

Notification 2022/012

9 September 2022

NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

UPDATED CMS SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CURRENT TEXT OF THE DRAFT POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The CMS Secretariat is pleased to share a set of recommendations for possible text changes with respect to reflecting CMS priorities in the current version of the [Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\)](#) resulting from the fourth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the GBF (WG2020/4, Nairobi, June 2022).

These recommendations are provided to support upcoming consultations and negotiations including those of the Informal Group on the GBF (26-30 September 2022 - Montreal, Canada) and those which will be held at the Fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the GBF (WG2020/5, 3 - 5 December 2022 - Montreal, Canada) and finally at the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CBD (COP15, 7-19 December 2022).

These recommendations have also been submitted to the 53rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee (19-20 October 2022 – Bonn, Germany) as document UNEP/CMS/StC53/Doc.17/Add.1.

CMS focal points and stakeholders are encouraged to consider these recommendations and to liaise with CBD focal points and others who will attend these meetings to ensure that CMS priorities are reflected in the GBF.

Additional recommendations on operational aspects of the GBF that will be taken up only at COP15, as well as on other COP15 agenda items of interest to CMS, will be provided at a later stage.

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<http://www.cms.int/en/news/notifications>

Updated CMS Secretariat recommendations for the current text of the draft post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Provided for the Informal Group on the GBF (26-30 September 2022 - Montreal, Canada) and the fifth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group and Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CBD (3 - 19 December 2022 - Montreal)

(as of September 2022)

Introduction

The Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) held its fourth meeting from 21 to 26 June in Nairobi (WG2020/4). The outcome of the meeting is contained in document “*Post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs*” ([CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX](#)).

The current version of the GBF resulting from the WG2020/4 includes important aspects relevant to CMS priorities; however, the text is highly bracketed.

The present document provides a set of recommendations for possible text changes in the GBF with respect to reflecting CMS priorities agreed at CMS COP13 through the Gandhinagar Declaration ([Resolution 13.1](#)).

These recommendations are provided to support upcoming consultations and negotiations including those of the Informal Group on the GBF (26-30 September 2022 - Montreal, Canada) and those which will be held at the Fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the GBF (WG2020/5, 3 - 5 December 2022 - Montreal, Canada) and finally at the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CBD (COP15, 7-19 December 2022). These recommendations have also been submitted to the CMS Standing Committee Meeting as document UNEP/CMS/StC53/Doc.17/Add.1.

CMS focal points and stakeholders are encouraged to consider these recommendations and to liaise with CBD focal points and others who will attend these meetings to ensure that CMS priorities are reflected in the GBF.

CMS priorities for goals & targets

Five key priorities for the post-2020 GBF were agreed by CMS COP13:

1. Ecological connectivity to be reflected effectively in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- Ecological connectivity is a fundamental requirement for functioning ecosystems and for migratory species. To be effective, spatial planning should include connectivity as a key criterion for determining which areas to establish as protected areas, and/or as areas of priority for restoration. But ecological connectivity goes beyond the bounds of protected areas and single-site protection, and spatial planning should consider measures to ensure functional connectivity involving networks of sites that have some level of protection. Sites relevant for migratory species may include multiple use areas along migratory routes within built or transformed landscapes, as well as less modified areas.
- The 2019 IPBES Global Assessment found that connectivity had not been adequately addressed by governments under the framework of the Aichi Targets. Thus, it is vital that the GBF accurately and effectively addresses ecological connectivity.

2. Effectively address the conservation needs of threatened species and species with an unfavourable conservation status, including goals and targets to halt species declines.

- Extinction of species and collapsing abundance and distribution of populations are worsening. The Global Framework needs to go beyond objectives that simply define types of response activity, and define recovery outcomes in terms of (for example) abated pressures halted extinctions and sustainable population levels.
- The GBF needs to state clearly, in all relevant targets, that any use of wild species must be legal and sustainable.

3. Provisions encouraging Parties to include in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) appropriate reference to other biodiversity-related conventions to which they are also Parties, ensuring effective liaison between the respective national focal points so as to reflect the priorities and align the efforts made under the various agreements.

- One of the most effective means to ensure better coordination of implementation efforts under the various MEAs is to reflect them, as relevant for each country, in NBSAPs. This has been called for in numerous COP decisions of CBD, CMS and other MEAs.

