

**LAST CALL
FOR SUCCESS**

AVAAZ

Avaaz's Listening Document
for the Geneva meetings of the
Convention on Biological Diversity
(SBSTTA-24, SBI-3, and OEWG-3)
13-29 March 2022

L A S T C A L L S I G N E D I N G E N E V A

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A LETTER FROM AVAAZ

 9' READ

Excellencies,

Two years have passed since the last time you were able to properly discuss face to face the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF), and engage each other in negotiations. A lot has happened since then, on many fronts, and the world is not really the same.

International cooperation is in seriously bad shape, world inequalities have worsened within and between countries because of the pandemic. The situation has gotten even more dire for biodiversity and climate. The flow of discourses about “building back better” has yet to materialise into tangible decisions and results.

GENEVA, THE LAST CALL TO HAVE SUCCESS AT COP15

The meetings of Geneva are extremely important in this context. We know how hard delegations, the Secretariat and the post-2020 Co-Chairs have worked in recent years, using all possible online formats. And we've been witness to dangerous attempts by some to water down ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF), in spite of the collective efforts of many to proactively engage in the process to make the framework better. So we are aware of the amount of work that remains, and how intense the Geneva meetings will be.

The results you will achieve this time will strongly determine the results of COP15. The success of COP15 will start in Geneva, and the last two years have made this success much more necessary, not less.

But what is success? There is now so much available knowledge, from many different sources, outlining the deep systemic changes¹ that must take place in order to reverse the loss of biodiversity, to contain climate change, and to bring more social justice and solidarity between peoples. This is at

the heart of the transformative changes the international community is aiming for with the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals², adopted by all members of the United Nations. The overall blueprint is thus in our hands and is officially recognized by all. It is imperative to design and implement an inclusive GBF that leaves no one behind. To implement it, we will not only need creativity, but to confront the powerful forces that are fighting fiercely to maintain the status quo and privileges of the few, to the detriment of the many - and the most vulnerable in particular.

A successful outcome of COP15 would thus mean actualizing a post-2020 GBF that demonstrates the right ambition for the social transformations we need to keep our planet livable, with the proper means of implementation we would need to get there, and in the spirit of inclusiveness and social justice that has characterised the CBD since its inception.

In Geneva we need to put discussions back on track, ramp up the ambition and bring more precision where it's needed. Many of the elements that we need are on the table already. Even though it's still a hard challenge, the chances for success are real, no matter the outcomes from previous discussions.

FIVE PILLARS FOR SUCCESS

There are five key pillars that Avaaz believes are critical for a successful COP15. In this document, we are summarising the key points for each. Our advocacy team has prepared briefing papers for each of the five pillars and we encourage you to read them - the links for all of the documents are on the back cover of this document.

Our vision is that recognizing the role and rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), indigenous women, as well as of all women and girls, is an important element because it's an enabler of the transformational change the post-2020 GBF is aiming for.

¹ Leadley et al. (2022). Expert Input to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Transformative actions on all drivers of biodiversity loss are urgently required to achieve the global goals by 2050. CBD/WG2020/3/INF/11 CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/31. Available at www.cbd.int/doc/c/16b6/e126/9d46160048cfcf74cadcf46d/wg2020-03-inf-11-en.pdf

² United Nations (2015) Resolution A/RES/70/1 adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Available at: www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf

Then, with their active leadership, we should aim at conserving the remaining most critical places for biodiversity, while contributing to fighting land degradation and climate change, and covering at least 50% of the planet (on the continents and the ocean) with different forms of conservation measures by 2030.

These are emergency measures that we must take while we put in place the macroeconomic changes that are needed to implement the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda, and escape from the extractivist and unsustainable productivist paradigm that is a dead-end. The financial deal of COP15 must be seen as a real facilitative package for our economies to take this vital turn. The world spends at least US\$1.8 trillion a year -equal to 2% of global GDP- on subsidies that are depleting biodiversity. This is absurd, and these are incentive structures that we must undo by phasing out 100% of subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity by the end of the decade. At the same time, we need to put economic sectors on track towards social and environmental sustainability: the annual need for funding these transformations are estimated at US\$967 billion, and we propose to round up to US\$1 trillion (still much less than what is now poured into harmful subsidies).

Finally, given the stakes at play in these transformations and the challenges awaiting us all, we need to at last have functional transparency and compliance mechanisms at the CBD, to provide Parties with the space and procedures that will enable them to collaborate much more regularly and efficiently together on implementation to make the CBD deliver more tangible results in the world.

IN GENEVA, ALL HANDS ON DECK

As you gather in Geneva you will feel the thrill of the negotiating rooms again, and will have to handle much of this hard work - and you will be seen. Those who engage in genuine efforts to do their best and rise to the level that history demands, are seen. Those who try to water down ambition, ei-

ther on the scale of needed transformations or on the means of implementation, will be also seen and exposed. The intense virtual sessions have helped identify many of the areas where you still disagree, as well as some points of convergence. We're counting on you to engage to the better end, or the bitter end, and make this meeting as historically meaningful as it needs to be.

Avaaz, as well as other actors of civil society, have worked hard to bring ideas to the table and even develop language suggestions for you to consider. We present to you quite exhaustive language tables throughout our documents. But know that we can help in other ways, too. Avaaz's 70 million members, present in all of your countries, are ready to mobilise if your capitals, or certain key players, need to hear better about the stakes of what you are negotiating in Geneva. You have our team email in this document: biodiversity@avaaz.org. Never hesitate to contact us. We are here and present to work together, helping in whatever capacity is needed.

Almost 15 years ago now, while the financial crisis and the debacle of UNFCCC COP15 (Copenhagen, 2009) made the world fear that multilateralism was coming to the end of its rope, the biodiversity community showed in Nagoya that it was still possible to achieve meaningful results on planetary issues that concern us all. Now that we find ourselves in a new gridlock, COP15 of the CBD could not only bring similar hope again, but be bold on the commitments that are necessary to achieve results this time. We have learned enough from the insufficient implementation of the past decade, and the decade before, to do much better in the coming decades and to 2050. This must be set in motion in Geneva; there is simply no choice. Please know that we will roll up our sleeves too.

With hope and determination,

The Avaaz Community

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: KEY PILLARS FOR A SUCCESSFUL POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The leadership of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, to the front and centre **Women and biodiversity: an inseparable tandem** By 2030, at least 50% of our planet is conserved and protected **End all harmful incentives and promote a biodiversity-positive transformation of our economies** Keeping our word: finally getting serious on transparency and compliance at the CBD



While having a vital role in protecting Earth's biodiversity, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) are regularly excluded from key negotiations on biodiversity conservation

There is an ongoing risk that IPLCs become tokenized during the post-2020 GBF talks, despite the fact they are already significantly contributing to practically all proposed goals and targets of the framework

The First Draft of the post-2020 GBF must enable the full and effective participation of IPLCs in the planning, implementation, and review of the framework with free prior and informed consent (FPIC)

Parties must uphold the UNDRIP and include in the First Draft of the post-2020 GBF a target for the recognition of their lands, roles, and rights by 2025 (and no later than 2030)

Parties should urgently include in their legislative instruments a clear restriction to declaring natural protected areas in territories contested by IPLCs

PILLAR 1

THE LEADERSHIP OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES, TO THE FRONT AND CENTRE



7' READ

The livelihoods and traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) have resulted in unmatched levels of conservation of biodiversity on their traditional lands and territories. This has been acknowledged by the Ministers and other heads of delegations on the occasion of Part 1 of COP15 last October³. Yet, acknowledgement is simply not enough. **There is great and ongoing risk that IPLCs become tokenized during the post-2020 GBF negotiations**, therefore much progress is yet to be made for IPLCs to fully be included in the ongoing negotiations, and in the decisions that will be made and their follow up.

Avaaz insists that the overarching right to self-determination of IPLCs, their land rights and the right of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) must be recognised, respected, protected, and promoted in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The GBF must reconcile conservation and any biodiversity goal with community land rights, ensuring no displacement of IPLCs under the pretence of gazetting new protected areas⁴. It would be a profound mistake if the post-2020 GBF limited the participation of IPLCs to its implementation phase only, as is still predominating in the negotiations⁵. **IPLCs role should be taken into account across all phases of the framework: from planning to implementation and reviewing, and the sharing of benefits from biodiversity conservation.**

IPLCs own, manage, use or occupy from a quarter to half of global land area⁶, and 37% of all land designated as particularly important for biodiversity and carbon storage.⁷ Therefore they are indispensable actors who have nonetheless purposely been left on the sidelines of the negotiations. This despite the fact that **they are already significantly contributing to practically all proposed targets of the post-**

2020 GBF. If negotiations in Geneva fail to address the important roles and rights of IPLCs that have been clearly put forth by IPBES (2019), and if you fail to move towards concrete recognition of their land rights and FPIC, this could cause the decisions of COP15 and their implementation to be considered discriminatory. For the transformational change that is necessary to address the biodiversity loss crisis, Parties must address the historic discriminatory policies that were placed upon IPLCs for generations. In fact, there's a contradiction that permeates the state of play of current negotiations addressing this issue: while many recognize the biodiversity crisis we are facing, they fail to see the need of restoring credible and productive relationships with IPLCs.

It's crucial to reiterate that while in Geneva, as in any other multilateral negotiation that happens in our times, Parties already have a collection of commitments and pledges they made and have to honour, both at the CBD and in other fora, that either directly or indirectly dictate the starting point of the negotiation on this issue.

As mentioned above, Parties already recognized the roles and rights of IPLCs in halting biodiversity loss and land degradation, in fighting climate change and in contributing to sustainable development, as well as their right to self-determination. This was again expressed, albeit too timidly, in the recently adopted Kunming Declaration.

Furthermore, **the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), adopted by UN Member States back in 2007**, emphasises the urgent need "to respect and promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples" and indicates that "treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the

3 Kunming Declaration (2021) Available at: www.cbd.int/doc/c/df35/4b94/5e86e1ee09bc8c7d4b35aaf0/kunmingdeclaration-en.pdf

4 Rights and Resources Initiative (2022). Reconciling Conservation and Global Biodiversity Goals with Community Land Rights in Asia. Available at: rightsandresources.org/publication/asia-conservation-report/

5 CBD (2021). Reflections by the co-chairs following the First Session of the Third Meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Available at: www.cbd.int/doc/c/2174/dda0/270258bf5deaab47bc43da4/wg2020-03-06-en.pdf

6 Rights and Resources Initiative (2020). Community Land Rights in Liberia: A Summary of 2020 Analyses. Available at: rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Summary-of-2020-RLI-analyses-Liberia_Final-3.pdf

7 Dinerstein, E. et al. (2020). A "Global Safety Net" to reverse biodiversity loss and stabilize Earth's climate. Available at: www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.abb2824

PILLAR 1
THE LEADERSHIP OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
AND LOCAL
COMMUNITIES, TO THE
FRONT AND CENTRE

basis for a strengthened partnership between Indigenous Peoples and States".

The relevant role of IPLCs' traditional knowledge and practices is also significantly pointed out in the International Labour Organisation's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (1989), the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Durban Accord.

A precedent has been established regarding the importance of negotiations for IPLCs involvement in the post-2020 GBF. In Geneva, Parties must now move towards operationalizing this in the framework. Failing to do so would not only fail IPLCs and global conservation efforts, but would also contradict the principle of democracy and rule of law that guides the UN Charter and the CBD. This would undermine Parties' commitments to the international system in general and its laws, declarations, and agreements they aspire to follow.

Already, governments are putting in practice the principles of FPIC, whether by their own initiative of respecting agreements or forced by courts⁸. But in some countries, governments are going in the wrong direction⁹ - that is precisely why we need Parties to fail proof the goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF ahead of implementation, to better ensure IPLCs are also part of the livable future we are aiming to create.

Therefore, the upcoming GBF should be explicit in recognizing all IPLCs rights over their lands, territories and resources by 2025, and no later than 2030. In each spatial target there should be explicit safeguards for IPLCs rights, especially their FPIC (not only in Target 20) and the framework should also consider the inclusion of a grievance mechanism for IPLCs to seek land tenure corrections in protected areas under dispute or that create negative impacts to tradi-

tional and customary practices. Lastly, the framework should mention the need for direct finance flow for IPLCs to strengthen their contributions for the GBF targets.

We need a systemic shift on what conservation should be and we need to acknowledge that IPLCs have developed very sophisticated cultures, political structures and ways of life that have enabled them to sustainably coexist with biodiversity for centuries or millennia.

Just recently, the UNFCCC COP26¹⁰ stressed the need to implement solutions fairly and equitably, upholding the rights of IPLCs in order for such solutions to deliver their full range of potential benefits for people and planet. Therefore, sustainable use of biodiversity must be equitably and effectively achieved by all sectors of society, with special attention to vulnerable groups' roles and rights, and in particular with the full and effective participation of IPLCs, indigenous women, women and youth to place them front and centre in every step of the actions to be taken.

In Geneva, you will have the opportunity to realise this shift by reflecting this priority within the GBF, and you will find more recommendations in our dedicated paper on this topic.

