

# The CBD COP15

The need for integration & a realistic, fair and result-driven approach

An EEAC Working Group on Ecosystem Services document  
October 2022



## The EEAC Network

The European Environment and Sustainable Development Advisory Councils Network (EEAC Network) brings together advisory bodies established by national or regional governments or parliaments. EEAC members offer independent advice to their respective national or regional governments and parliaments related to climate change, the environment and sustainable development.

**Eighteen advisory bodies** from fourteen European countries and regions are member of the EEAC Network. With representatives from academia, civil society, the private sector and public bodies the EEAC network brings together experts with years of experience producing independent advice.

## The Working Group on Ecosystem Services

The Working Group on ecosystem services consists of representatives from different national and regional advisory bodies that have longstanding experience on issues such as sustainable food production, biodiversity and fresh water. The Working Group discusses topics related to ecosystems and ecosystem services in the broad sense, in order to produce preparatory texts and viewpoints for the councils of the EEAC and for the network as a whole.

# Content

<b>Content</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Integration in all spaces and domains</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<u>1.1. Biodiversity policies for all spaces</u> .....	<u>4</u>
<u>1.2. Biodiversity policies in all domains</u> .....	<u>5</u>
1.2.1. Linking Biodiversity and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development .....	5
1.2.2. Climate change and Biodiversity: Utilize synergies and neutralize frictions .....	6
1.2.3. Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry and other productive uses in relation to biodiversity: .....	6
<b>2. A realistic, fair and result-driven approach</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<u>2.1. The EU’s role in the run up to and during CBD COP15</u> .....	<u>7</u>
2.1.1. Scaling down harmful subsidies.....	7
<u>2.2. Financing the transition</u> .....	<u>8</u>
<b>Annex</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<u>Consulted experts</u> .....	<u>9</u>
<u>Elements of the negotiation text that were object of the discussion</u> .....	<u>10</u>

## Introduction

Concerns about biodiversity loss are influencing political agendas, internationally, and also within the European Union and its Member States. The upcoming fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15, part II) marks a decisive moment in halting loss and enhancing restoration of biodiversity globally, both in the EU and its Member States. In the light of the upcoming COP, experts working on biodiversity within different advisory councils on the environment and sustainable development, met to share observations, insights and preliminary recommendations. In this document the exchange and views expressed are summarized.

## Integration in all spaces and domains

More than ever before, it is a major necessity and challenge to better integrate biodiversity in 1) all spaces, and 2) within all domains. Both tasks must be properly anchored in the system of targets of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, so as to have a 'spinal role' for the other targets in the text. Consequently, they must be duly translated at European, national and sub-national levels, the experts argued.

### 1.1. Biodiversity policies for all spaces

A liveable planet and the maintenance of ecosystem services to mankind cannot be delivered by solely protecting 30% (or even 50%) of the global surface area. Regardless of important efforts within protected areas, the lack of sufficient measures to prevent biodiversity loss outside these protected areas has led and will continue to lead to a net loss of biodiversity at global level. A nature inclusive approach beyond the focus on protected areas and including nature for everyone everywhere is therefore required. Such an approach is essential to ensure the maintenance of ecosystem functions and services and to reconciling humans with nature. The experts stressed that the EU should consider the following:

1. A firm commitment to the targets of the Post-2020 Framework that support biodiversity for all spaces, especially Targets 1, 10, 11, and 12. This is of major importance for the ability of the Framework to contribute to halting biodiversity loss and enhancing the major restoration operations envisaged with Target 2, not only within but also outside protected areas.
2. Ensuring that in the final text of the Post-2020 Framework, a misconstrued political focus on Target 3 – policies for protected areas – does not dilute ambitions to achieve the necessary integrated approach with effective biodiversity policies for all spaces.
3. Ensure reinforced global commitment to implement measures of mainstreaming biodiversity, as stated e.g. in Decision CBD/COP/DEC/14/3 as well as in the Cancun Declaration adopted during CBD COP13 and in the Sharm el Sheikh declaration, adopted during CBD COP 14

4. Present this strengthened integration of biodiversity policies for all areas as an instrument to cater to the needs of global regions – such as the European Union – that have to deal with more fragmented nature. Within Europe, the effects of integration of biodiversity policies in all spaces, as expressed in Targets 1, 10, 11 and 12, will have an emphatically more positive effect than those of the ambitions as formulated in Target 3 and therefore need to be part of total set of targets.