4. Recognition of the role of the various biodiversity-related Conventions as well as other relevant MEAs, for effective implementation, monitoring, and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- Coordinated delivery of the GBF will be most effectively ensured if it explicitly recognizes the contribution that relevant MEAs will make.

5. Promote international cooperation for the implementation of the new Global Biodiversity Framework.

- While implementation of the GBF is principally a matter for each CBD Party, aspects of the GBF will only be achievable if there is international cooperation (e.g., transboundary, regional and global) to implement them. The Aichi Targets omitted this key point, and it is important that it is reflected clearly in the GBF. This would also facilitate the provision of funding for transboundary, regional and globally-shared conservation priorities.

Current status of CMS priorities in GBF and way forward

The current version of the GBF text reflects a number of these CMS priorities. For instance, ecological connectivity is so far well included in many elements of the GBF (i.e. Goal A and Targets 1, 2, 3 and 12) concerning spatial and urban planning, ecosystem restoration; development of protected and other conserved areas; and wildlife management. It is unbracketed except in Target 2 (restoration).

In contrast, the wording of other elements of the GBF requires further attention. First, greater ambition is needed for addressing extinction and overexploitation of species in Targets 4 and 5 respectively. Second, of major concern for CMS is that the text regarding taking of species in Targets 5 and 9 must be absolutely clear that *any* taking of wild species must be *sustainable* and *legal*; currently, the text of these two targets is not consistent or clear on this fundamental point. Third, while light and noise are included as sources of pollution harmful to biodiversity and ecosystems in the text of Target 8, other contaminants which are highly detrimental to wildlife and human health should be included, such as lead.

Specific text recommendations are provided below.

Specific recommendations

➤ GOAL A

Current language:

Option 1

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of [all] [vulnerable and threatened natural] ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increasing [or maintaining] [by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and [15] [20] per cent by 2050] the area, connectivity and integrity of the full range of natural ecosystems [taking into account a natural state baseline] [and the risk of collapse of ecosystems is reduced by [--] per cent].

[Beginning now,] the human-induced extinction of [all] [known] [threatened] species is halted [by 2030] [by 2050], [[and] extinction risk is reduced [by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent] by 2030 and [eliminated] [reduced [to a minimum] [by 50 per cent]] [halved] by 2050,] and the [conservation status] [average population] [abundance] [and distribution] of [depleted populations of] all [wild and domesticated] [native] [threatened] species is [increased [or maintained] by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and] [increased to healthy and resilient levels by 2050].

[The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of [all] [known] [wild and domesticated] species is safeguarded 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].]

Option 2¹

Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] human-induced extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, and maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].

Recommendation:

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, restored or enhanced, increasing by at least 5 per cent by 2030 and 20 per cent by 2050 the area, connectivity and integrity of the full range of natural ecosystems.

The human-induced extinction of all known threatened wild species is halted by 2030 and extinction risk is reduced by at least [10] [20] [25] per cent by 2030 and eliminated by 2050, and the conservation status of wild native species is maintained or improved by at least [10] [20] per cent by 2030 and improved to healthy and resilient levels by 2050.

The genetic diversity and adaptive potential of all known wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, and all genetically distinct populations are maintained.

Rationale

- **It is critically important that ecological connectivity be clearly articulated as a distinct and independent element of Goal A.** It is so reflected now, in both options of the current text (unlike some previous versions). In particular, connectivity is distinct and different from integrity. For example, “integrity” does not adequately address connectivity between and among areas that comprise ecological networks which are critical for supporting the life-cycles of migratory animals. The revised Glossary ([CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.2/Rev.1](#)) defines “integrity” in terms of properties of “an ecosystem”, thus reinforcing this point.

¹ This option was not discussed and was recommended for further discussions at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

- If the wording “the full range of natural ecosystems” is not adopted, it is important to ensure that brackish and salt water aquatic ecosystems be included in the Goal, and “terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems” would better than wording that refer to ‘freshwater’ systems”.
- Reference to “socio-ecological” approaches, although very important, are not within the scope of Goal A. Considerations of the integrity and connectivity of ecosystems in this Goal are primarily ecological.
- In the second clause, the objectives relating to species extinctions should focus on human causes of extinction and risk of extinction, and these objectives need to be more ambitious.