MORE INFORMATION:
[AVAAZ.ORG/GVALASTCALL_IPLC_RIGHTS](https://avaaz.org/gvalastcall_iplc_rights)

⁸ The New York Times (February 2022). Ecuador Court Gives Indigenous Groups a Boost in Mining and Drilling Disputes. Available at: www.nytimes.com/2022/02/04/climate/ecuador-indigenous-constitutional-court.html

⁹ Mongabay (February 2022). Tanzania, siding with UAE firm, plans to evict Maasai from ancestral lands. Available at: news.mongabay.com/2022/02/tanzania-siding-with-uae-firm-plans-to-evict-maasai-from-ancestral-lands/

¹⁰ UNEP WCMC (2021). Climate and nature: what Glasgow could mean for Kunming. Available at: www.unep-wcmc.org/news/climate-and-nature-what-glasgow-could-mean-for-kunming

PILLAR 2

GENDER

MÁS DE
28.000 MENSAJES
DE APOYO DE AMÉRICA LATINA
A LAS VÍCTIMAS DE
SEPUR ZARCO

AVAAZ

A GBF based on human rights and goes further to be gender-responsive

Enabling the informed, full and effective participation of women, including Indigenous and local communities women, at all levels of policy-making, implementation and monitoring of the GBF and GPA

Linking biodiversity and gender equality with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to chart a new path of balance not only for humanity but for the planet

Honoring the traditional knowledge and ongoing practices of women from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities grounds goals and targets of the GBF

PILLAR 2

WOMEN AND BIODIVERSITY: AN INSEPARABLE TANDEM



4' READ

The CBD preamble explicitly recognizes “the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and reaffirms the need for full participation of women, including indigenous women and local communities, in the implementation of the convention”. Through its 2008 Gender Plan of Action, the CBD became the first Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) to fully commit towards equality and to women's rights.

This aspect of the Convention is too often ignored, and while they represent “half of the planet” and play crucial roles in halting biodiversity loss and promoting its sustainable use, the roles of women and girls, and their rights, are yet to be truly reflected in the framework. Therefore Avaaz is calling Parties to take concrete actions to ensure informed, full and effective participation of these actors, and not just provide an occasional mention that ticks the gender box but produces no real outcomes.

In particular, given their outstanding role in conservation, we recommend a strong focus on Indigenous women and all of their knowledge, values, and practices that enable the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on the ground. Facing double discrimination and marginalization, Indigenous women are kept far away from decision-making at the sideline of negotiations, while denied fundamental rights. If we are all aspiring for a transformational change, we cannot leave Indigenous women behind.

Adding to what Avaaz Pillar 1 presents above, we urge you to recognize the invaluable role of women, including Indigenous women and local communities, in the post-2020 GBF by including their informed, full and effective participation at all levels of planning, implementation and monitoring, as well as review and access to benefits of the framework - and ensuring Indigenous women the right to free, prior and in-

formed consent on all actions regarding how this framework is mainstreamed at the policy and implementation levels by Parties. If development policies are to be equitable and sustainable, they must consider the existing sex disparities in all areas: employment, poverty, family life, health, education, public life and decision-making bodies, and of course, biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use.

Furthermore, despite being a strong part of the global workforce, and representing 43%¹¹ of the agricultural workforce, less than 15% of the world's landholders are women¹². The recognition of their land rights, including concrete wording in the GBF goals, targets and indicators for that matter, and other rights, would be a concrete step towards biodiversity conservation, as they could then be recipients of funding redirected from harmful incentives, for example.

This consideration will remarkably contribute to equality measures towards women in high levels of vulnerability and those under poverty line, in line with SDG 5, in particular targets 5.a + 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5¹³.

Parties need to be bolder and seize this opportunity that could massively contribute to sustainable development, all while fulfilling previous commitments to gender equality and women's rights in this field. Addressing this systemic issue now, that for far too long has kept half of the world's population on the sidelines, could ensure the long-term 2050 vision of the framework is fulfilled and give young women and girls a livable future. In Geneva, you will have the opportunity to reflect this in the text of the GBF and some of its important companions, most notably the Post-2020 Gender Plan of Action.

Let us not forget that.

MORE INFORMATION:
[AVAAZ.ORG/GVALASTCALL_GENDER](https://avaaz.org/gvalastcall_gender)

¹¹ CGIAR (2021). Recognizing the Agricultural Efforts of Women. Available at: www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/cgiar-celebrates-international-womens-day-2021/.

¹² Learn the facts: Rural women and girls (updated 2021). Available at: www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2018/2/infographic-rural-women

¹³ SDGs (2016). SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Available at: sdgs.un.org/goals/goals5

PILLAR 3

SPATIAL PLANNING



At least 50% of the planet should be under conservation schemes by 2030, on the continents and the ocean

The identification of places to conserve should be rooted in science-based approaches and local leadership, especially of IPLCs

Global targets are not to be conflated with national targets

Enhanced cooperation is necessary to decide how to distribute the efforts

The responsibility and transparency mechanisms should be used to discuss the distribution of efforts and for collective learning about what works best in implementation

PILLAR 3

BY 2030, AT LEAST 50% OF OUR PLANET IS CONSERVED AND PROTECTED

 2' READ

MORE INFORMATION:
[AVAAZ.ORG/GVALASTCALL_SPATIAL_TARGETS](https://avaaz.org/gvalastcall_spatial_targets)

For biodiversity, we know from the works of IPBES and many other sources of knowledge that action is necessary on all drivers (both “direct” and “indirect”) that lead to its loss¹⁴. The vision embedded in the successive drafts of the post-2020 framework is reflecting this: the 21 action targets constitute a diverse policy mix in which they are all crucial.

However, while we transform economic sectors to end harmful pressures in production-oriented seascapes and landscapes, we must also urgently find ways to better protect the places that harbour the richest biodiversity, as well as restore degraded ecosystems.

In September 2021, during the World Conservation Congress, IUCN members have adopted the resolution WCC 2020 Res 125 ([Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive](#)) and called for the recognition of the **science supporting that “protecting, conserving and restoring at *least half or more* of the planet is likely necessary to reverse biodiversity loss, address climate change and as a foundation for sustainably managing the whole planet”** (stressed by us). More recently, during the UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow, Parties emphasised “the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal” (decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 38). And now more than 2.5 million citizens [have called on world leaders](#) to protect half the planet. The rapidly expanding impacts of climate change make this even more necessary: the latest assessment from the IPCC’s Working Group II, released February 28, 2022, declares that “maintaining the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services at a global scale depends on effective and equitable conservation of approximately 30% to 50% of Earth’s land, freshwater and ocean areas, including currently near-natural ecosystems”¹⁵.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is where this vision must be set in motion. Unfortunately, given the urgent, intersecting imperatives of conserving biodiversity and mitigating climate change, the initially proposed numbers for Target 3 (30% by 2030)^{16,17}, were already too low. And they were further questioned by several Parties that asked to bring them even lower during the online discussions of OEWG-3. Geneva is where you must stop this race to the bottom, and recall in Target 3 that protected areas and other effective conservation measures (OECMs) should cover at least 50% of the planet’s surface by 2030. The ecological emergency demands this.

We know full well that implementing policies that are positive for biodiversity is extremely difficult in all of our countries. But at the CBD, you must set the global ambition where it should be in order to make enough space for life on Earth, so that biodiversity is not further lost and can be restored over the next decades. The global goals and targets are not to be translated “as is” at the national level: how to distribute the efforts effectively and equitably is what you will need to work on when developing your own national targets and when regularly reviewing where global action stands and how you could work together to do better.

Providing a protection status to an ecosystem does not, in principle, have to mean that people are excluded from these places - even if this view was prevalent in early Western conservation schemes, with tragic consequences that can still be encountered. Avaaz supports the wide array of conservation instruments and other effective area-based conservation measures available today that could protect these places, their biodiversity, and the people who inhabit them, and IPLCs in particular, from the rapid changes and increasing pressures that are happening elsewhere¹⁸.

14 Leadley et al. (2022), *ibid*.

15 Pörtner, H.-O., Roberts, D. C., et al. (2022). Climate Change 2022. Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Summary for Policymakers of Working Group II contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 27th February 2022. Available at: https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg2/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf.

16 Dinerstein et al., (2021), *ibid*.

17 Sala, E., Mayorga, J., Bradley, D., Cabral, R. B., Atwood, T. B., Auber, A., ... & Lubchenco, J. (2021). Protecting the global ocean for biodiversity, food and climate. *Nature*, 592(7854), 397-402.

18 Watson, J. E., Dudley, N., Segan, D. B., & Hockings, M. (2014). The performance and potential of protected areas. *Nature*, 515(7525), 67-73.

PILLAR 4

MONEY



One trillion dollars per year of investments in biodiversity, or at least \$967 billion per year, based on the last available estimates

Redirection of all subsidies and other harmful incentives: with the US\$ 542 billion per year in subsidies supporting practices harmful to biodiversity, half of the biodiversity financing gap can be covered

Harmful subsidies should be redirected to practices that have been proven successful in protecting and sustainably using biodiversity as those implemented by indigenous people and local communities

Support that half of that money will be earmarked to developing countries, and in particular to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Require all businesses and financial institutions to measure, assess and disclose on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, across operations, value chains and portfolios

PILLAR 4

END ALL HARMFUL INCENTIVES AND PROMOTE A BIODIVERSITY-POSITIVE TRANSFORMATION OF OUR ECONOMIES



6' READ

If we want to bend the curve for biodiversity, we need to put in place important macroeconomic changes in order to implement a biodiversity mainstreaming agenda across economic sectors.

The first step is to phase out harmful incentives¹⁹. The importance of this was already recognized in Aichi Target 3²⁰, one of the targets on which there has been the least progress over the last decade. It is an indispensable step if we are to positively reform key sectors such as agriculture²¹, fisheries²², and forestry²³. Biodiversity is at the foundation of all SDGs and current incentive structures that are harmful to biodiversity must be changed for the benefit of the 2030 Agenda as a whole.

The numbers are quite terrible and speak for themselves on why this is such a crucial topic. The OECD estimates that **spending on subsidies harmful to biodiversity is at least five times higher than total spending to protect biodiversity**.²⁴ In 2019, subsidies harmful to biodiversity, channelled to intensive food production (mainly agriculture and fisheries) equalled up to US\$ 542 billion per year²⁵. These resources must be redirected to primary productive activities that are compatible with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Subsidies for fossil fuels production (coal, oil, and gas) cause significant impact on biodiversity everywhere. Estimates suggest that in 2017-2019, 52 advanced or emerging economies – representing about 90% of global fossil-fuel supplies – provided subsidies worth an average of US\$555 billion annually.²⁶

A 2022 study²⁷ by The B Team and Business for Nature provides a more comprehensive estimate, including a wide range of government subsidies besides those given to agriculture, such as those received by the fossil fuel, water, forestry, fisheries, construction, transport, and housing sectors. The figure is striking: the world spends at least US\$1.8 trillion a year – equal to 2% of global GDP – on subsidies (public money) that are encouraging the depletion of biodiversity. There is no way to achieve ambitious biodiversity outcomes without stringent and continuous action to phase out all of these harmful public incentives. And there's no way to have a successful GBF if we're still governed by the structures of the past that are focused on economic growth but have proven to be ineffective to close the inequality gap and have depleted our biodiversity, creating societal and planetary havoc.

Instead of using tax-payers' money to eat away the future, the support received by economic sectors should enable them to quickly engage in transformation towards social and environmental sustainability. **As of 2019 spending on biodiversity conservation was between \$124 and \$143 billion per year (roughly 0.1% of global GDP), against a total estimated annual biodiversity protection need of between \$722 and \$967 billion**²⁸. This, according to Deutz et al (2020), would support biodiversity protection and support vital shifts to sustainable production and consumption, and also would accelerate the greening of the financial system²⁹.

19 Centre d'analyse stratégique (2011). Public Incentives Harmful to Biodiversity (english version published in 2015). Available at: www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/public-incentives-harmful-en.pdf

20 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Available at: www.cbd.int/sp

21 FAO (2017). The future of food and agriculture – Trends and challenges. Available at: www.fao.org/3/i6583e/i6583e.pdf

22 UNCTAD (2019). Time, ambition of the essence in ending harmful fisheries subsidies. Available at: unctad.org/news/time-ambition-essence-ending-harmful-fisheries-subsidies

23 Heilmayr, R., Echeverría, C. & Lambin, E.F. (2020). Impacts of Chilean forest subsidies on forest cover, carbon and biodiversity. *Nat Sustain* 3, 701-709. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-0547-0> / Bull, G.Q., Bazett, M., Schwab, O., Nilsson, S., White, A., & Maginnis, S. (2006). Industrial forest plantation subsidies: Impacts and implications. *Forest Policy and Economics* 9 (1) 13-31. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2005.01.004>

24 OECD (2020) A Comprehensive Overview of Global Biodiversity Finance. Available at: www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/report-a-comprehensive-overview-of-global-biodiversity-finance.pdf

25 OECD (2020), *ibid*

26 Timperley, J. (2021) The fight to end fossil-fuel subsidies. *Nature*, Vol. 598, pp 403-405 DOI: doi.org/10.1038/d41586-021-02847-2

27 Koplow, D, Steenblik, R. (2022). Protecting Nature by Reforming Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: The Role of Business. Earth Track and The B Team. Available at: www.earthtrack.net/document/protecting-nature-reforming-environmentally-harmful-subsidies-role-business

28 Deutz, A., Heal, G. M., Niu, R., Swanson, E., Townshend, T., Zhu, L., Delmar, A., Meghji, A., Sethi, S. A., and Tobin-de la Puente, J. (2020). Financing Nature: Closing the global biodiversity financing gap. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability. Available at: www.paulsoninstitute.org/key-initiatives/financing-nature-report/

29 Deutz et al (2020), *ibid*.

PILLAR 4
END ALL HARMFUL
INCENTIVES AND
PROMOTE A
BIODIVERSITY-POSITIVE
TRANSFORMATION OF
OUR ECONOMIES

Through the CBD, UNFCCC, the Agenda 2030, the IUCN and other international fora, at least 194 States have already agreed and pledged that subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity would be eliminated, phased out, or reformed by 2020. The post-2020 GBF must at the same time reflect the ambition we need - to phase out **all** direct and indirect subsidies and other harmful incentives by 2030 - and set up the conditions to collectively monitor this phasing out much more regularly: this is one domain where the responsibility and transparency mechanisms would help.

