	<p>Target 19.1</p> <p>[[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, [aligning [financial flows]] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies] to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, [by] [closing the global financing gap of]/[reaching]</p>	<p>Target 19.1 should include the following critical elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A substantial increase of financial resources from all sources (including increased international biodiversity finance, e.g. through ODA, and domestic biodiversity finance, and public and private finance), commensurate with closing the biodiversity finance gap. 2. Increasing new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible financial resources. 3. Increased effectiveness and 	<p>Seeing the complexity and length of the various text proposals, WWF proposes that it is more efficient to first agree on the key elements and concepts to be included in this target, before proceeding with negotiations of specific text .</p>	<p>National biodiversity finance plans should be required to ensure efficient and effective use of resources, synergies with reform of harmful subsidies in target 18, support identification of appropriate funding opportunities, including from international financing, and overall policy coherence. An interim target for developing the national biodiversity finance plans and integrating them in NBSAPs should be specified and we suggest 2025, to link this with the first Global Biodiversity Stocktake (see WWF's position</p>

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<p>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</p>	<p>[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] by:]</p> <p>(a) Increasing new, additional, effective, timely and easily accessible international [finance flows]/[public financial resources from [developed-country Parties] [and countries with a capacity to do so] [and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks] in the form of international grants to developing countries [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</p>	<p>efficiency of resource use, including:</p> <p>a. through the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Finance Plans,</p> <p>b. by 2025, linked to the first Global Biodiversity Stocktake (see WWF's position on the implementation mechanism)</p>		<p>on the implementation mechanism). These plans should set the context for national policies and targets around domestic resource mobilization, private sector financial flows, and use of international funding.</p> <p>The methodologies for developing national biodiversity finance plans should be anchored in the Resource Mobilization Strategy. In addition, ODA funds should be made available to support their development and implementation.</p> <p>Safeguards Any financing mechanism to support the implementation of GBF should include a safeguard system designed to effectively avoid or mitigate unintended impacts on the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities, with reference to the adopted voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms COP12 (XII/3), CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/20 and COP 14 (CBD/COP/DEC/14/15); and to recognizing the contribution of collective action of indigenous</p>

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<p>direct access modalities] [including financial resources for Mother Earth-Centred Actions] [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 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];]</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [avoiding double counting and] [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities].</p> <p>(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];</p> <p>(c) [increasing] / [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030];</p> <p>[(d) establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023,</p>			<p>and local communities towards biodiversity conservation and customary sustainable use, with reference to COP12 (XII/3) and COP 13 (CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/20).</p>

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<p>and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];</p> <p>(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</p> <p>[(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;]</p> <p>[(e) Building on climate</p>	<p>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 Article 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]</p> <p>[(e) Building on climate financing], [recognizing that biodiversity 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;]</p> <p>[(e)bis enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource use;]</p> <p>[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes</p>			

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<p>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.]]</p>	<p>[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.]]</p>			
<p>Target 19.2</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>Target 19.2</p> <p>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</p>	<p>WWf recommends to maintain the text as it is unless there is time to make it SMARTer and easier to communicate.</p>		

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<p>commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>			
<p>Target 20</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Target 20</p> <p>Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent[1], in accordance with national legislation.</p>	<p>Target 20 should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available data and information/knowledge sharing of indigenous peoples and local communities are made contingent of and should only be accessed if Free Prior and Informed Consent has been granted Women's knowledge is also recognized <p>Brackets around the above terms should be lifted, to establish safeguards for the protection of Traditional Knowledge in line with the Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct and the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.</p>	<p>Target 20</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent[1], in accordance with national legislation.</p> <p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p>	<p>Women's knowledge, practices and innovations, especially Indigenous and rural women, are critical to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (and restoration), hence explicit mention should be made here and enhance alignment and accountability with the Gender Plan of Action.</p> <p>Life-long education is SDGs language but also a key advocacy ask of the Youth constituency.</p>

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	<p>[1] Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement.</p>		<p>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, including women, 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.</p>	
<p>Target 21</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Target 21</p> <p>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 their cultures</p>	<p>Target 21 should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on indigenous peoples and local communities and rights holders 2. Ensure their full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making. 3. Ensure access to justice. 4. Ensure the protection of environmental human rights 	<p>Target 21</p> <p><i>Based on the Informal Group proposal:</i></p> <p>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 their</p>	<p>If a stand-alone target on gender is adopted, then there is a need to edit language to avoid overlap between the two targets. This includes replacing women and girls with other rights-holders.</p> <p>It is important to introduce the term rights-holders to use rights-based language and include all other marginal and</p>