➤ TARGET 1

Current language:

Ensure that [all] areas are under [equitable participatory] [integrated biodiversity-inclusive] spatial planning [or other effective management processes], [addressing land and sea use change] [[retaining all]/[minimizing loss of] [intact ecosystems]] [critical and threatened ecosystems] [intact areas with high-biodiversity] [and other areas of high [biodiversity value[s]] [importance] [ecological integrity]], enhancing [ecological] connectivity and integrity, [minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity] [maintaining ecosystem functions and services] while [safeguarding]/[respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities [in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law.]

Recommendation:

Ensure that all areas are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes addressing potential land and sea-use change, maintaining and enhancing their ecological connectivity and integrity, minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem functions and services and retaining intact ecosystems and other areas of high biodiversity importance.

Rationale

- Maintaining and enhancing ecological connectivity is an essential and integral function of spatial planning. Integrated spatial planning aimed at ensuring the functioning of ecosystems cannot be separated from consideration of connectivity.
- Safeguarding IPLC interests is essential; however, it seems more appropriate to be reflected in Goal B, particularly in Targets 9 and 10.

➤ TARGET 2

Current language:

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 change adaptation and mitigation], [with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities] [] [and through adequate means of implementation] [*].*

[subject to b(bis) and other relevant targets]*

Recommendation:

Ensure that at least 30 per cent of degraded land and sea areas and their ecological connectivity are restored, focusing on areas of particular importance for biodiversity.

Rationale

- The proposed text aims to highlight the need for *restoring* connectivity itself. This is consistent with the conclusions of the second Global Land Outlook, which found that restoring connectivity is essential for effective ecological restoration.
- The target should be results-oriented and thus aim to have areas restored, rather than be “under restoration” (which could be satisfied by minimal efforts).
- The definition of “land and sea areas” is inclusive of “all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including freshwater biomes”. This formula is the most comprehensive and it addresses all “terrestrial, inland water, freshwater, coastal and sea/ocean ecosystems”-related proposals.

➤ TARGET 3

Current language:

Ensure and enable at least [30 per cent] of [all [---] and of [---]] [globally] [at the national level] especially [key biodiversity areas[, ecologically or biologically significant areas, threatened ecosystems] and other] areas of particular importance for biodiversity [and ecosystem functions and services] are [effectively] conserved through [effectively] [well] managed, ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed [systems] [networks] of [highly and fully] protected areas [including a substantial portion that is strictly protected] and other effective area-based conservation measures, [and [indigenous] [traditional] territories] [, where applicable,] [which prohibits environmentally damaging activities] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [in accordance with national priorities and capabilities,] [including the right to economic development, will not affect the right or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole Framework,] [while ensuring that [sustainable use] of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to their management] and [respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Temporary placeholder:

[[all land and of [seas] [ocean²] areas [including] all ecosystems³] [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 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]].

Recommendation:

Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land and sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity, are conserved through effectively managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Rationale

- The recognition here of the need for systems of protected areas and OECMs to be “well connected” is crucial; it reflects the concept of connectivity not only in terms of connecting contiguous areas but also as part of a system of areas of importance for migratory species.
- The definition of “land and sea areas” as provided by the revised Glossary is inclusive of “all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including freshwater biomes”. This formula is the most comprehensive and it addresses all “terrestrial, inland water, freshwater, coastal and sea/ocean ecosystems”-related proposals.
- The reference to biodiversity’s contributions to people would be better addressed by Target 9.

² Includes all marine, sea and coastal areas

³ [all terrestrial, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems] [ecosystems as defined by Article 2 of the Convention] [terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems] [list of all ecosystems] [Aichi Biodiversity Target 11]

➤ TARGET 4

Current language:

[Ensure active] [Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened species] [species, in particular threatened species], [and] [to] [maintain and restore] the [genetic diversity] [within and between populations] of [all species] [[all] [native] wild and domesticated species]] [[to] [and] maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ and ex situ conservation, [[prevent] human-induced extinctions [of [known] threatened species,]] and [effectively manage human-wildlife interactions] and to [[halt] [minimize] [avoid or reduce]] human-wildlife conflict] [to promote their [coexistence] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife]].

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.]

Recommendation:

Undertake urgent management and other actions to achieve the conservation and recovery of native species, and maintain the genetic diversity of all-native species populations, including through in situ and ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions.