## **1.2. Biodiversity policies in all domains**

The EEAC experts estimate that it is essential to combine intrinsic conservation challenges (i.e. preserving biodiversity per se) with the challenges that look at ensuring ecosystem services for humans (i.e. regulation, provision and leisure). Therefore, more efforts are needed to interweave the actions related to biodiversity with other societal values and to move towards a nature-inclusive approach that puts nature based solutions at the centre of policies. The lack of integration is a substantial threat to the ambition of halting biodiversity loss. At the same time, the lack of integration also leaves synergy opportunities untapped.

On the basis of these conclusions, the experts stressed that the EU should consider the following:

5. A commitment to a formulation of Target 14 that contributes to making biodiversity and its multiple values the starting point for the development of policies, regulations, planning and development processes and strategies. Moreover, it is necessary to oppose formulations that make the integration of biodiversity into adjacent policy areas a mere 'add on'. Attention should in this context be paid to:
  - more explicitly embedding the importance of biodiversity restoration – Including the experiential value for the public and the availability of ecosystem services – into the guidelines for social cost-benefit analyses relating to nature;
  - adequately assessing future policies by developing biodiversity monitoring assessment systems, which are on a par with assessment systems of comparable critical sectors and domains.
  - defending the explicit mentioning of co-benefits of nature conservation for human health in Target 12.

From the perspective of the tasks, mandate and specialization of the EEAC advisory councils that are advising on biodiversity and ecosystem services, the experts highlighted the following three domains:

### **1.2.1. Linking Biodiversity and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

The establishment, in Section C, of the relationship between the ambitions and goals of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and those of the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a logical step. It is indeed necessary to explicitly link the ambitions and goals of both global agendas. The experts involved therefore stated that:

6. The EU should do its utmost best to ensure that the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework – through the way of formulating Goal B, and Target 10 – formally acknowledges its ambition to support the achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### **1.2.2. Climate change and Biodiversity: Utilize synergies and neutralize frictions**

The biodiversity and climate crises tend to reinforce each other and have some systemic causes in common. The experts of the Working Group agree that a more integrated approach is needed to influence the systemic causes of both crises and to breach the negative cycles between the two. In this context the experts called upon the EU to:

7. Support the most ambitious formulation of Target 8, focusing on strengthening ecosystem resilience through nature-based solutions and other ecosystem-based approaches, as well as enhancing mitigation co-benefits.
8. Push for a Post-2020 Framework that enables signing parties to use funds made available for climate adaptation for investments in nature-based solutions, so that mitigation co-benefits (like sequestration of carbon in natural systems) can be achieved with existing and new funding.
9. Push for enhanced integration of climate and biodiversity assessments by commonly addressing future scenarios of change, building on IPCC and IPBES guidance.

### **1.2.3. Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry and other productive uses in relation to biodiversity:**

The current food and biomass systems still have significant challenges on the path to a more sustainable performance. Although the industry sees market opportunities for introducing more sustainable products and governments try to correct market failures, there still exists a clear lack of transformative capacity in these systems. In this context, protecting and restoring habitats for biodiversity and for ensuring well-functioning ecosystems services is one of the important areas of action. The EEAC experts therefore called upon the EU to:

10. Push for a formulation of Target 10 that enables signatories to start the transformation towards sustainable food systems. Use and share the experiences and insights that the EU is gaining in preparing a framework law for sustainable food systems.
11. Push for a formulation of Target 7 in the Post-2020 Framework that effectively supports the most ambitious version of Target 10.

In the context of the topic of sustainable food systems, the experts that contributed to this discussion noted that the EU and its Member States themselves still have great strides to make and that the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, together with the various relevant policy initiatives at European level, must be linked to the shaping of the EU's agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry policies. These experts argued that if not, biodiversity will continue to decline in the Union and costs will become unmanageably high in the near future and in the perspective of 2030 and beyond.