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<p>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].</p>	<p>and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and [ensure the protection and access to justice of environmental human rights defenders].</p>	<p>defenders.</p> <p>WWF’s text proposals are based on the assumption that a strong gender target will be adopted in addition to this target.</p>	<p>cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by other rights-holders women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and [ensure the protection and access to justice of environmental human rights defenders].</p>	<p>vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Brackets around ‘access to justice’ should be removed as this is one way to guarantee protection of environmental human rights defenders among others and realize international and regional agreements like the Escazu Agreement. The first reference to access to justice is more general. The second reference in relation to environmental human rights defenders specifically is covered by the first and can be deleted.</p>
<p>Target 22</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Alt Target 22: [Enable the gender-responsive] [Ensure gender</p>	<p>Target 22</p> <p>[Secure 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 full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making</p>	<p>WWF supports a target 22 on gender that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reference to gender equality 2. Rights of women to land and natural resources 3. Full equitable and meaningful participation of women and girls in policy- and decision-making spaces related to biodiversity <p><i>WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.</i></p>		<p>A stand-alone target on gender equality will enhance accountability and reporting by Parties on a gender-responsive GBF supported by the implementation of the GPA.</p> <p>Stronger attention to gender equality contributes to the transformative nature of the GBF by making visible and recognizing the contribution of women to the three objectives of the Convention.</p> <p>A stand-alone target on gender helps build stronger synergies with SDGs (Goal 5) and the other Rio Conventions.</p>

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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].	related to biodiversity.			
		<p>New proposed target 23 on One Health/Pandemics tabled at OEWG4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WWF supports the inclusion of an additional target on the One Health approach and addressing pandemics and epidemics. 2. Such a target must clarify that efforts to address drivers of infectious diseases (including unsafe trade and consumption of wildlife, and unsustainable food production systems, such as large-scale livestock farming of domesticated and wild species, and habitat fragmentation) should be dramatically scaled up. 	<p><i>Based on the proposal tabled at OEWG4:</i></p> <p>Eliminate drivers of infectious diseases, including unsafe trade and consumption of wildlife, and unsustainable food production systems, and implement a biodiversity-inclusive one health approach focusing especially on reducing the risks of the emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases to avoid or reduce risks to the health of human, wild and domesticated species, and ecosystems.</p>	
Section H. Implementation and				

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support mechanisms				
<p>[29. 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</p>	<p>[29. 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</p>	<p>WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.</p> <p>We suggest that this section be discussed after Target 19.1 has been agreed. The text in this section should also be consistent with the COP decision about the GBF.</p>		

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<p>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 programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions; and a mechanism to facilitate education and knowledge sharing among Parties and relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>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 programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions; and a mechanism to facilitate education and knowledge sharing among Parties and relevant stakeholders.</p>			
<p>30. 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</p>	<p>Omitted</p>	<p>WWF concurs with the proposal from the Informal group to omit paragraph 30 since its content overlaps with target 19.1.</p>		

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<p>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.</p>				
<p>31. 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</p>	<p>Omitted</p>	<p>WWF concurs with the proposal from the Informal group to omit paragraph 31 since its content overlaps with target 19.2.</p>		

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with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, and its knowledge management component.				
32. 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.	32. The implementation of the framework will build on an urgent and renewed sense of international cooperation and solidarity. 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.	WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.		
33. All support mechanisms for implementation will be updated and aligned with the framework in a timely manner.]	33. All support mechanisms for implementation will be updated and aligned with the framework in a timely manner.]	WWF supports the Informal Group proposal.		