Rationale

- Species declines are mainly driven by the negative impacts of a range of sectors, and “active management” of species will not address those drivers. This is why it is suggested to add a broader reference to “other actions” to achieve species recovery and conservation.
- Merely “to enable” recovery and conservation of species is a “means” objective and does not express an outcome. It will be insufficient to counter the threats that species face. This is why it is suggested to use “achieve”.
- Both *in situ* *ex situ* conservation measures are viewed as necessary.

➤ TARGET 5

Current language:⁴

[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, 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 ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on Mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] the customary [rights of and] sustainable use [by indigenous peoples and local communities] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities] [and take urgent action to address both demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products].

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.]

Recommendation:

Alt.1 Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe including for target and non-target species.

Rationale

- The Alt.1 version of this target is far clearer. The other option is much more ambiguous.
- The target should avoid narrowly relating the issue of safety solely to human health, given the need to avoid the spread of zoonotic diseases to wild animals.
- If the inverse formulation is used (*Ensure that [any]/[the] harvesting, trade and use of terrestrial, freshwater and marine wild species is sustainable and legal and safe for target and non-target species*), it is crucial that the word **any** be used to avoid possible unintentional meaning of this target - i.e., that all harvesting should *per se* be legal ('*ensure that harvesting ... is legal*').
- The importance of sustainable use of wild species of animals is the subject of Target 9. Thus, the text regarding use by IPLCs could be deleted from Target 5. If it is retained, however, the current text would benefit from being clarified, as it could be understood to create **an exception** to the Target's ban on illegal and unsustainable taking. This is problematic because taking of species listed on CMS Appendix I is strictly prohibited, with very narrow, time-bound exceptions.

⁴ This text is an outcome of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14 to 29 March 2022. The fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework did not address this target.

➤ TARGET 7

Current language:

Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources⁵ [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 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]

Alt significantly reducing harmful chemicals lost to the environment and sustainably reducing overall pesticide use [by at least two thirds] and identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals by at least [--] and minimizing all other waste, including plastic waste.

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals depending upon the national biodiversity targets in the updated national biodiversity action plans as per the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and based on the resources and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.

]

Alt.1

Reducing chemical use and toxicity that are harmful to biodiversity, in particular of synthetic pesticides, phasing out highly hazardous pesticides by 2030.

Alt.2

Identifying and significantly reducing chemicals, particularly those highly hazardous to biodiversity, and ending, reducing and eliminating plastic pollution

Recommendation

*Reduce pollution, including noise, light, lead and other heavy metals, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions **or** human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and chemicals, in particular pesticides harmful to biodiversity by at least two thirds, and eliminating plastic pollution.*

Rationale

- The draft target frames “harm” in terms of *combined* harm to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and human health, whereas it would be more appropriate to address harms that affect any of these in their own right. This could be done by substituting “and” with “or” in the first two lines.
- There is ever-growing evidence of the impacts on wildlife of pollution from noise and light. Significant levels of animal mortality are also caused by pollution from lead (ammunition, fishing weights, and industrial sources – see CMS Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13), and reference to these should also be added.

⁵ Some Parties indicated that inclusion of “noise and light” is pending resolution of the glossary

- The term “discharge” (of plastic waste) does not capture the manner in which plastic enters the environment. The target should instead seek to *eliminate* plastic pollution.

➤ TARGET 9

Current language:⁶

[Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable] [and consistent with relevant national laws and in harmony with international commitments], [and promote the development of sustainable biodiversity-based products], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, [including through the use [and promotion] of [sustainable biodiversity-based products and services] [including sustainable trophy hunting] [ensuring the protection and promotion of] [safeguarding and protecting] the livelihoods of and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities].

Recommendation:

Provide social, economic and environmental benefits for Indigenous peoples and local communities from the sustainable and legal harvesting of wild species.

Or

Ensure that all management and use of wild species is sustainable and consistent with relevant national and international commitments and regulations, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, and safeguarding customary sustainable use by Indigenous peoples and local communities.

Rationale

- Target 5 already deals with the taking of wild species of animals. However, the formulation under Target 9 is somewhat different, and omits the need to ensure that any such taking is both **sustainable and legal**. This is problematic, as sustainable use is not permissible for species listed on CMS Appendix 1.
- A new formulation, which focuses on the *intended benefits* of sustainable use, is provided above. Alternatively, if the current approach is retained, we suggest including the words “*consistent with relevant national and international commitments and regulations*”.