## 2. A realistic, fair and result-driven approach

Reaching an agreement on a fit-for-purpose post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework is as necessary as it is complex. As a result of heightened geopolitical tensions, friction among countries and power blocks have further increased, and multilateralism is under pressure, due to the partial suspension of bilateral consultation and exchange structures. These developments are a serious risk for issues such as the international climate and biodiversity negotiations, which all require well-functioning multilateralism and global cooperation. In this context, the experts underlined the following:

### 2.1. The EU's role in the run up to and during CBD COP15

It is necessary that the EU should remain committed to multilateralism, which means that the EU should opt for a realistic, fair and results-driven approach in the run up to and during CBD COP15 itself. In this process, the EU's active and ambitious stance in the negotiation process needs to be reinforced, by also explicitly reflecting critically on the actions of the EU and its Member States in the context of biodiversity. Special attention in this context should be given to:

- the need to reduce the exportation of biodiversity loss; and
- The need of avoiding decisions, e.g. with regard to protected areas, that have the potential to conflicts on landrights and related pressure on indigenous and local communities
- the need to ensure true partnership and knowledge exchange between the EU and its partners both in the global North and the Global South (Targets 20, 21).

In the context of Target 20, the experts also underlined the importance of education and awareness raising. Effective implementation and behavioural change, support for sustainable lifestyles and the uptake of biodiversity values are to be achieved only through proper education and awareness raising.

#### 2.1.1. Scaling down harmful subsidies

Positive impacts of financial and policy efforts to halt biodiversity loss and restore biodiversity are reduced or even cancelled out by subsidy flows that support processes and activities that put further pressure on biodiversity worldwide. According to OECD<sup>1</sup>, these harmful subsidy levels amount to USD 500 billion per year<sup>2</sup>. Production-based subsidies have led to intensification in agriculture and forestry, and, together with urban development, have led to biodiversity decline. A firmly formulated ambition to identify and eliminate harmful subsidies from 2025 at the latest would thus strengthen the effectiveness of all elements of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It would especially support the ambition to include biodiversity considerations in other policy areas. In this context the experts stated that:

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<sup>1</sup> OECD 2019. *Biodiversity: finance and the economic and business case for action. A report prepared by the OECD for the French G7 Presidency and the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting, 5-6 May 2019.*

<sup>2</sup> Figure based on fossil fuel subsidies and government support to agriculture that is potentially environmentally harmful, an order of magnitude ten times higher than global finance flows for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. In addition, IPBES states that in addition to agriculture, subsidies go to fisheries, energy, forestry and natural resource extraction. "For instance, the European Union and the Russian Federation continue to pay in total about USD 6 billion annually in such fishing subsidies".

12. There is a clear need for a push for clear wording in the text for Target 18, including but not exclusively – eliminate all direct and indirect subsidies/incentives by USD 500 billion annually by 2025 – while taking into account national social economic conditions in a proportionate just, effective and equitable way.
13. The EU should furthermore lead by example, ensuring that it will redirect or eliminate all direct and indirect subsidies that enhance biodiversity loss, starting with the most harmful subsidies, notably: further reduction of unrestricted subsidies per hectare in agriculture.

## **2.2. Financing the transition**

The need for developed countries to provide sufficient financial support to developing countries for addressing biodiversity loss has been a hurdle for a long period. The experts considered the lack of proper international financing to be part of the reason that the 2020 Aichi targets were not met.

When negotiating a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the lessons from the past with regard to international financing should be taken on board. Simultaneously, we do acknowledge that public and other funds will be stretched due to expected economic decline, and that the competition for financial and other resources will put pressure on global funding mechanisms. In this context, the experts called upon the EU to:

14. Reflect thoroughly on the investments that are needed if a nature-inclusive society is to be achieved, in which biodiversity decline is halted and large-scale restoration-actions take place.
15. In the context of the international discussion, take a sincere and critical look at investments within the EU and increase them where necessary.
16. At the very least, commit to investing in biodiversity policies in the context of bilateral and/or regional agreements with partner countries.
17. Not to neglect the importance of funding mechanisms through the UN.
18. Present the redirection of subsidy flows (Target 18) as a means to meet Post-2020 Framework financing obligations (Target 19.1). This will become relevant especially in times when financial resources are stretched.