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Section I. Enabling conditions	The Informal Group has suggested omitting section I from the document.	The following WWF proposals are relevant in case Parties decide to retain Section I.		
[34. 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.	Omitted	WWF proposes to replace the term 'integrative' - which is unclear in this context - with inclusive and accountable .	<p><i>Based on the the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>34. The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires integrative inclusive and accountable governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.</p>	
<p>35. 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)[1], 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.</p> <p>-----</p>	Omitted	<p>If Section I is retained it is essential that the section provides guidance on how a whole-of-society approach should be implemented through the post-2020 GBF. This should include two key approaches that are currently missing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of multi-stakeholder processes such as the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, and • Implementing sectoral plans of action for key sectors impacting on biodiversity. 	<p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome text:</i></p> <p>35. It will require a participatory and inclusive whole-of-society approach implementing multi-stakeholder processes and sectoral plans of action that engages actors beyond national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities (including through the Edinburgh Declaration)[1], 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-</p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral processes would help to ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination, transparency and effectiveness for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and 2. The full and effective participation of all rights-holders in biodiversity-related policy and decision-making and implementation that affects their livelihoods and resources.

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[1] CBD/SBI/3/INF/25.			based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.	
36. 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.	Omitted	WWF does have text proposals for paragraph 36.		
37. 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 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[1], 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.] -----	Omitted	If Section I is retained, WWF suggests to include additional guidance to Parties in the form of the application of the Conservation-enabling hierarchy .	<i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome:</i> 17. Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing human rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect 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,[1] 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	On human rights-based approach see, WWF's brief on Integrating a Human Rights Based Approach in the post-2020 GBF . IUCN Resolution WCC-2020-Res-048-EN "Contributions of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy to the post-2020 CBD framework" was passed at the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020. It recommends including explicit reference in the post-2020 GBF to the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions) as an operational

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<p>[1] IPBES (2019): Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn. 1,148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673.</p>			<p>for Sustainable Development as well as applying the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy.</p>	<p>structure for assessing biodiversity losses and gains from human activities, with the aim that the latter outweigh the former (i.e. seeking net gain).</p>
<p>Section J. Responsibility and transparency</p>		<p>Section J of the post-2020 GBF should describe the main steps of a strengthened implementation mechanism, including planning, reporting, monitoring, reviewing and ratcheting. We urge parties to focus on a clear and concise step-wise format for Section J, with each subparagraph corresponding to a different step of the implementation cycle.</p> <p>The following elements should be included in Section J as the minimum requirements for a strong and effective implementation mechanism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NBSAPs aligned with all the goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF. 2. National targets communicated within one year of COP15.2 and then fully integrated into the revised NBSAPs as soon as possible. 3. National reports covering all global goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF, using all the headline indicators adopted at COP15.2. National reports 		

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		<p>should also cover means of implementation and enabling conditions. Reporting should happen every four years and feed in the “global stocktake”. WWF suggests that national reports be submitted in 2024 and 2028. WWF is concerned that submitting national reports in 2029 would not allow for them to inform the second “global stocktake” in the implementation cycle of the post-2020 GBF.</p> <p>4. Periodic reviews of implementation to aggregate national actions at a global level, and assess the extent to which Parties are collectively on track for implementing the post-2020 GBF in a timely manner. WWF is very supportive of a “global stocktake” providing an overview of whether aggregated national efforts are indeed leading to the achievement of the goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF. The global stocktake should take place twice between the adoption of the post-2020 GBF and 2030. WWF suggests that this happens in 2024 or 2025 for the first one, and in 2028 or 2029 for the second one.</p> <p>5. An action-oriented mechanism to “ratchet up” implementation. Section J must clearly outline how Parties will act in response to</p>		

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		<p>the outcomes of the global stocktake. For WWF, the outcomes of the global stocktake and the review process should lead to increased action and strengthened implementation at the domestic level, as needed to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF in a timely manner. Anchoring this mechanism to “ratchet up” implementation in Section J is essential, as it would provide Parties with a clear mandate to ramp up the delivery of their plans and commitments at the domestic level, following the global stocktake.</p> <p>(For more information, see the WWF position on the implementation mechanism).</p>		
<p>38. [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</p>	<p><i>The Informal Group did not provide specific suggestions to streamline the text of section J.</i></p>	<p>WWF suggests to significantly streamline and shorten section J, while retaining the details of the “elements” outlined in the sub-paras (a) to (f), including the timeline for these elements.</p> <p>At the moment, there are two proposals to describe the implementation mechanism (para 38 and para 38 alt). WWF encourages Parties to focus on one of the two proposals, either by shortening the longer para 38, or by focusing on para 38 alt and discussing whether it</p>		