The GBF must also properly reflect the funding needs to meaningfully transform our economies: from Deutz et al. (2020), we propose to retain that **US\$967 billion should be mobilised annually**. If we add the increased needs to accompany a just transition of all sectors imposed by the pandemic, we propose to round up this number to US\$1 trillion per year by 2030, with at least half channelled to developing countries, focusing these funds towards Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in particular.

We need to ensure that the funding gets to the right destinations. Money spent in harmful subsidies should be redirected to financing, for example, Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and other biodiversity-related measures for sustainable primary activities (agriculture, forestry, fishing and cattle raising) that prove to conserve biodiversity, and **especially for supporting practices that have been proven successful in protecting and sustainably using biodiversity such as those implemented by IPLCs**. Several examples in the fishing³⁰ and agricultural sectors³¹ have proven that payments for environmental services can increase profitability while providing benefits for recipients in rural communities, and for the environment.³²

30 Sumaila et al (2019), Updated estimates and analysis of global fisheries subsidies. Marine Policy Volume 109, 103695. Available at: doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103695

31 García-Vega, D and Aubert, P-M. Reclaiming the place of agro-biodiversity in the conservation and food debate. Policy Brief. October 2020. IDDRI. Available at: www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/policy-brief/reclaiming-place-agro-biodiversity-conservation-and-food

32 Martini, R. and J. Innes, Relative Effects of Fisheries Support Policies. (2018). (OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers, No. 115, OECD Publishing, Paris. Available at: dx.doi.org/10.1787/bd9b0dc3-en

PILLAR 5

TRANSPA

RENCY



The existing implementation mechanisms at the CBD have not worked well so far

The system of NBSAPs and national reports should be strengthened

A cycle of individual and collective review and verification is necessary

A compliance committee and compliance procedures would help create more cooperation and solidarity for implementation

Decisions on transparency and compliance at COP15 can finally help the CBD become a more credible instrument for the rest of the world

PILLAR 5

KEEPING OUR WORD: FINALLY GETTING SERIOUS ON TRANSPARENCY AND COMPLIANCE AT THE CBD

 4' READ

Implementing the CBD has been a struggle for the past 20 years, despite two strategic plans that were developed to try to solve this issue. This struggle is a common topic among all major environmental efforts: since the 1992 Earth Summit, the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and desertification have only increased, and behind them there is a trail of commitments that never managed to leave the paper.

After UNFCCC COP26, **the focus on action and accountability was expected to increase ahead of the biodiversity COP15 in Kunming this year.** While the pledge made at the Climate summit to end deforestation by 2030³³ demonstrates that the importance of nature for climate stability is understood at the highest levels internationally, as reflected in the decisions made at COP26, it is in large part at the CBD that we must define how to achieve these commitments.

Recalling that previous such targets have not been achieved, such as the target 15.2 of the SDGs, it is more important now than ever that any new pledges be backed by intensified and concrete action, and that we are better equipped to follow their implementation. As stated by Neville Ash, Director, UNEP-WCMC: “The pledges and agreements on climate and nature at COP26, and those to come at COP15, must be followed by action and a more transparent understanding of progress towards them. Delivering on these stated ambitions is the only way we will collectively achieve climate stability and live in harmony with nature.” This, again, will need people’s participation in biodiversity policy planning, implementation and review. Innovative and well-designed binding transparency, accountability and compliance mechanisms must be called for in the post-2020 GBF.

This crucial topic tends to fall off the radar to the profit of shiny slogans and other very contentious and divisive issues such as the mobilisation of resources that attract much of the attention and negotiation time. But it is a mistake to treat transparency and compliance as issues detached from other urgent agendas.

The good news is that the need to have better “responsibility and transparency” mechanisms is now recognized and is one of the key discussions of the post-2020 process³⁴.

The bad news is that this part of the negotiations has stalled. Because of the pandemic, yes. But also because several Parties have appeared very -very- conservative on these mechanisms, while the Parties wrapping themselves in “ambition” have also put rather lukewarm proposals on the table.

It is time to take transparency and compliance as priorities of the post-2020 process, and we count on you to finally make the CBD credible to the world. In Geneva, you will be negotiating a series of texts that are absolutely key for this (see our specific paper on this issue).

MORE INFORMATION:
[AVAAZ.ORG/GVALASTCALL_TRANSPARENCY](https://avaaz.org/gvalastcall_transparency)

³³ Einhorn, Catrin; Buckley, Chris. (New York Times, 2021). Global Leaders Pledge to End Deforestation by 2030. Available at: www.nytimes.com/2021/11/02/climate/cop26-deforestation.html

³⁴ The [Leaders' Pledge for Nature](#), signed by 93 Heads of States says: “To put the world on the right track towards this long-term goal will require strong political will combined with real accountability and the appropriate legal, economic and financial tools and incentives.” In the [Beijing Call for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change](#) (06 November 2019), Presidents Xi Jinping and Emmanuel Macron called “on all countries and, when relevant, sub-national authorities, companies, NGOs and citizens” to “define and adopt an ambitious and realistic post-2020 global biodiversity framework building on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”.

CONCLUSION

WHICH GENEVA WILL YOU BE?



2' READ

Geneva will put us on the right or wrong track towards COP15. It's our last call for success, and where we need to get the right ambition for the social transformations necessary to keep our planet livable, with the proper means of implementation we would need to get there, and in the spirit of inclusiveness and social justice that has characterised the CBD since its inception.

Governments and other decision-makers are clearly struggling with, and some opposing, the breadth and depth of the transformative changes that we need to bend the curve for biodiversity. We are still governed by the past and trapped in political and economic structures that are choking us all—especially the most vulnerable. While the movement for positive change is growing exponentially worldwide, those who benefit the most from the status quo are also fiercely pushing back, and very often behind the democratic scenes.

There is no better place than Geneva to seize the stakes of this collective cognitive dissonance. You are gathering in what is both a prominent locus of peace building and human rights, and the symbol of how corrupt political and economic leaders are unlawfully building their wealth on the backs of the people they should serve. As you'll be discussing how to maintain a livable planet for all, choose the Geneva you want to be.

**TELL US WHAT YOU
THINK, GET INVOLVED!**

**WRITE TO US:
BIODIVERSITY@AVAAZ.ORG**

QUESTIONS FOR THE CBD DELEGATES:

 4' READ

ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES:

- How do you consider providing support so that the IPLC lands become a vital element for spatial planning and for the conservation of ecosystems?
- Do you consider IPLCs' traditional protection, conservation and/or use of ecosystems and natural resources a valuable approach to be considered in goals and targets aimed at protecting and conserving biodiversity?
- Why?
- How do you believe the post-2020 GBF could align its goals and targets with previous commitments by Parties, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People?

ON SPATIAL TARGETS:

- How effective do you consider natural protected areas schemes for ecosystem conservation to be?
- Why?
- Does your country have a formal/official system of natural protected areas?
- Do you think area-based conservation approaches should more clearly mention/include other land governance schemes?
- Do you think current area-based conservation approaches are effective in reaching their conservation objectives?
- Are they managed equitably?

ON HARMFUL INCENTIVES AND FUNDING:

- How can an incentive be harmful to biodiversity?
 - Are the main harmful incentives (comprising subsidies) affecting biodiversity identified in your country/region/community?
 - If so, what are they?
 - Are they quantified?
 - Are incentives for primary activities in your area providing benefits for the people in the community?
 - Does your country have a plan and a timeline to phase out, redirect or eliminate biodiversity harmful incentives?
 - Has your country considered Payment for Environmental Services and other biodiversity-related measures as an alternative to redirect current harmful subsidies?
- What do you think are the major biodiversity funding needs in your country?
 - How do you think the gaps can be closed?
 - Who are the national and international actors that should provide this funding (in order of priority)?
 - Has your country carried out an analysis of financial needs for implementing the convention at the national and/or local levels?
 - If so, do you consider it a useful tool for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

ON GENDER

- Do you think that the current CBD Gender Plan of Action takes into consideration and incorporates gender considerations into biodiversity policymaking?
 - If so, which are the elements you will highlight out of it?
 - If not, what do you think is missing?
 - Does your country have a national gender strategy?
 - If you do have a national gender strategy, does the Ministry of Environment/ Environmental Agency contribute to the national gender strategy implementation?
 - Are there specific gender-biodiversity issues your government focuses on? What are they?
 - Does your country collect gender-disaggregated data related to the biodiversity and/or biodiversity policies?
- Are there plans or upcoming initiatives to collect such information?
 - Does your government take measures to ensure and/or track gender-balanced participation in decision-making related to biodiversity?
 - If so, can you give us some examples?

ON TRANSPARENCY

- What environmental information should be transparent?
 - How can planning, reporting and reviewing processes be more inclusive to civil society?
 - How can data provided by civil society organisations, local governments, and IPLCs help to inform Parties on gaps that need to be addressed and progress that was made?
 - What considerations should the informant take into account to make information transparent?
 - How does your country handle stakeholders accountable for implementing environmental policies?
 - Are there any successful compliance mechanisms in place in your country that could inspire an innovative model for the CBD?
- How can countries increase solidarity by sharing lessons learned and technical knowledge?

LANGUAGE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GENEVA MEETINGS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (SBSTTA-24, SBI-3, AND OEWG-3), 13-29 MARCH 2022

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LANGUAGE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DOCUMENTS OF OEWG-3

The purpose of this document is to inform negotiators, stakeholders, CBD National Focal Points, of the recommendations of Avaaz for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

CBD/WG2020/3/3: FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

CBD/WG2020/3/6: PROPOSAL FOR A NEW SECTION ON GUIDANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK (FROM CO-CHAIRS' REFLECTIONS DOCUMENT)

New language proposed by Avaaz is in **green and bold** and deletions are in **red and strikethrough**



CBD/WG2020/3/3: FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

A-D. BACKGROUND, THE PURPOSE, RELATIONSHIP WITH 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, THEORY OF CHANGE

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Para 5. (b) and (c)</p> <p>(b) 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 the annex to the present document. 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, as well as related topics, such as digital sequence information;</p>	<p>Para 5. (b) and (c)</p> <p>(b) 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 can, for example, adopt the framework and include obligations with respect to reporting, review, compliance, and means of implementation. For illustrative purposes, A preliminary draft of such a decision is provided in the annex to the present document. Complementary decisions of the Conference of the Parties might are expected to address related aspects, such as resource mobilization, capacity-building and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming [, as well as related specific topics, such as digital sequence information];</p>	<p>Avaaz understands the need to develop and present a draft text for Parties to build upon, yet feels compelled to warn that a cautious approach will be insufficient to meet the magnitude of the problem we are facing.</p> <p>Furthermore, singling out topics such as digital sequence information means leaving out other topics that require further discussion by the Parties. Nevertheless, the GBF should make room for the design of goals and targets that include such topics, even if they do not mention them by name.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>(c) 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 make additional requests to their respective Parties. In addition, the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol might adopt the Implementation Plan for the Protocol. Furthermore, the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions may, in due course, consider welcoming or endorsing the framework.</p>	<p>(c) 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 couldwill endorse the framework and make additional requests to their respective Parties. In addition, the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol might adopt the Implementation Plan for the Protocol. Furthermore, the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions, may, the Rio conventions, as well as other multilateral agreements, other international processes and instruments will be invited to consider, in due course, consider welcoming or endorsing the framework.</p>	<p><i>As above.</i></p>

ANNEX

A. BACKGROUND

<p>Para 1.</p> <p>Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite...</p>	<p>Para 1.</p> <p>Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being, sustainable development, and a healthy planet. Despite...</p>	<p>Avaaz suggests including “sustainable development” to stress the association with the 2030 Agenda early on in the text.</p>
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B. THE PURPOSE

<p>Para 2.</p> <p>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 ...</p>	<p>Para 2.</p> <p>The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, with special attention to Indigenous women, as well as all women, girls, youth, civil society, and businesses and the financial sector, to achieve ...</p>	<p>Avaaz believes that specific mention of Indigenous women will encourage their inclusion in Parties' concrete actions, ensuring that these important actors are not left out of the post-2020 GBF.</p> <p>Additionally, the financial sector should be explicitly mentioned, as it is included in the scope of Goal D, and is in the draft decision, which includes a paragraph (para 6) that mentions the financial sector explicitly.</p>
<p>Para 3.</p> <p>The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, 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. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes</p>	<p>Para 3.</p> <p>The framework aims to facilitate implementation, which will be primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the subnational, regional and global levels. Specifically, 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, and accountability and compliance at the global level. It also aims to promote synergies and coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, and other relevant processes</p>	<p>Accountability and compliance are still missing from this draft. From Avaaz's perspective, it is essential for there to be consequences when Parties fail to meet their commitments. The draft should address this more explicitly and sooner in the text.</p>

D. THEORY OF CHANGE

Para 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 among 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.