⁶ 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

➤ TARGET 10

Current language:⁷

Working text⁸

Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services].

Additional text for reference⁹

[Ensure that [all] areas [under] [suitable for] [productive systems for food and agriculture] [agriculture], aquaculture, fisheries, forestry [and other productive uses]] [productive activities and extraction] are managed sustainably [and transform food systems] [and legally taking into account biodiversity concerns], in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, [in particular agro-biodiversity] [by applying agro-ecological principles and relevant biodiversity-friendly practices],[inter alia by protecting pollinators, local seed systems and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that at least 25 per cent of agricultural land is managed under agro-ecological or other biodiversity-friendly practices] [and 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.]

Recommendation:

Ensure that agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry and other productive activities are managed sustainably ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and minimizing adverse impacts on wild species and natural habitats, contributing to the long-term productivity, ecological connectivity, and resilience of potentially impacted areas, and maintaining nature's contribution to people.

Rationale

- The proposed text for Target 10 still does not appear to address the potential impact of productive sectors *on* natural habitats and wild species (e.g., areas adjacent to productive areas), but focuses only on “sustainable management” which is generally understood to mean only those practices and operations *within* areas in which productive activities such as agriculture take place. Habitat destruction from agriculture is the leading cause of decline of migratory species. There is a need to ensure that the negative impacts of these sectors on natural habitats and migratory species is addressed by this target.

⁷ This proposal was prepared by a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as basis for further deliberations on Target 10 and requested that the co-leads in their report recognize that there are still some elements Parties would like to include that were not addressed, including how to make the target more measurable

⁸ Parties accepted that the text for target 10 agreed in Geneva be used as the basis for further negotiation on the condition that divergences on the issues of efficiency and productivity be eventually resolved

⁹ Parties also agreed to include this additional text to be used as a reference in the resumed negotiations

➤ ENABLING CONDITIONS (Section I)¹⁰

Current language:

Paragraph 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.

Recommendation

Efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of various aspects of the GBF may require cooperation among Parties and will be enhanced for all by strengthening cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes including at the global, regional, and national levels, and by identifying areas where these agreements and processes can contribute to the implementation of the GBF, according to their mandates.

Rationale

- In the [Gandhinagar Declaration](#) on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, CMS Parties at COP13 (2020) called for the Framework *inter alia* to include provisions to promote international, regional, bilateral and transboundary cooperation for its implementation.
- This proposal has been developed jointly by the Secretariats of CMS, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Whaling Commission, the Ramsar Convention, and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.
- The proposal addresses the fact that implementation of some aspects of the GBF may require cooperation among Parties, as opposed to solely action at the national level. It also better reflects the relationship between MEAs by replacing “integration with” with “strengthening cooperation among”.

¹⁰ The text here is the same as the text in draft 1 of the framework. It had been removed from the original for the non-paper but Parties requested to bring it back but put in brackets. Contents pending further work mandated to the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework on section B bis and related elements.

➤ RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY (Section J)

Current language:

Paragraph 38a:

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

Paragraph 38a Alt:

National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and reviewed, updated and communicated in time for [COP16] in a standardized format as elaborated in decision 15/--. Parties are encouraged to review and progressively increase their national targets and domestic implementation, as appropriate.

Recommendation

National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as the main vehicle for implementation, reviewed and updated in accordance with means of implementation and in line with national circumstances and capabilities, to include national targets as contributions to the global targets, and, as relevant, commitments of Parties to relevant biodiversity-related agreements, as well as the need to implement relevant aspects of the framework through international cooperation, and communicated in a standardized format in time for consideration at COP16.

Rationale

- In the Gandhinagar Declaration (referred to above), CMS Parties made recommendations regarding provisions that should be made in the Framework regarding synergies and cooperation among the various biodiversity-related agreements at the national level. Such synergies would benefit from inclusion of relevant commitments in national strategies and action plans.
- The edits proposed have been agreed upon by the Secretariats of CMS, CITES, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Whaling Commission, the Ramsar Convention, and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.
- CMS Parties, through the Gandhinagar Declaration, also recognized the need to implement key aspects of the GBF through international cooperation.