## Annex

### Consulted experts

The experts consulted in the context of the EEAC Working Group on Ecosystem Services:

Arnau Queralt-Bassa	Chairman of the EEAC Network	Advisory Council for the Sustainable Development of Catalonia (CADS), Catalonia, Spain.
Jan Verheeke	Chairman of the EEAC Working Group on Ecosystem Services, Rapporteur	Environment and Nature Council of Flanders (Minaraad), Flanders, Belgium.
Michiel de Vries-Herschberg	Coordinator	EEAC Network
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Alain Chabrolle	National Council for Ecological Transition (CNTE), France.	Council Member
André van der Zande	Council for the Environment and Infrastructure (Rli), The Netherlands.	Council Member
António Abreu	National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development (CNADS), Portugal.	Council Member
Elisabeth Marquard	German Advisory Council on the Environment (SRU), Germany.	Staff
Joan Pino	Advisory Council for the Sustainable Development of Catalonia (CADS) Catalonia, Spain.	Council Member
Josef Settele	German Advisory Council on the Environment (SRU), Germany.	Council Member
Koen Moermans	Federal Council for Sustainable Development (FRDO-CFDD), Belgium.	Staff
Meritxell Rota Claret	Advisory Council for the Sustainable Development of Catalonia (CADS) Catalonia, Spain.	Staff
Yvette Oostendorp	Council for the Environment and Infrastructure (Rli), The Netherlands.	Staff
Yves Verilhac	National Council for Ecological Transition (CNTE), France.	Council Member

## Elements of the negotiation text that were object of the discussion

### Section C. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

22. The framework is a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the achievement of sustainable development in all its three dimensions (environmental, social and economic) is necessary to create the conditions necessary to fulfill the goals and targets of the framework.

#### GOAL B

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 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].

#### TARGET 1

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

#### TARGET 2

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]

### TARGET 3

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] [ocean] areas [including] all ecosystems<sup>10</sup>] [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]].

### TARGET 7

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 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

## **TARGET 8**

Minimize the impacts of climate change [and ocean acidification] on biodiversity [and ecosystems,] [and enhance ecosystem resilience] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [based on equity [and rights-based approaches] and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,] [through mitigation, adaptation and [enhancing] resilience]

*Alt* [Enhance the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change]

[[ensure] [contribute to] [mitigation,] adaptation[, addressing loss and damage] and [increase] [resilience] and disaster risk reduction] [by strengthening ecosystem resilience] [including] through [nature-based solutions] 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 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year to global mitigation efforts]]

*alt* through ecosystem-based approaches and other appropriate adaptation measures that include disaster risk reduction and ensure that all [mitigation] and adaptation efforts [avoid] [minimize] negative and foster positive impacts on biodiversity and deliver positive outcomes overall for nature.

*alt* and [avoid] [minimize] negative impacts of climate change action on biodiversity.

*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].

## **TARGET 10**

### *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].

### *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 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.]

#### **TARGET 11**

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.

#### **TARGET 12**

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

#### **TARGET 14**

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]

#### **TARGET 18**

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

## TARGET 19

[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Substantially] [Progressively] increase the level of financial resources made available from all sources, [domestic and international,] public and private, [aligning [financial flows] [them] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies,] [for the implementation, by all Parties, of the Convention through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.] [to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, building on national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by] [closing the global financing gap of] [reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] [including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by:]

(a) [Progressively] increasing [new and additional] [new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible] international [finance flows] [public financial resources from [[shall [to] be mobilized and provided by] [developed-country Parties] [countries with a capacity to do so and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks to address the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of their capacities] [and all indigenous peoples and local communities] [and women and youth] [through direct access modalities] [including financial resources for Mother Earth-Centred Actions<sup>22</sup>] [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];]

(b) Leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];

(c) [Progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [, including] [through including biodiversity in national priorities,] [through mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and institutions and strengthening the use of positive economic incentives stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services and calling on domestic development banks to increase their funding] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [considering the fiscal space and the levels of sovereign debt] [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030] [, and

[(d) Establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]

[(e) Building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments];]

[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [domestically and internationally] such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental] [ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.

#### **TARGET 20**

Ensure that [the best available] [quality] [data,] information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations [, and] practices [and technologies] of indigenous peoples and local communities with their [prior and informed consent, or free, prior and informed consent, or approval and involvement,] [under mutually agreed terms and subject to national legislation] [are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide] [to contribute to] decision-making for effective [and equitable] governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management.

#### **TARGET 21**

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to [justice and] information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting [and recognizing] their cultures and their rights over lands, territories [, and] resources, and traditional knowledge, [including as set out in] [while acting in accordance with] [in line with] [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples] [and international human rights law] [in accordance with relevant national legislation and international instruments,] as well as by women [, and] girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities [and ensuring [access to justice] [and] [the protection of environmental human rights defenders, and their access to justice]] [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders].

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