Para 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, **including indigenous women, in the planning, implementation and review of this framework, as well as the recognition and protection of their rights over lands, territories, and resources, and the respect for their free, prior and informed consent.** Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among 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.

A major challenge for all IPLCs -and in particular Indigenous women- is the lack of recognition and protection of their rights.

If the Theory of Change is to be understood as a rigorous yet participatory process whereby groups and project stakeholders identify the conditions they believe are necessary to meet their long-term goals, the full and effective participation of key stakeholders, including IPLCs -especially Indigenous women - should not be limited to the implementation of the post-2020 GBF.

IPLCs - especially Indigenous women -must be involved in the planning, implementation and review of the post-2020 GBF. This is in addition to the recognition of their right to self-determination, and protection of their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as respect for their free, prior and informed consent.

E. 2050 VISION AND 2030 MISSION

Para 10

The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: "To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people".

Para 10

The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: "To take urgent action across **economic sectors and** society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and **equitable** sharing of benefits from the **use utilization** of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people".

Economic sectors should be explicitly mentioned and involved in order to meet the 2030 mission and the 2050 vision of the framework. The mainstreaming agenda and the much needed shift towards sustainable production and consumption patterns concern societies in general, but the economic sectors in particular.

As per the **Nagoya Protocol**, the word should be "utilization" not "use".

F. 2050 GOALS AND 2030 MILESTONES

The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each 2050 goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals.

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Goal A</p> <p>The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.2</p> <p>The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.</p>	<p>Goal A</p> <p>The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with of at least 15 20 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of all wild and domesticated species is safeguarded and, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.2</p> <p>The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 20 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.</p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes consideration of the importance of enhancing the integrity of all ecosystems, and understands that connectivity of natural ecosystems can and will be attained by also considering managed ecosystems.</p> <p>Avaaz regrets there is no mention of further loss in the area, connectivity, and integrity of all ecosystems, or at least those with high importance for biodiversity or high ecological integrity. It is important to note the most recent science published by more than 30 authors, states no net loss of area by 2030 is crucial, and a net gain of at least 20% in area and integrity of natural ecosystems and 20% for integrity of managed ecosystems is fundamental for protecting and conserving ecosystems (Diaz et al. 2020).</p> <p>Furthermore, the relevance of maintaining genetic diversity within species, both wild and domesticated, is, at the very least, the cornerstone of food security, sustainable development, ecosystem services and adaptation to a changing planet, as stated by the CBD, FAO and others.</p> <p>Concerning the rate of extinction, if the 2050 outcome is a tenfold reduction, then the 2030 Milestone should be closer to 20 percent, according to Diaz et al. (2020).</p> <p>Avaaz has also repeatedly pointed out the relevance of “<i>in situ</i> conservation”. When “<i>in situ</i> conservation” is not mentioned, but “genetic diversity is to be safeguarded” is (and, further down in the First Draft, there is the explicit mentioning of “<i>ex situ</i>” conservation), the importance of IPLCs conserving genetic resources through traditional practices and knowledge, which translates to “<i>in situ</i> conservation”, is lost.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Milestone A.3</p> <p>Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.</p>	<p>Milestone A.3</p> <p>Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, through in situ conservation and other practices, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.</p> <p>Milestone A.4</p> <p>The integrity of managed ecosystems, including ecosystems that are managed, owned or governed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, increased by at least 20%.</p> <p>Milestone A.5</p> <p>By 2030, countries will have stopped the loss and transformation of natural lands into other uses, especially in those critical sites for the conservation of species, habitats of endemic species and where the integrity and functioning of ecosystems are compromised.</p>	<p>Avaaz considers that an explicit mention of “<i>in situ</i> conservation” is necessary to ground any goal regarding genetic diversity conservation.</p> <p>The integrity of managed ecosystems should also be reflected in the milestones, either by including them in milestone A.1 or, as proposed here, by creating a dedicated milestone for the integrity of managed ecosystems.</p> <p>Recent literature supports a figure of 20% of landscapes that host intact, natural vegetation if we are to sustain biodiversity and supply benefits to people; this figure was calculated using Leadley et al. (cf. Leadley et al., 2022: CBD/WG2020/3/INF/11 CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/31).</p>
<p>Goal B</p> <p>Nature’s contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all;</p>	<p>Goal B</p> <p>Nature’s contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through equitable and fair conservation and sustainable use supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals global development agenda for the benefit of all;</p>	<p>If, as Avaaz understands it, the “global development agenda” referred to are synonymous with the 2030 Agenda, then they should be identified as such.</p> <p>Avaaz feels that the development of indicators for Milestone B.2 could be an excellent opportunity to design indicators that are gender-responsive. It is vital that we set up and finance permanent, interdisciplinary databases aimed at providing sex-disaggregated data, as well as gender-sensitive national and transnational data.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Milestone B.2</p> <p>The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>Milestone B.2</p> <p>The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured in the short, medium and long term, with those currently in decline restored, with a gender-responsive and rights-oriented approach, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the right to a healthy, safe, equitable, clean and sustainable development.</p>	<p>This will provide fundamental knowledge necessary to better assess gender and biodiversity correlations, progress on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the full respect and promotion of women and girls' rights, and design stronger NBSAPs capable of promoting solid gender-sensitive programmes.</p> <p>If Milestones are to be used for assessing progress to 2050, sustainability of any action should be assessed along the way (not only in the long term). Furthermore, a gender-responsive and rights-oriented approach is <i>sine qua non</i> to effectively contribute to the SDGs.</p>
<p>Goal C</p> <p>Milestone C.1</p> <p>The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</p> <p>Milestone C.2</p> <p>Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.</p>	<p>Goal C</p> <p>[adding] Milestone C.1</p> <p>Transparency on global monetary and non-monetary benefits is achieved, and their proper assessment on a regular basis is made possible.</p> <p>Milestone C.12</p> <p>The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</p> <p>Milestone C.23</p> <p>Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, including Indigenous women, in capacity building, research and development, has increased.</p>	<p>Avaaz considers it essential to the success of Goal C to include strict transparency and compliance requirements.</p> <p>The relevance of Indigenous women as vital actors in all schemes regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use has been commented on earlier in this document.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Goal D</p> <p>The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.</p> <p>Milestone D.1</p> <p>Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.</p> <p>Milestone D.2</p> <p>Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.</p>	<p>Goal D</p> <p>The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed; and available financial and other means of implementation equitably distributed.</p> <p>Milestone D.1</p> <p>Adequate and gender-responsive financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 US\$967 billion per year by 2030.</p> <p>Milestone D.2</p> <p>Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available, equitably accessible and deployed, especially for developing countries and in particular for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.</p>	<p>Regarding Goal D and its milestones, Avaaz welcomes the reference to financial resources available and deployed (by 2030), and planned or committed for the next decade (2030-2040).</p> <p>Yet US \$700 billion per year by 2030 is still not enough. According to Deutz et al. (2020), as of 2019, current spending on biodiversity conservation is between \$124 and \$143 billion per year, against a total estimated biodiversity protection need of at least \$967 billion per year.</p> <p>Furthermore, the vision of the framework emphasizes that it has to have a gender-responsive and rights-oriented approach, including for IPLCs</p> <p>Lastly, Avaaz agrees with recommendations for the CBD's Women Caucus, strongly advocating for a human rights approach through a gender lens in order to ensure the encompassing implementation of SDG 5.</p>

NEW TEXT: AVAAZ SUGGEST ADDING A NEW GOAL**GOAL E**

Ensure equitable, full, and effective participation in planning, implementation, review and decision-making related to biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use, of all stakeholders, in particular Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women and girls, particularly that of Indigenous women, as well as the youth, while ensuring transparency and accountability in all processes and at all levels.

E. 1. By 2025, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, subject to their free, prior and informed consent.

E.2. By 2025, responsibility and transparency mechanisms are fully developed and used to monitor and review the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Avaaz suggests an additional goal. As in previous submissions, Avaaz points out that these rights and obligations are key to achieving all goals and targets included in the Framework Draft. This would also promote synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Avaaz welcomes recognition of the importance of equitable participation by IPLCs and other vulnerable groups in decision-making related to biodiversity, and that it is no longer mentioned among the very last targets. Avaaz also welcomes and recognizes the importance of having IPLC rights reflected in the Kunming Declaration.

Avaaz considers that the specific mention of Indigenous women will revamp this new approach and foster their inclusion in concrete actions for Parties to take, so as not to leave these relevant actors out of the post-2020 GBF.

GOAL E

Ensure equitable, full, and effective participation in planning, implementation, review and decision-making related to biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use, of all stakeholders, in particular Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women and girls, particularly that of Indigenous women, as well as the youth, while ensuring transparency and accountability in all processes and at all levels.

E. 1. By 2025, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, subject to their free, prior and informed consent.

E.2. By 2025, responsibility and transparency mechanisms are fully developed and used to monitor and review the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The participation of all relevant stakeholders - especially IPLCs as First Responders in the field - in the planning and implementation of the GBF is essential to achieve the desired change. And once again, Avaaz points out that safeguarding and ensuring respect for human rights, including IPLCs rights (the rights-based approach mentioned in the draft text) are achieved by extending their participation to designing, planning, negotiating, and agreeing on the GBF as stated in target 16.7 of the 2030 Agenda, which addresses the need for responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making when calling for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

Today, Avaaz respectfully reminds Parties that these rights include the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice in environmental matters, which are essential for sustainable development (again referring to the rights-based approach upon which the framework will be implemented).

In a listening document from February 2021, Avaaz proposed a model of transparency and participation that can be implemented immediately if the Parties agree. Such a model would allow a bottom-up process in which participation can be achieved at the local and national level, potentially enriching the global conversation of the GBF.

Furthermore, Avaaz considers that gender equality within the post-2020 GBF, its goals and targets, should be revamped to include concrete actions for Parties to take. The participation of women, which is critical for the successful conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, must be more than a random phrase or mere mention of their “full and effective participation”.

G. 2030 action targets, parra 12

The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

G. 2030 action targets, parra 12

The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, **including human rights and equality obligations**, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

In the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, Avaaz supports a human rights-based approach through a gender lens, which ensures that biodiversity policies, governance and management do not violate human rights and that they do promote gender equality, in accordance with SDG 4.7 of the 2030 Agenda.

G. 2030 ACTION TARGETS

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
1. REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY		
<p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.</p>	<p>Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning that takes biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into account, developed under rights-based and equitable governance principles, addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, and recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including indigenous women, over lands, territories, waters and resources.</p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes emphasis of the need for better spatial planning across the entire planet, but believes some precision should be added as to how biodiversity is incorporated, that spatial planning be rooted in rights-based and equitable governance principles, and that plans developed through self-determined IPLC processes should be supported and respected.</p>
<p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.</p>	<p>Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems, including managed and converted ecosystems, and by prioritising ecosystems providing benefits to the most vulnerable people, including Indigenous women.</p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes the explicit mention of restoration, especially if managed and converted ecosystems are included in such priority ecosystems.</p>

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative, and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 3. Ensure that at least ~~30~~ **50** per cent of land areas and of sea areas **globally**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed **and governed**, ecologically representative, and well-connected systems of protected areas, **ICCAs** and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, **subject to the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities who own, manage or occupy any of the aforementioned areas.**

While an international negotiation is a political compromise per se, we must avoid compromises that don't bring us to at least 50% of the Earth's lands and waters conserved by 2030 through different schemes. Earth will not compromise, nor should people willing to believe in the relevance of CBD negotiations.

Science is increasingly clear on the need of ambitious targets: By mapping different types of remaining terrestrial habitats, and considering both their value for biodiversity and carbon storage, Dinerstein et al. (2020), in "A 'Global Safety Net' to reverse biodiversity loss and stabilize Earth's climate", have concluded that protecting 35.3% of land area –in addition to 15.1% of land area currently protected– is needed to conserve sites of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, including the preservation of carbon sinks vital for limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Concerning the global ocean, another recent study (Sala et al, 2021) points that conserving 45% of the ocean would be compatible with a scenario that optimises, at the same time, the conservation of biodiversity, food security, and climate change mitigation. And authors also point that it could be possible to protect "as much as 71% of the ocean, obtaining 91% of the biodiversity and 48% of the carbon benefits, with no change in the future yields of fisheries".

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular...

Target 3. Ensure that at least ~~30~~ **50** per cent of land areas and of sea areas **globally**, especially areas of particular...

Avaaz also puts forth the inclusion of “Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conserved Territories” (ICCAs) as an opportunity to align this target with scientific evidence reporting the need to conserve and protect half the planet. Over the past few decades, ICCAs have become known and recognized as essential features for the conservation of nature, sustainable livelihoods, the realization of collective rights and responsibilities, and the wellness of living beings on our planet. They include cases of continuation, revival, or modification of traditional practices, some of which are of ancient origin, and also include new initiatives, such as the restoration of ecosystems and innovative uses of resources employed by IPLCs in the face of threats and opportunities.

ICCAs help conserve critical ecosystems and threatened species, maintain essential ecosystem functions, and provide corridors and linkages for animal and plant circulation, including between protected areas. Among many other local, regional, and global benefits, ICCAs play a crucial role in securing the rights of Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities to their lands and natural resources through local governance - de jure and de facto.

