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

Second meeting

Rome, 24-29 February 2020

ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Co-Chairs

I. BACKGROUND

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

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

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

4. Some elements of the proposed framework are currently presented for illustration purposes only, as their final formulation will depend on the results of ongoing processes. This includes processes related to resource mobilization, mainstreaming, digital sequence information, sustainable use, capacity-building,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² See CBD/WG2020/1/5.

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

⁴ See Subsidiary Body recommendation 23/1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Resource mobilization being commensurate with ambition;

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

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE ZERO DRAFT

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

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

(b) Where the goals and targets of the framework include numbers or percentages, these are placed in square brackets. The determination of the final figures in the framework will be informed by

⁷ CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1.

ongoing consultations and scientific work as well as the deliberations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting;

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

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

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

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

III. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ Decision 14/34, annex.

⁹ [CBD/WG2020/1/5](#).

4. *Requests* the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Executive Secretary, under the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to complement and annotate the text in the annex to the report, as appropriate, to take into account the ongoing consultation processes, the outcome of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and to make this annotated version available six weeks before the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

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

1. Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹⁰ builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

B. The purpose

2. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.

3. The framework will be implemented primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. It aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant processes. It provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level.

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

C. Theory of change

5. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

6. The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by (i) enabling conditions, and (ii) adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. It also assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate stocktaking exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

¹⁰ The term "post-2020 global biodiversity framework" is used as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. Similarly, the word "framework" is used throughout the text as a placeholder.

7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women’s empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership with many organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

8. The theory of change is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into account the long-term strategies and targets of other multilateral environment agreements, including the biodiversity-related and Rio conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

P2020 Overarching Framework: Theory of Change

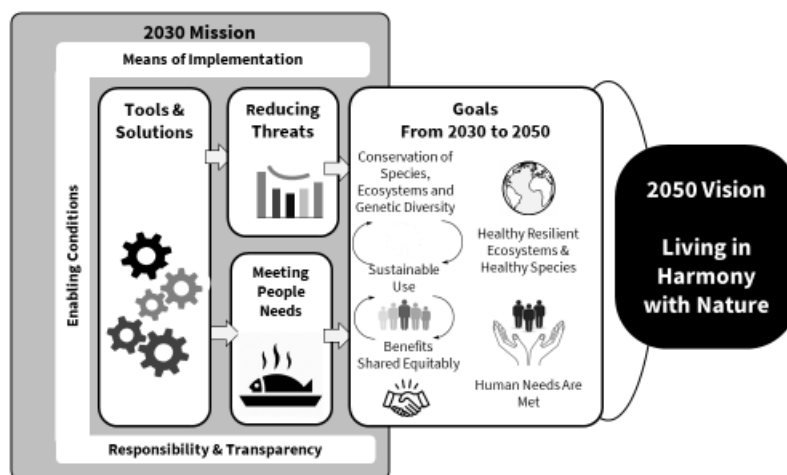


Figure 1. Theory of change of the framework

II. THE FRAMEWORK

A. 2050 Vision

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

B. 2030 and 2050 Goals

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

¹¹ A monitoring framework provides further information on baselines and milestones for the components of the goals. (Appendix 1; see CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1).

- (a) No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience;
- (b) The percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%] by 2030 and by [X%] by 2050;
- (c) Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced on average by 2030, and for [90%] of species by 2050;
- (d) Nature provides benefits to people contributing to:
 - (i) Improvements in nutrition for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;
 - (ii) Improvements in sustainable access to safe and drinkable water for at least [X million] people, by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;
 - (iii) Improvements in resilience to natural disasters for at least [X million] people by 2030 and [Y million] by 2050;
 - (iv) At least [30%] of efforts to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement in 2030 and 2050.
- (e) The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050.

C. 2030 Mission

11. The 2030 Mission for this framework is:

To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.¹²

D. 2030 action targets

12. The Framework has 20 action-oriented targets for 2030 which, if achieved, will contribute to the outcome-oriented goals for 2030 and 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.¹³

(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity

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

¹² In the 2030 Mission, “to take urgent action” reflects the need for action to be taken this decade to address the biodiversity crisis. “Across society” reflects the need for actions to be taken by all stakeholders, and for mainstreaming across sectors of society and the economy. “To put nature on a path to recovery” implies the need for positive action-oriented approach and the need for concerted and strategic action across a range of issues. It also implies the need for a stabilization in the rate of loss of biodiversity and enhanced protection and restoration while also recognizing that completely halting the loss of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity is not possible by 2030. “For the benefit of people and planet” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.