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<p>cyclical system] [as described in decision 15/--] [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/--. This includes the following elements:]</p>		<p>is missing important details. WWF encourages Parties to refrain from adding a lot of elements to para 38 alt, and its subparagraphs, and only discuss whether critical elements are missing from it</p>		
<p>(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] [COP 16] [with a view to contributing to</p>		<p>National targets should be communicated within one year of COP15.2 and then fully integrated into the revised NBSAPs as soon as possible.</p>	<p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome:</i></p> <p>(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 and communicated within one year of COP15.2 [including national targets] [guided by the headline indicators]] [and then]</p>	

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<p>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 global biodiversity framework [, 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 COP 16 and] in a standardized format];</p>			<p>communicated [in a standardized format [and synthesized]] [[as soon as possible but] no later than] [in time for] [by] [COP 16] [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 global biodiversity framework [, 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 COP 16 and] in a standardized format];</p>	
<p>(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 global biodiversity framework] [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, complementary and national</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (b).</p>		

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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];		At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (c).		
(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];		At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (d).		
(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 COP 16 and COP 18] and]		At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (e).		

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<p>[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 COP 17] [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]]];</p> <p>(e) alt. [[Global analysis of collective ambition [to be carried out by COP 16 and COP 18] and] global [stocktake]/review [to be carried out by COP 17 and COP</p>				

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<p>19] of the implementation of the GBF;]</p> <p>(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;]</p>				
<p>(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;]</p> <p>(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;]</p>		<p>The outcomes of the global stocktake and the review process should lead to increased action on implementation at the domestic level, as needed to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF in a timely manner.</p> <p>Anchoring this mechanism to “ratchet up” implementation in Section J is essential, as it would provide Parties with a clear mandate to ramp up the delivery of their plans and commitments at the domestic level, following the global stocktake.</p>	<p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome:</i></p> <p>(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 action on implementation] [their national targets and[/or]] [the ambition of] [domestic] implementation [as needed to contribute to the achievement of the global goals and targets] biodiversity framework [following the global biodiversity stocktake], as appropriate;]</p>	
<p>(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</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (f).</p>		

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<p>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.</p>				
<p>[38 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:</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (38 alt).</p>		
<p>(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 [COP 16] 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;</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (a).</p>		
<p>(b) National reports, submitted in [2025 and 2029], including the headline indicators adopted in decision 15/--, as well as other indicators;</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (b).</p>		

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		<p>National targets are an important element of the implementation mechanism, and should be listed here. They should be communicated within one year of COP15.2 and then fully integrated into the revised NBSAPs as soon as possible.</p>	<p>(b.bis) National targets communicated within one year of COP15.2, aligned with all the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in a consistent format and in accordance with the template provided in annex A.</p>	
<p>(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;</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (c).</p>		
<p>(d) Non-State actors encouraged to cooperate with Parties and to contribute through their commitments aligned with the GBF;</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (d).</p>		
<p>(e) Global analysis of collective ambition to be carried out [by COP 16 and COP 18] 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;</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (e).</p>		
<p>(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to</p>		<p>Section J must clearly outline how Parties will act in response to the</p>	<p><i>Based on the OEWG4 outcome:</i></p>	

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<p>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.]</p>		<p>outcomes of the global stocktake. For WWF, the outcomes of the global stocktake and the review process should lead to increased action and strengthened implementation at the domestic level, as needed to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF in a timely manner. Anchoring this mechanism to “ratchet up” implementation in Section J is essential, as it would provide Parties with a clear mandate to ramp up the delivery of their plans and commitments at the domestic level, following the global stocktake.</p>	<p>(f) Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review progress A response to the outcomes of the [global stocktake] [review of 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.] an [enhancement of implementation] [increase of action] as needed to achieve the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	
<p>39. [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.]]</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (39).</p>		
<p>40. 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</p>		<p>At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (40).</p>		

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well as the Gender Plan of Action.				
41. 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.		At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (41).		
42. 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].		At this stage, WWF does not make text proposals for paragraph (42).		
Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake		<p>WWF supports the inclusion of the paragraphs in Section K. as they are currently phrased, and suggests to unbracket them.</p> <p>Therefore, we don't reproduce these paragraphs in this table.</p>		

For more information

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