The global coverage of ICCAs has been conservatively estimated at 13% of the terrestrial surface of the planet. Globally, 400-800 million hectares of forest are owned/administered by communities, and land and resources in other ecosystems are also under community control.

NEW TEXT: AVAAZ SUGGEST ADDING A NEW STANDALONE TARGET

By 2025, and no later than 2030, 100 per cent of the lands and waters traditionally managed, owned, governed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are recognized and secured and Parties have a mechanism in place to solve land tenure disputes in protected areas and/or where traditional and customary practices have been negatively impacted, taking into account culturally appropriate land tenure processes and respecting their free, prior and informed consent.

Almost 800,000 Avaaz members (and the number continues to grow) are calling for the full and effective recognition of IPLC land rights, urging governments “to ensure the community land rights of IPLCs are 100% recognised by 2025 in multilateral agreements as well as in your national legislations and land tenure processes. Recognising the community land rights of IPLCs and respecting their rights is key- not only to ensure their survival, but also as one of the most effective ways to address the massive loss of biodiversity we are facing and the climate disasters associated with it. It is time to correct the harm and injustices committed against the people who regularly put their lives on the line to protect the planet.”

As reflected in a [joint submission at the Thematic Workshop on Area-Based Conservation Measures](#), signed by Avaaz, CBD Alliance, Forests Peoples Programme, Friends of the Earth International, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and ICCA Consortium in December 2019: “*The post-2020 area based targets under CBD must not support land grabs. If government parties claim IPLC land as part of their contribution to the CBD, without the free, prior and informed consent, and self-determined management of those areas, such lands should not be accepted under the convention.*”

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **in situ conservation and through** ex situ conservation **when free, prior, and informed consent has been ensured to access species and genetic resources.** ~~and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.~~

As previously commented and suggested by Avaaz, *in situ* conservation practices, especially regarding agriculture and traditional agricultural practices, should be considered when biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and utilization is mentioned throughout this document. Excluding *in situ* conservation seriously limits IPLCs role in biodiversity conservation, including in the conservation of natural and genetic resources important for food and agriculture. The GBF must reflect the imperative strategic role played by IPLCs in *in situ* protection, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity which have real implications for our global food, health, and ecological security. This collaboration should be guaranteed and integrated across the entire Post-2020 Framework.

Furthermore, “*ex situ*” conservation practices, when referring to genetic resources, should ensure that access is linked to binding benefit sharing.

Regarding this second part of Target 4 (“... and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict”), Avaaz suggests moving it to Target 5. See next suggestion.

Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health, **and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict, while respecting rights to customary sustainable use.**

To achieve as proposed a rights-oriented outcome, and for clarity purposes, Avaaz suggests the edited text for Target 5.

Although it is worth noting that this last idea is also present in Target 9: “Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.”

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.</p>	<p><i>No suggestions</i></p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes the new version of the target on invasive alien species.</p>
<p>Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.</p>	<p>Target 7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste, and prioritizing pollutants that have an impact on vulnerable groups, such as women, including Indigenous women, children, youth and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.</p>	<p>Avaaz welcomes the wording in Target 7, but considers that a prioritization of actions to reduce pollution that is impacting the most vulnerable groups is needed.</p>
<p>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts through protection, sustainable use and restoration practices, particularly of key areas relevant to biodiversity and climate change mitigation, considering cultural diversity and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and ensuring that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, especially in areas of particular importance for the provision of ecosystem services, including carbon storage, water provisioning, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.</p>	<p>Avaaz proposes new text to focus efforts to combat climate change while protecting biodiversity under ecosystem-based and culturally appropriate approaches, and promoting synergies with other MEAs, in particular the UNFCCC and UNCCD.</p> <p>Avaaz recalls paragraph 66 of the most recent decision 1/CP.26 at the UNFCCC COP 26, which says: "66. <i>Emphasizes the important role of indigenous peoples' and local communities' culture and knowledge in effective action on climate change, and urges Parties to actively involve Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in designing and implementing climate action and to engage with the second three-year workplan for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, for 2022-2024;</i>"</p>

2. MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Target 9. Ensure **equitable** benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities **and their rights over lands, waters, territories and resources, with special attention to Indigenous women.**

Avaaz suggests making it more explicit that protecting customary sustainable land use by IPLCs requires protecting their rights in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, and respecting their right to self-determination.

Avaaz emphasizes that Indigenous Peoples are key stakeholders in SDGs, and in order to ensure a successful framework, Parties should ensure this target is aligned with the vision of "leaving no-one behind", therefore making explicit that IPLCs land rights are taken into account.

Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, **in particular** through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **protecting and promoting traditional practices, and with the free, prior and informed consent if the aforementioned activities take place in areas managed, governed or owned by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, towards** increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

The new text Avaaz is suggesting, is in line with FAO's recognition of **Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems**" (GIAHS).

Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people **prioritizing those in vulnerable situations, especially women and girls.**

A great number of studies have demonstrated that women and girls, people with disabilities, and people in extreme poverty suffer most from environmental degradation and related disasters. The proposed language wants to emphasize the need for a special focus on these social groups.

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas, **so that people's residences are never further away than 300 meters from a green and/or blue space.**

For residents to benefit from green and blue spaces, access is a major issue worldwide, especially for the most vulnerable groups, in [developed](#) and in [developing](#) countries alike. It is usually recommended that adequate access to such spaces means they are not more than 300 meters, or a 5 minute walk, from residences (see [this article](#) from the World Health Organization).

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to **ensure that facilitate** access **to genetic resources is attained through mutually agreed terms** and ~~and to ensure~~ **also ensure** the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the ~~use~~ **utilization** of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and **free**, prior, and informed consent.

In line with the spirit of the Nagoya Protocol, and with the intention of respecting and safeguarding IPLC interests and rights over their natural resources, Avaaz proposes this new text. It is in line with the access and benefit sharing specifications previously agreed to by CBD Parties, where the reference to “facilitation” is addressed in the context of Parties facilitating the involvement of IPLCs and other relevant stakeholders in capacity building, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

The proposed rewording also stresses the importance of prior and informed consent.

3. TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING

Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values **and goals** into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction **and gender equality** strategies, accounts, and assessments of **cultural, environmental, social and human rights** impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values **and goals and commitments, and the principle of free, prior and informed consent from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.**

This goal should be SMART, and should also include a specific mention to FPIC to ensure that biodiversity mainstreaming takes into account the rights and values of IPLCs.

This goal should also be reflected in the goal of a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach of the GBF.

Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Target 15. **Require** all businesses **and financial institutions** (public and private, large, medium and small) **to measure**, assess and **report disclose** on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, **across operations, value chains and portfolios**, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses **and financial institutions** and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

Avaaz welcomes this target and supports the changes proposed by other public policy advocacy groups that are pushing the requirement not only to businesses but also to financial institutions to measure and disclose their dependencies not only in their operations but across their value chains and portfolios.

Avaaz notes that national regulations should be updated to reflect these obligations to the global business and financial sector. See the position paper [Finance for Biodiversity Pledge](#) signed by 84 financial institutions.

Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices, **taking into account cultural preferences**, and have access to relevant information and alternatives to reduce by at least **by** half the loss **and waste of food** and, where relevant, the **overconsumption, overproduction and overconsumption** of food and other materials.

Avaaz proposes a different arrangement of the ideas presented in Target 16, as well as edits to refer to terms as used in the SDGs and other global initiatives. See also [Avaaz's review on linkages between the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.</p>	<p>Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.</p>	<p>Avaaz notes that the development of the indicator, or set of indicators, being considered for this target (“Indicator of measures in place to prevent, manage and control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity taking into account human health”, cf. the Non-paper on item 3: Proposed monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework) would be welcomed so that it is possible to easily track the development of national biosafety measures worldwide.</p>
<p>Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</p>	<p>Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all direct and indirect subsidies and other incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 542 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.</p>	<p>The latest estimate by the OECD is that governments spend US\$ 542 billion per year in support that is potentially harmful to biodiversity. A 2022 study by The B team and Business for Nature provides a more comprehensive estimate including a wide range of government subsidies besides those given to agriculture, such as those received by the fossil fuel, water, forestry, fisheries, construction, transport, and housing sectors. The figure is striking: the world spends at least US\$1.8 trillion a year - equal to 2% of global GDP - on subsidies that are depleting biodiversity.</p> <p>Avaaz has previously suggested eliminating “the most” as it would be difficult for Parties to agree which subsidies are “the most harmful”.</p> <p>It is important to stress that both direct and indirect subsidies and incentives (like tax concessions) are harmful for biodiversity and should be redirected, repurposed, reformed or eliminated.</p>

Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ ~~200~~ **967** billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ ~~10~~ **500** billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthening capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Despite Target 19 being higher than the current biodiversity expenditure, it clearly does not meet global financing needs.

According to Deutz et al. (2020), as of 2019, current spending on biodiversity conservation is between \$124 and \$143 billion per year, against a total estimated annual biodiversity protection need of between \$722 and \$967 billion. This leaves a current annual biodiversity financing gap of between US\$ 598 billion and US\$ 824 billion, while action for nature-positive investing could generate transitions up to US\$10.1 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030.

These new estimates take a holistic view of biodiversity conservation that includes the financial costs of supporting protected areas and of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation investment needs. We thus adopt the higher estimate of at least US\$ 967 billion, and consider that the target of reaching 1 trillion per year is more appropriate given the emergency of the situation.

Several publications (Biofin, World Bank, Vivid Economics) have documented the lack of resources and the need to increase budgets for protected areas and investments in Natural Based Solutions (NbS) in developing countries. It is also well known that most of the megadiverse countries (15 out of 17) are *developing* and *emerging economies*, housing at least 70% of the planet's biological diversity. These countries happen to be the most highly indebted and face daunting debts.

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources...

Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ ~~200~~ **967** billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources...

Considering the real needs (US\$ 967 billion per year) and the crucial role these economies play in meeting biodiversity goals, the US\$10 billion per year given to developing countries seems very low. Due to the lack of estimates of the real amount needed by developing economies, Avaaz proposes that at least half of the financing needs should flow to those countries (US\$483-500 billion per year).

However, filling these gaps will not solve the structural problem of biodiversity degrading-finance in the Global South. Avaaz joins a wider call to “move beyond simply attempting to fill the funding gap, and initiating transformative change that addresses underlying drivers of biodiversity loss” such as debt servicing and tax injustice (Dempsey, 2021). We need to change the economic paradigm. Avaaz will soon release its economic case for protecting biodiversity.

Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, **particularly of indigenous women**, with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

The role of Indigenous women as vital actors in all schemes regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use has been commented on before.

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories, and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.</p>	<p>Target 21. Ensure equitable, full, and effective and gender-sensitive participation by all in decision-making related to biodiversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and especially by:</p> <p>(a) Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, with special attention to Indigenous women, and respecting their rights over lands, territories, and resources, as well as the principle of free, prior and informed consent;</p> <p>(b) as well as by women and girls, in particular regarding access to justice and information; and</p> <p>(c) youth and children, ensuring their empowerment and promoting intergenerational equity.</p>	<p>Avaaz warmly welcomes the spirit of Target 21, and believes it should be more inclusive, and also more specific, about the concerns of the social groups it mentions. It is also important to emphasize the principle of free, prior and informed consent as laid-out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>
<p>New text: Avaaz suggest adding a new standalone Target (see next column)</p>	<p>Target 22.</p> <p>Ensure women’s and girls’s equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their informed and effective participation at all level of policy and decision making related to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Avaaz is supporting the language suggestion presented by the Women Caucus. UN Women and UNEP-WCMC identified available (already developed) SDG indicators that could be used to monitor progress towards this target. The indicators identified focus on secure tenure rights of land as secure tenure rights are linked to access to resources and related benefits. Lastly, SDG indicator 5.5.1 (b) is a high level indicator with a focus on women representation in local government.</p>

H. IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MECHANISMS

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>13. Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes</p>	<p>13. Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer horizon scanning, assessment, transfer, monitoring and management as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes</p>	<p>Avaaz suggests the new wording to ensure that topics pertaining to technology are covered more exhaustively in the post-2020 GBF.</p>

J. RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:</p> <p>Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;</p> <p>Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;</p> <p>Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.</p>	<p>18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review, and compliance. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:</p> <p>Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;</p> <p>Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;</p> <p>Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets;</p> <p>Establishing a compliance procedure to facilitate the collaboration between Parties towards achieving global targets.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, the preambular text of the First Draft states that the framework’s theory of change assumes that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner with adequate assessment exercises to ensure that, by 2030, the world is on a path to reach the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as mentioned before, accountability and compliance are still missing from this draft.</p> <p>From Avaaz’s perspective, it is essential to have consequences when Parties don’t fulfil their commitments. The draft should address this more explicitly and earlier on.</p> <p>Avaaz is concerned by the lack of compromise from Parties reflected in the many brackets left in the base document discussed during the SBI 3 formal meeting (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5).</p>

K. OUTREACH, AWARENESS AND UPTAKE

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:</p> <p>Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;</p> <p>Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;</p> <p>Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.</p>	<p>21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:</p> <p>Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;</p> <p>Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;</p> <p>Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.</p>	<p>Given their prominent role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, active outreach towards IPLCs should be undertaken.</p>

APPENDIX: DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE DECISION OPERATIONALIZING THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p><i>Welcoming</i> the submissions by Parties and observers providing views on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,</p>	<p>No suggestions.</p>	<p>Avaaz has pointed out the relevance of the participation of different actors in negotiations. For an inclusive transformative change, different voices should be heard, and innovative points of view and proposals should be analyzed. See Avaaz’s response to the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>
<p><i>Recognizing</i> that the post-2020 global biodiversity represents a useful and flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes,</p>	<p><i>Recognizing</i> that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework represents a useful and comprehensive framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions, agreements and processes, Rio Conventions, other multilateral environmental agreements, other international processes and instruments,</p>	<p>Avaaz has suggested that goals and targets, as well as indicators across other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, especially with the other two Rio conventions, should be mutually supportive.</p> <p>Additionally, the First Draft mentions the Rio Conventions in different parts; and there are targets related with UNFCCC and UNCCD.</p> <p>Also, for the purpose of clarity, we suggest including the word “framework” as it is missing.</p>
<p>Para 6. <i>Urges</i> Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and invites other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enable the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and reiterates the view that the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under this Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under this Convention in connection with financial resources and transfer of technology;</p>		<p>Avaaz welcomes the inclusion of the financial sector in the First Draft, as it is key for the implementation of the GBF, as has been presented in different Avaaz documents and initiatives. See our policy recommendations to the finance ministers of the G7 (click here) and the G20 (click here) throughout 2021.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial support to eligible countries with a view to enabling the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial support to eligible countries **presenting projects where IPLCs and women, particularly indigenous women, are the main actors**, with a view to enabling the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

Avaaz suggests being more specific when addressing eligible countries, at least mentioning that GEF projects presented by such countries should be projects where the participation of IPLCs and women are featured as main actors for the implementation of the post-2020 GBF, thus recognizing their role in its implementation, as well as grounding their full and effective participation.

8. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, **including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent**, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, as well as indigenous and local communities, **particularly indigenous women, and all women and youth** in the **planning and** implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

Avaaz respectfully insists on language that considers all aspects related to and aligned with the recognition of the role of IPLCs as active actors, not only in the implementation, but also in the planning of the post-2020 GBF and the activities derived from it.

Also, aligned with the spirit of inclusivity and striving for a gender-responsive framework, Avaaz considers it relevant to include women and youth, with particular attention to Indigenous women for their importance as vital actors in all schemes regarding biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use.

9. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and, in particular, to enable participation at all levels, with a view to fostering the full and effective contributions of women, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors, in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;

9. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and, in particular, to enable **the full and effective** participation of **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, particularly indigenous women, and all women, and youth**, at all levels **regarding the planning and implementation of the framework**, with a view **of fostering their contributions, as well as those of** civil society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors, in the full implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ~~and of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention~~;

Avaaz insists on clarity regarding participation, which includes not only implementation, but the planning processes related to it. Furthermore, the reference to “full and effective contributions” should not be considered the same as “full and effective participation”.

Furthermore, the relevance of the particular consideration of Indigenous women has been explained previously in this document.

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>10. <i>Urges</i> relevant agreements, processes and organizations to consider the development or updating of relevant strategies and frameworks, as appropriate, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>10. <i>Urges</i> relevant agreements, including the other Río Conventions, processes and organizations to consider the development or updating of relevant strategies and frameworks, as appropriate, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>As commented before.</p>
<p>11. <i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>11. <i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other Río Conventions and biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>Idem.</p>
<p>12. <i>Invites</i> the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working at the country level, to facilitate activities designed to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;</p>	<p>12. <i>Invites</i> the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, as well as the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working at the country level, to facilitate activities designed to support the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Convention, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;</p>	<p>Avaaz suggests these edits to focus efforts on the post-2020 GBF.</p>

LANGUAGE **CBD/WG2020/3/3**

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

13. *Invites* the Environment Management Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system and to submit a report on their work to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

13. **Welcomes the report published by the Environment Management Group titled Supporting the Global Biodiversity Agenda. A United Nations System Commitment for Action to assist Member States delivering on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and invites** the Environment Management Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework across the United Nations system and to submit a report on their work to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

The Environmental Management Group has produced an important report on the role the UN System as a whole could play in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It contains important information, aligned between numerous UN agencies, on, *e.g.*, the mainstreaming of biodiversity across the UN System, or operational synergies that could be designed between the CBD and the UNFCCC, or on how the “chemical cluster” of conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Minamata) could work more closely with the CBD on pollution issues. See the report and its presentation [here](#).

Before asking the EMG for additional perspectives, the COP should acknowledge what the EMG has already produced for the post-2020 process.

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant international organizations, including indigenous peoples’ and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant **national, regional and** international organizations, including regional and national indigenous peoples’ and local community organizations, **in particular those working with indigenous women**, activities to strengthen capacity for the **planning and** implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

As there are at least five pan-regional IPLCs umbrella organizations representing multiple national or local federations, besides the many that operate at local, subnational and national level, Avaaz considers this should be addressed as such.

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/3	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary:</p> <p>(b) To develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through the further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes;</p>	<p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary:</p> <p>(b) To develop, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including through the further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among conventions and other international processes;</p>	<p>As mentioned above, Avaaz suggests to focus this document on the post-2020 GBF.</p>
<p>(c) To develop guidance materials, including the identification of possible actions, for the goals, targets and other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>	<p>(c) To develop and distribute/make available for all actors called upon to participate in the planning, implementation and follow up of this post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in particular IPLCs and indigenous women, guidance materials, including the identification of possible actions, for the goals, targets and other elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>	<p>Considering the urgency of putting words into actions, Avaaz suggests this mandate from COP15.</p>

CBD/WG2020/3/6: PROPOSAL FOR A NEW SECTION ON GUIDANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK (FROM CO-CHAIRS' REFLECTIONS DOCUMENT)

B. BIS GUIDANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK

The following guidance was used in the development of the global biodiversity framework and should guide its implementation:

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/6	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
1. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its successful implementation relies on actions by national Governments, including sub-national governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.	1. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. Its successful implementation relies on actions by national Governments, including sub-national governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including Indigenous women , women's groups , youth groups , the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.	For a "framework for all" to be truly inclusive and gender responsive, Avaaz considers it important to make an explicit mention to Indigenous women, so that the framework addresses and acknowledges the most vulnerable and relegated.

LANGUAGE CBD/WG2020/3/6	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>3. The framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of rights-based approaches, gender equality, gender-responsive approaches, empowerment of women and girls and youth and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and their full, effective and equal participation in its implementation and review.</p>	<p>3.The framework recognizes and is based upon rights-based approaches, gender equality, gender-responsive approaches, empowerment of women and girls and youth and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including Indigenous women, and their full, effective and equal participation in its planning, implementation and review.</p>	<p>Acknowledging is far too light. The framework should recognize and be based upon rights-based approaches, gender equality, gender-responsive approaches, empowerment of women and girls and youth and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including Indigenous women, and their full, effective and equal participation in its planning, implementation and review. The relevance of Indigenous women as vital actors in all schemes regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use has been commented on previously in this document.</p>
<p>4.The framework will be implemented respecting human rights, the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' tenure rights as well as the right to free, prior and informed consent as reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as intergenerational equity, and mindful of the diverse world views, values and knowledge systems, including different conceptualizations of Nature and biodiversity, including those recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth.</p>	<p>No suggestions.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4 should be kept as it is. Avaaz welcomes this suggestion by the Co-Chairs, it reflects many of the ideas and concerns that were expressed by some Parties and observers during previous rounds of discussion. Avaaz urges Parties and observers to honor the spirit of these words.</p>
<p>7. The framework can only be implemented if adequate resources, from all sources, are made available and easily accessible, reducing the burden on accessing resources.</p>	<p>7. The framework can only be implemented if adequate resources, from all sources, are made available. Reducing the burden on accessing resources should be a priority.</p>	<p>Keep this but as two different ideas so one is not necessarily dependent on the other.</p>

LANGUAGE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DOCUMENTS OF SBSTTA-24

The purpose of this document is to inform negotiators, stakeholders, CBD National Focal Points, of the recommendations of Avaaz for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3: POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE REVIEW OF THE UPDATED GOALS AND TARGETS, AND RELATED INDICATORS AND BASELINES

New language proposed by Avaaz is in **green and bold** and deletions are in **red and strikethrough**



CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3: POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE REVIEW OF THE UPDATED GOALS AND TARGETS, AND RELATED INDICATORS AND BASELINES

LANGUAGE CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3	SUGGESTED EDITS	COMMENTS AND RATIONALE
<p>2. <i>Decides</i> to use the period from [2011-2020], where data is available, as the reference period, unless otherwise indicated, for reporting and monitoring progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, [while <i>noting</i>][and <i>recognizes</i>] that baselines, conditions and periods used to express [different responsibilities,] desirable states or levels of ambition in goals and targets should, where relevant, take into account [historical trends,][historic loss,] current status, and future scenarios of biodiversity [, including available information on the pre-industrial period];</p>	<p>2. <i>Decides</i> to use the period from {2011-2020}, where data is available, as the reference period, unless otherwise indicated, for reporting and monitoring progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, {while noting}and <i>recognizes</i> that baselines, conditions and periods used to express {different responsibilities,} recall desirable states or levels of ambition in goals and targets should, could, where relevant, take into account [historical trends,][historic loss,] current status, and future scenarios of biodiversity {, including available information on the pre-industrial period};</p>	<p>Baselines are indispensable for reporting, monitoring, defining new pathways to speed up recovery and even to define the necessary outcomes to achieve, in a timely manner, the set goals and targets.</p> <p>Avaaz considers that diluting current scenarios within too vast of a timeframe would not provide the needed information for necessary action, transparency and accountability.</p>
<p>3. <i>Also decides</i> to consider a review of the monitoring framework in order to finish its development at its sixteenth meeting, and thereafter keep the monitoring framework under review, as appropriate;</p>	<p>No suggestions.</p>	<p>Avaaz considers that the monitoring framework should be adopted at COP15. A review at COP16 would be useful to take into account learned experiences while using the framework, but it should be ready for use after COP15, especially since time has already passed during this decade.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3

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5. [Also decides that the headline indicators [should] [will] be used by [all] Parties in their national reports for reporting on their implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, where technically feasible and as [appropriate][applicable][and in accordance with Article 20][and encourages the establishment of mechanisms to build capacity in developing countries to support filling monitoring and reporting gaps];]

5. [Also decides that the headline indicators ~~†should†~~ ~~†will†~~ be used by ~~†all†~~ Parties in their national reports for reporting on their implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, where technically feasible and as ~~†appropriate†~~~~†applicable†~~~~†and in accordance with Article 20†~~and encourages the establishment of mechanisms to build capacity in developing countries to support filling monitoring and reporting gaps];]

Article 20 of the CBD enshrines fundamental principles of cooperation and solidarity in the implementation of the Convention. If Parties wish to recall this, they can add a paragraph at the beginning of the document, as we suggest to do for CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5.

9. [Encourages] [urges] Parties [, pursuant to article 20,] and invites other Governments, the Global Environment Facility, the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant organizations [and those invited to be part of the technical expert group on indicators] to support national, regional and global biodiversity monitoring systems;

9. ~~†~~~~†pursuant to article 20,†~~ ~~†~~~~†urges†~~ ~~†~~~~†Parties†~~ ~~†~~~~†and†~~ ~~†~~~~†invites†~~ other Governments, the Global Environment Facility, the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant organizations ~~†and those invited to be part of the technical expert group on indicators†~~ to support national, regional and global biodiversity monitoring systems;

National, regional and global biodiversity monitoring systems are indispensable for reporting and defining new paths to speed up recovery and even to define the necessary modifications to achieve, in a timely manner, the set goals and targets.

15. [Requests the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to continue the development of and operationalization of indicators related to traditional knowledge and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and report on this work to the Parties and for the Secretariat to make information available on progress and outcomes to the ad hoc technical expert group [and other relevant working groups];]

15. ~~†~~~~†Requests†~~ the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to continue the development of and operationalization of indicators related to ~~†traditional knowledge and†~~ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities **full and effective participation in the planning, implementation and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including traditional knowledge**, and report on this work ~~†to the Parties and for the Secretariat to make information available on progress and outcomes†~~ to the ad hoc technical expert **group established to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a time-bound mandate until the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;** ~~†and other relevant working groups†~~];]

The full and effective participation of IPLCs should be their active participation in the planning, implementation and review of the post-2020 GBF. The time it takes for reporting to the Parties and for the Secretariat to make this information available to the ad hoc technical expert group could delay the consideration of the progress and outcomes regarding the role of IPLCs in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including matters related to traditional knowledge. Furthermore, if the ad hoc expert group is under a time-bound mandate (as determined in paragraph 11 of this Decision), the passing of from the WG8j to the Parties to the Secretariat to the ad hoc expert group would leave IPLCs out of time to provide input towards the process.