¹³ Countries will establish national targets/indicators aligned with this framework and progress towards the national and global targets will be periodically reviewed. A monitoring framework (Appendix 2; see CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1) provides further information on indicators of progress towards the targets.

2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.
3. Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.
4. Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%].
5. Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels.
6. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security.

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

7. Enhance the sustainable use of wild species providing, by 2030, benefits, including enhanced nutrition, food security and livelihoods for at least [X million] people, especially for the most vulnerable, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].
8. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems to support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of such systems, reducing by 2030 related productivity gaps by at least [50%].
9. Enhance nature-based solutions contributing, by 2030, to clean water provision for at least [XXX million] people.
10. Enhance the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, increasing by 2030 the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%].
11. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits.

(c) Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

12. Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
13. Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.
14. Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving by 2030 a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity.
15. Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that by 2030 resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework.¹⁴

¹⁴ This target in no way prejudices the outcomes of the thematic consultations on resource mobilization and capacity-building or any recommendations adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

16. Establish and implement measures in all countries by 2030 to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity.
17. People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving by 2030 just and sustainable consumption levels.
18. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, ensuring by 2030 that all decision makers have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity.
19. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.
20. Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.

E. Implementation support mechanisms

13. Effective implementation of the framework requires implementation support mechanisms commensurate with the ambition set out in the goals and targets of the framework and with the transformative changes required to reach them. These include:
 - (a) The amount of resources available to implement the framework needs to be sufficient. This requires an increase in resources from all sources;
 - (b) Capacity-building, particularly nationally determined and/or country-driven capacity-building;¹⁵
 - (c) The generation and sharing of scientific information and knowledge important to the effective implementation, monitoring and review of the framework;
 - (d) Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation relevant to the implementation of the framework.

F. Enabling conditions

14. Appropriate consideration of a set of enabling conditions will facilitate the implementation of the framework. In addition, effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions are:
 - (a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;
 - (b) The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions;
 - (c) Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender-responsive approaches;
 - (d) Recognition of intergenerational equity;
 - (e) Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes;

¹⁵ The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 will be one of the main mechanisms for the provision of this support (decision 14/24).

- (f) Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels;
- (g) Adequate inclusive and integrative governance is put in place to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;
- (h) Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss.

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

G. Responsibility and transparency¹⁶

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

- (a) Reflecting the framework in relevant planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (b) Periodic reporting, including through the use of identified indicators, by Governments, multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector of the actions taken to implement the framework, the successes achieved, and the challenges encountered;
- (c) Periodic reviews and stocktakes, including by using the monitoring framework, of the progress made in implementation and the successes and challenges encountered;
- (d) Additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency.¹⁷

H. Outreach, awareness and uptake

17. All actors will need to help to raise awareness of the framework and of the need for whole-of-society engagement to implement it. This includes the need for activities at the local, national, regional and global levels and the need to implement the framework in a way which is supportive of other relevant international processes and strategies.¹⁸

Appendices¹⁹

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

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

¹⁶ Issues related to transparent implementation, monitoring, reporting and review for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be discussed during a thematic consultation and by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting. This section of the framework will be updated to take into account the outcomes of those processes.

¹⁷ The framework may be supported by additional mechanisms for responsibility and transparency that will track its implementation through decisions of the Conference of the Parties. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting may provide guidance on these in response to mandates from the Conference of the Parties.

¹⁸ The implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy. In decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties decided that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature”, which will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy.

¹⁹ See CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1.

*Annex II***ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT DECISION FOR THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY²⁰**

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

The Conference of the Parties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. *Establishes* a mechanism for enhanced reporting, review and transparency [as elaborated in decision 15/-²¹

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

(a) Decision 15/- on resource mobilization;

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

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

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

6. *Urges* Parties:

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

²⁰ It is also envisaged that the Parties to Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols would also adopt decisions related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

²¹ To be developed by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

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

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

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

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