LANGUAGE CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3	SUGGESTED EDITS	COMMENTS AND RATIONALE
<p>16. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary [subject to the availability of resources], in collaboration with relevant partners:</p> <p>(a) To [make available] [facilitate the development of] guidance on capacity [development][building] to support Parties to implement the monitoring framework, taking into account the special needs, circumstances and priorities of developing countries, [in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition], in compiling and using the headline indicators, and component and complementary indicators when relevant, including in their national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national planning processes;</p>	<p>16. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with relevant partners:</p> <p>(a) To make available or facilitate the development of guidance on capacity developmentbuilding to support Parties and other relevant stakeholders, in particular Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, to implement the monitoring framework, taking into account the special needs, circumstances and priorities of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, in compiling and using the headline indicators, and component and complementary indicators when relevant, including in their national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national planning processes;</p>	<p>The added text is a logical continuation of what has been commented for para 15.</p>
<p>Paragraph 1 of the Annex</p> <p><i>1. The Group will work:</i> <i>(d) To provide guidance to Parties on ways to fill temporal and spatial data gaps, including through the use of big data, including citizen science, community-based monitoring and information systems, remote sensing, modelling and statistical analysis, and other forms of data and other knowledge systems, recognizing the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties to develop and access information tools;</i></p>	<p>Paragraph 1 of the Annex</p> <p><i>1. The Group will work:</i> <i>(d) To provide guidance to Parties and other relevant stakeholders, in particular Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, on ways to fill temporal and spatial data gaps, including through the use of big data, including citizen science, community-based monitoring and information systems, remote sensing, modelling and statistical analysis, and other forms of data and other knowledge systems, recognizing the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties and other relevant stakeholders, to develop and access information tools;</i></p>	<p>In line with previous comments.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/SBSTTA/24/L.3

SUGGESTED EDITS

COMMENTS AND RATIONALE

Paragraph 6 of the Annex

The Group may also invite other experts, as appropriate, from national Governments, [subnational and local governments,] the United Nations and other international organizations, civil society, youth, women's groups, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including representatives from the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, academia and the private sector to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to the terms of reference of the Group.

Paragraph 6 of the Annex

The Group ~~may also~~ **will** invite other experts, as appropriate, from national Governments, ~~f~~subnational and local governments,~~;~~ the United Nations and other international organizations, civil society, youth, women's groups, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including representatives from the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, academia and the private sector to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to the terms of reference of the Group.

In line with previous comments.

Furthermore, there is no need to leave it open to possibility (using the phrase “may also”) if several paragraphs of the proposed Decision already refer to the involvement of these actors.

LANGUAGE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DOCUMENTS OF SBI-3

The purpose of this document is to inform negotiators, stakeholders, CBD National Focal Points, of the recommendations of Avaaz for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2: DRAFT POST-2020 GENDER PLAN OF ACTION

CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5: OPTIONS TO ENHANCE PLANNING, REPORTING, AND REVIEW MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

CBD/SBI/3/CRP.16: MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS AND OTHER STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION LONG-TERM STRATEGIC APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING

New language proposed by Avaaz is in **green and bold** and deletions are in **red and strikethrough**



CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2: DRAFT POST-2020 GENDER PLAN OF ACTION

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2	SUGGESTIONS	RATIONALE
<p>Row 8 (Column A: Objectives, page 7)</p> <p>1.4 Promote women’s empowerment, through access to safe, quality and paid employment in public and private institutions, ensuring equality in salaries, and entrepreneurial opportunities for women in biodiversity-based supply</p>	<p>1.4 Ensure women’s empowerment, through access to safe, quality and paid employment, with equal pay as men for equal value of work, in public and private institutions, securing equality in salaries, and entrepreneurial opportunities for women in biodiversity-based supply</p>	<p>In line with the reference under ILO convention C100, Avaaz believes that there is still a lack of gender responsive structure to ensure women's economic opportunities, including equal pay and living wage, sharing of unpaid care burden and control over natural resources.</p>
<p>Row 10 (Column A: Objectives, page 8) 1.5 Identify and eliminate, prevent and respond, to all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence related to control, ownership and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including protecting women environmental human rights defenders</p>	<p>1.5 Identify and eliminate, prevent and respond, to all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, especially to Indigenous women and girls and women from local communities related to control, ownership and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including protecting women environmental human rights defenders.</p>	<p>For Avaaz, it is critical to clearly recognize how drivers of biodiversity loss are linked to different forms of violence against women and girls, highlighting the increased vulnerability of Indigenous women and girls. Women’s bodily autonomy is a right and integral to women’s ability to participate effectively.</p>
<p>Row 10 (Column B: indicative actions, page 8) Develop and deploy data, tools, and strategies, to understand and address gender-based violence and biodiversity linkages, including with focus on the protection of women environmental human rights defenders, to support biodiversity policy and programming development and implementation</p>	<p>Develop and deploy data disaggregated by sex, tools, and strategies, to understand and address gender-based violence and biodiversity linkages, including with focus on the protection of women environmental human rights defenders, to support biodiversity policy and programming development and implementation</p>	<p>Avaaz finds it relevant to highlight the collection of sex-disaggregated data because it reveals crucial gender-related systemic dynamics. If Parties are aiming to achieve a gender-responsive policy formulation, they have to understand that the specific linkages between gender and environment-related SDGs still present gaps that must be solved.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2	SUGGESTIONS	RATIONALE
<p>Row 10 (Column C: Possible Deliverables, page 8) Data and/or knowledge products, campaigns, tools, webinars, on the links between gender- based violence and biodiversity, produced and made available to Parties and stakeholders</p>	<p>Data disaggregated by sex and/or knowledge products, campaigns, tools, webinars, on the links between gender- based violence and biodiversity, produced and made available to Parties and stakeholders</p>	<p><i>Same as above.</i></p>
<p>Row 12 (Column A: Objectives, Page 9)</p> <p>2.1 Increase opportunities and strengthen the meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women at all levels of action, engagement and decision- making related to biodiversity.</p>	<p>2.1 Ensure opportunities and strengthen the informed, full and effective participation and leadership of women, including Indigenous women, at all levels of action, engagement and decision- making related to biodiversity, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Avaaz strongly believes that women's rights and gender equality are an imperative requisite to successfully implement the post-2020 GBF and GPA. Informed, full and effective participation of women at all levels of policy-making implementation and monitoring should be at the basis of the transformational change we are aspiring for.</p> <p>It is also important to ensure the informed, full and effective participation of Indigenous women and girls, as an inclusive way to represent the interests, needs, values and rights of a wide constituency of women's groups and movements related to biodiversity and its sustainable use and benefits.</p>
<p>Row 12 (Column B: Indicative actions, Page 9)</p> <p>Convene expert group meeting to develop guidance and recommendations to address gender gaps</p>	<p>Convene an expert group meeting on women's rights to develop guidance and recommendations to address gender gaps in the post-2020 GBF and GPA.</p>	<p>Avaaz reaffirms that further guidance and recommendations of this objective must be undertaken with feminist perspective provided by expert groups on women's rights.</p>
<p>Row 13 (Column B: Indicative actions, page 9) Apply guidance and recommendations to ensure women's informed and effective participation and equal leadership in biodiversity-related governance bodies at all levels</p>	<p>Apply guidance and recommendations to ensure women's informed, full and effective participation and equal leadership in biodiversity-related governance bodies at all levels</p>	<p>Avaaz strongly believes that women need to be "fully and effectively" participating from the starting point in the the policy planning regarding biodiversity conservation, protection and sustainable use in the next decade.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2	SUGGESTIONS	RATIONALE
<p>Row 14 (Column A: Objectives, page 9)</p> <p>2.2 Enhance the meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the engagement of women's groups and women delegates</p>	<p>2.2 Enhance the meaningful-informed, full and effective access, influence and participation and leadership of women in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the engagement of women's groups, Indigenous women and women delegates.</p>	<p>Avaaz considers that is vital to go beyond participation, highlighting effective access and influence related to decision-making in biodiversity, especially in areas that could impact their livelihoods, culture, and rights.</p> <p>Avaaz considers that a specific mention to Indigenous women will update this objective, adding coherence to the intersectional approach of the post-2020 GPA.</p> <p>The draft action areas can go much further to ensure Indigenous women are a key part of the gender plan of action by recognizing the importance of these voices historically excluded from international processes and decision making, and the relevance of their inclusion in sustainable use.</p>
<p>Row 14 (Column D: Proposed timelines, page 9)</p> <p>Timeframe: 2026</p>	<p>Avaaz recommends to speed up the timeframe to achieve objective 2.2 indicative actions to 2024</p>	<p>Avaaz considers that the informed, full and effective participation and leadership of women is a historical debt that must be fulfilled immediately to achieve a gender-responsive and diversity respectful GPA.</p>
<p>Row 15 (Column B: Indicative actions, page 9) Ensure gender expertise included in all advisory and expert bodies under the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>2.2: Ensure gender expertise and Indigenous women traditional knowledge included in all advisory and expert bodies under the Convention on Biological Diversity and ad hoc groups supporting the work on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>Avaaz considers that traditional knowledge should be explicitly added in the indicative actions to monitor elements and language of inclusion and diversity. If we really want to achieve a gender-responsive and inclusive GPA, we have to recognize women's importance as holders of knowledge regarding biodiversity and its sustainable use.</p> <p>As stated before, for Avaaz it is vital to ensure Indigenous women are a key part of the gender plan of action by recognizing the importance of these voices historically excluded from international processes and decision making, and the relevance of their inclusion in sustainable use.</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2	SUGGESTIONS	RATIONALE
<p>Row 15 (Column C: Possible deliverables, page 9)</p> <p>Gender experts/women's group representatives are included in all advisory and expert bodies/- meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Gender experts/women's group representatives, women, Indigenous women and women from Local Communities are included in all advisory and expert bodies/- meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and ad hoc groups supporting the work on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>Avaaz considers that the draft action areas can go even further to ensure Indigenous women, women from local communities and women in general, are a key part of the gender plan of action by recognizing the importance of these voices historically excluded from international processes and decision making, and the relevance of their inclusion in sustainable use.</p>
<p>Row 15 (Column C: Possible deliverables, page 9)</p> <p>Timeframe: 2026</p>	<p>Row 15 (Column C: Possible deliverables, page 9)</p> <p>Timeframe: 2026 2024</p>	<p>Avaaz considers that the informed, full and effective participation and leadership of women is a historical debt that must be fulfilled immediately to achieve a gender-responsive and diversity respectful GPA. Avaaz thus recommends to speed up the timeframe to achieve objective 2.2 indicative actions by 2024.</p>
<p>Row 16 (Column B: Indicative actions, page 10)</p> <p>Undertake assessments to determine measures to enable women's meaningful, informed and effective participation in the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and analyse gender considerations to be addressed in this work programme</p>	<p>Undertake assessments to determine measures to enable women's meaningful-informed, full and effective participation, especially of Indigenous women, in the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and analyse gender considerations to be addressed in this work programme</p>	<p>As stated before, Avaaz strongly believes that women, especially Indigenous women, need to be "fully and effectively" participating from the starting point in the policy planning regarding biodiversity conservation, protection and sustainable use in the next decade.</p> <p>Avaaz understands that the effort to systematically map, collect and analyze women's and girls' roles and activities regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is lacking, without knowledge of these indicators their contributions are virtually invisible. This also applies to the analysis of the extent to which the loss of biodiversity disproportionately burdens women and girls.</p> <p>In order to achieve the informed, full and effective participation and leadership of Indigenous women, their traditional knowledge and the persistent and structural discriminations they face, Indigenous women must be at the top of this process.</p>

LANGUAGE **CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2**

SUGGESTIONS

RATIONALE

Row 16 (Column C: Possible deliverables, page 10)

Measures to enable women's meaningful, informed and effective participation and gender considerations are incorporated in the new programme of work on Article 8(j)

Measures to enable women's ~~meaningful~~ **informed, full** and effective participation, **especially of Indigenous women**, and gender considerations are incorporated in the new programme of work on Article 8(j)

Avaaz understands that the effort to systematically map, collect and analyze women's and girls' roles and activities regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is lacking, without knowledge of these indicators their contributions are virtually invisible. This also applies to the analysis of the extent to which the loss of biodiversity disproportionately burdens women and girls.. This also applies to the analysis of the extent to which the loss of biodiversity disproportionately burdens women and girls.

In order to achieve the **informed, full** and effective participation and leadership of indigenous women, their traditional knowledge and the persistent and structural discriminations they face, indigenous women must be at the top of this process.

Row 17 (Column B: Indicative Actions, page 10)

Establish a Women's Delegate Fund to support representation and active participation of women from least developed countries and small island developing States in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, inviting Parties and stakeholders to provide voluntary contributions

Establish a Women's Delegate Fund to support representation and active participation of **women from indigenous peoples and women from local communities**, women from least developed countries and small island developing States in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, inviting Parties and stakeholders to provide voluntary contributions.

Avaaz thinks that the CBD Women's new text will allow visibility of the linkages between women and biodiversity to the wider public, promote transparency and ensure that gender responsiveness will always be at the forefront of biodiversity conservation strategies.

Row 17 (Column B: Indicative Actions, page 10)

New Text Suggestion

Provide support and strengthen SCBD gender webpage to formalise a women and gender networking platform, with a view of facilitating discussions on the development of strategies on gender and biodiversity and facilitating collaborations with civil society representatives, in particular to women constituency.

Same as above.

Row 24 (Column A: Objectives, page 11) 3.2 Strengthen the evidence base, understanding and analysis of the gender-related impacts of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the role of women and girls as agents of change in achieving its goals and targets, including insights from traditional knowledge of women and girls from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

3.2 Strengthened evidence base and understanding and analysis of the **differentiated impacts of biodiversity loss on women and men**, the gender-related impacts of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the role of women **and girls, including Indigenous women and local communities** as agents of change **in the generation of knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and access and benefit sharing**

Avaaz considers that a specific mention of Indigenous women and women from local communities will revamp this objective and foster their inclusion in concrete actions for Parties to take, so as not to leave these relevant actors out of the post-2020 GPA.

Row 24 (Column B: Indicative actions, page 11) Undertake research and analysis, and collect and apply information and data, including gender-differentiated traditional knowledge, on the gender-differentiated impacts of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the role of women and girls as agents of change

Undertake research and analysis, and collect and apply information and data, including gender-differentiated traditional knowledge, on the gender-differentiated impacts of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the role of women and girls, **including indigenous women and local communities**, as agents of change

Same as above.

Row 25 (Column A: Objectives, page 12) 3.3 Support access to information and public participation of women's organizations, networks, leaders and gender experts in the resourcing, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

3.3 Support access to information and **public** participation of women's organizations, networks, **Indigenous women and local communities networks**, leaders and gender experts in the resourcing, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Avaaz considers that it's imperative to ensure Indigenous women's participation in outreach and awareness on the global, regional and national level.

Row 25 (Column B: Indicative actions, page 12) Organize capacity-building workshops and prepare guidelines to enhance the capacity of women's organizations, networks and gender experts to support planning, implementation and reporting on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related activities, including integration of gender considerations into all biodiversity programming at all levels

Organize capacity-building workshops and prepare guidelines to enhance the capacity of women's organizations, networks, **Indigenous women and local communities networks** and gender experts to support planning, implementation and reporting on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related activities, including integration of gender considerations into all biodiversity programming at all levels

Same as above.

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2	SUGGESTIONS	RATIONALE
<p>Row 25 (Column C: Possible Deliverables, page 12) Capacity-building workshops undertaken, and guidelines prepared</p> <p>Reporting on capacity-building initiatives and engagement of women’s organizations, networks and gender experts included in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Capacity-building workshops undertaken, and guidelines prepared. Reporting on capacity-building initiatives and engagement of women’s organizations, networks, Indigenous women and local communities networks and gender experts included in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p><i>Same as above.</i></p>
<p>Row 28 (Column B: Indicative actions, page 13) Identify and compile best practices, lessons learned and gaps in gender responsive implementation, monitoring and reporting, with the engagement of women’s organizations and networks, and gender experts</p>	<p>Identify and compile best practices, lessons learned and gaps in gender responsive implementation, monitoring and reporting, with the engagement of women’s organizations, networks, Indigenous women and local communities networks and gender experts</p>	<p><i>Same as above.</i></p>
<p>Row 28 (Column E: Responsible actors, page 13) Leading:</p> <p>Parties, women’s groups/-networks, relevant organizations, Secretariat</p>	<p>Parties, women’s groups/-networks, Indigenous women and local communities networks and relevant organizations, Secretariat</p>	<p><i>Same as above.</i></p>
<p>Row 30 (Column B: Indicative actions, page 13) Integrate reporting on women’s and girl’s contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and on the integration of gender considerations into NBSAPs, including their implementation, budgeting and reporting, in existing national reporting mechanisms</p>	<p>Integrate reporting on women’s and girls’s, as well as Indigenous women and local communities contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and on the integration of gender considerations into NBSAPs, including their implementation, budgeting and reporting, in existing national reporting mechanisms</p>	<p>Avaaz believes that the contributions of Indigenous women to protect and sustainably use land are still invisible. Contributions from Indigenous women and their traditional knowledge, including lessons learned and recommendations, are crucial in the development of national reports, including identifying and developing strategies at the national and local levels.</p> <p>There is a typo throughout the document on “girls’ rights” that is spelled “girl’s rights” (singular).</p>

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/4/ADD.2/REV.2

SUGGESTIONS

RATIONALE

Row 30 (Column C: Possible Deliverables, page 13) National reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity include reporting on women's and girl's contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and on the integration of gender considerations into NBSAPs, including their implementation, budgeting and reporting

National reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity include reporting on women's and girl's, **as well as Indigenous women and local communities** contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and on the integration of gender considerations into NBSAPs, including their implementation, budgeting and reporting

Same as above.

CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5: OPTIONS TO ENHANCE PLANNING, REPORTING, AND REVIEW MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
OPTIONS TO ENHANCE PLANNING, REPORTING, AND REVIEW MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION	OPTIONS TO ENHANCE PLANNING, REPORTING, AND REVIEW, AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION	Avaaz considers that these mechanisms cannot be complete as long as they do not specify the endpoint of the whole cycle, and that they should include compliance procedures that enable Parties to have the dedicated space to identify how to progress on implementation, in a spirit of mutual support and facilitation.

LANGUAGE **CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5**

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation, recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision that includes the following elements, taking into account also the conclusions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice and the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 6, 23, and 26 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions IX/8, X/2, X/10, XI/10, XIII/27, 14/27 and 14/34,

Further recalling decision 14/29, in which it recognized that implementation by Parties and underlying commitments needed to be strengthened to bring the global community on a path towards achieving the 2050 Vision laid out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,[1] emphasizes that national reports, provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, continue to be a core element for reviewing progress in implementation as part of the multidimensional review approach, and recognizes that elements of the multidimensional review approach under the Convention should be technically sound, objective, transparent, collaborative and constructive and aim to facilitate enhanced efforts by Parties;

Also recalling that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are the main instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level and that national reports are the main instrument for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation, recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision that includes the following elements, taking into account also the conclusions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice and the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 6, 23, and 26 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions IX/8, X/2, X/10, XI/10, XIII/27, 14/27 and 14/34,

Further recalling decision 14/29, in which it recognized that implementation by Parties and underlying commitments needed to be strengthened to bring the global community on a path towards achieving the 2050 Vision laid out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,[1] emphasizes that national reports, provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, continue to be a core element for reviewing progress in implementation as part of the multidimensional review approach, and recognizes that elements of the multidimensional review approach under the Convention should be technically sound, objective, transparent, collaborative and constructive and aim to facilitate enhanced efforts by Parties;

Also recalling that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are the main instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level and that national reports are the main instrument for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Instead of including mentions to Article 20 within paragraphs, the article and what it entails should be recalled at the beginning of the decision.

Same as above.

LANGUAGE **CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5**

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

Noting with concern the limited progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *emphasizing* the need to enhance implementation at all levels and by all sectors of society to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Noting with concern the limited progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *emphasizing* the need to enhance implementation at all levels and by all sectors of society to achieve the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Also recalling Article 20 of the Convention, whereby developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to fulfill their obligations to the Convention,

1. [*Adopts* an enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review with a view to enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, comprising:]

(a) Revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) [following][according to] the guidance in annex A, and [aligned][in line with] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as the primary mechanism for national planning in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention; [to be communicated to the Executive Secretary [by COP 16];

(b [Communication of national targets and actions [reflecting all the goals and targets of]][related to] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [in a standardized format] [and in line with the guidance in annex A], this should be a component of the NBSAP or a stand-alone submission in the event that the NBSAP is not to be updated before [COP16];]

1. [~~Adopts~~ an enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting, **and** review, **and compliance** with a view to enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, comprising:]

(a) Revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) [~~following~~][~~according to~~] the guidance in annex A, and [~~aligned~~][~~in line with~~] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as the primary mechanism for national planning in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention; [~~to be communicated to the Executive Secretary [by COP 16-COP 17];~~

(b) [~~Communication of national targets and actions [reflecting all the goals and targets of][related to] the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [in a standardized format] [and in line with the guidance in annex A],~~ **to be communicated to the Executive Secretary by COP 16, either as a stand-alone submission or as part of an updated NBSAP where appropriate; this should be a component of the NBSAP or a stand-alone submission in the event that the NBSAP is not to be updated before [COP16];**

1.(a)(b): Enough time should be provided to allow for the revision of NBSAPs, so that they are robust: Avaaz suggests that they should be submitted by COP17. For Parties that are unable to revise their NBSAPs by COP16, they should communicate their national actions or targets to reflect the post-2020 GBF by COP16. Avaaz believes that following a standardized format, at least for the sections of the NBSAPs that pertain to the post-2020 GBF, is now essential to enable better collective work on implementation.

(b alt) [Reporting on national ambition through national commitments as contributions as a standardization of how national targets and actions in NBSAPs relate to the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets; this could be a stand-alone submission in the event that the NBSAP is not updated in time and/or a component of an NBSAP communicated in accordance with a headline indicator-based guidance, and would feed into a global gap analysis of the level of ambition of Parties and other governments to the new framework;]

(c) [A mechanism for recording, in a standardized way, additional [voluntary] nonstate actor commitments that contribute to the global biodiversity framework to be included in the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People;]

(d) [Standardized] national reporting as per Article 26 of the Convention [on all national targets identified in NBSAPs] using, [subject to the provision of adequate financial resources provided by developed Parties in line with Article 20], the adopted set of headline indicators and complemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other national indicators and aligned, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals and [biodiversity related] multilateral environment agreement reporting by using a modular data reporting tool [such as DART];

~~(b alt) [Reporting on national ambition through national commitments as contributions as a standardization of how national targets and actions in NBSAPs relate to the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets; this could be a stand-alone submission in the event that the NBSAP is not updated in time and/or a component of an NBSAP communicated in accordance with a headline indicator-based guidance, and would feed into a global gap analysis of the level of ambition of Parties and other governments to the new framework;]~~

(c) [A mechanism for recording, in a standardized way, **additional** [voluntary] non-~~s~~State actor commitments that **aim at** contributing to **the achieving the targets and goals of the post-2020** global biodiversity framework, to be included in the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People;]

(d) [~~Standardized~~] national reporting as per Article 26 of the Convention [~~on all national targets identified in NBSAPs~~] using, [~~subject to the provision of adequate financial resources provided by developed Parties in line with Article 20~~]; the adopted set of headline indicators and complemented, as appropriate, by optional component and complementary indicators in the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other national indicators and aligned, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals and [~~biodiversity related~~] **other** multilateral environment agreement reporting; ~~by using a modular data reporting tool [such as DART];~~

1.(c): Avaaz would like to stress that non-State commitments should not be “contributions” to the GBF in general, but to the achievement of its targets and goals.

1.(d): For similar reasons as for NBSAPs, Avaaz believes that following a standardized format, at least for the sections of the national reports that pertain to the post-2020 GBF, is now essential to enable better collective work on implementation.

(e) [Analysis of [level of [collective] ambition as expressed in NBSAPs] [or national commitments as contributions] in relation to [each country's participation in historic loss of global biodiversity] the global goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to identify [option to further enhance ambition.][gaps in ambition and to support Parties in addressing and closing the identified gaps, including gaps in funding and other resources provided to developing countries.]

(f) [Periodic review] [periodic global [biodiversity] stocktake] of [collective] progress in implementation of [the three objectives of the Convention], towards the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, line with Article 23.4, [including [...the 30 by 30 target] the means of implementation/transformational funding and other resources provided to [developing countries] in accordance with Article 20] [in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering all goals and targets of the GBF], [in the light of the best available science including assessments undertaken by IPBES] [through future editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*], [and local biodiversity outlooks] using the information from national reports, [and information from relevant MEAs] [and information on support provided, received and used] [the global analysis of level of [collective] ambition] and other relevant sources of information [, which would be followed by [and a high level political segment] [and a ratcheting up of ambition and/or implementation] [ratcheting up of efforts in updated and revised NBSAPs] [, as appropriate];

(e) ~~[Analysis of the [level of [collective] ambition as measured by aggregating the national targets communicated to the Executive Secretary through NBSAPs or, if applicable, through stand-alone communications before COP 16, expressed in NBSAPs] [or national commitments as contributions] in relation to [each country's participation in historic loss of global biodiversity] the global goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to identify whether the collective sum of national efforts amounts to the level of global ambition reflected in the 2030 Action Targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and whether it puts Parties on a collective pathway to reach the 2030 Milestones considered as intermediary steps to the 2050 Goals; [option to further enhance ambition.][gaps in ambition and to support Parties in addressing and closing the identified gaps, including gaps in funding and other resources provided to developing countries.]~~

(g) (f) An individual review and verification of the information submitted by Parties, by peer Parties and by experts, following the guidance adopted at COP 16, and comprising a phase of expert verification and a phase of dialogue between Parties, that could inter alia comprise online review forums, open-ended forums to share experiences and lessons learned, and be complemented by additional Voluntary Peer Review; [Voluntary] Country-by-country peer [or expert] reviews of implementation [through][followed by] an open-ended forum [to share experience and lessons learned] which will provide every Party with the opportunity to participate at least [once] [twice] during the period 2021-2030 [in accordance with guidance adopted by COP [15][16]] [as well as Voluntary Peer Review to promote the sharing of experiences by Parties];

1.(e): At COP16 there should be a first evaluation of whether the sum of national commitments is putting us on track to achieve the 2030 targets and milestones, and 2050 goals. This initial evaluation could be based on either the revised NBSAPs, or the communicated national actions and goals submitted prior to COP16,

1.(f): The wealth of information contained in national reports is not given sufficient attention at the CBD, and this is a major missed opportunity and of great concern. Avaaz believes that this situation needs to change for the post-2020 GBF; that there must be enough time to analyze the reports, and that each Party should have the opportunity to discuss its national report with peers and experts. This could be very beneficial for creating greater transparency and for building trust. For the same reasons, an independent expert review of reports should also take place to ensure the reliability of the data that will be used for the next steps.

(g) [Voluntary] Country-by-country peer [or expert] reviews of implementation [through][followed by] an open-ended forum [to share experience and lessons learned] which will provide every Party with the opportunity to participate at least [once] [twice] during the period 2021-2030 [in accordance with guidance adopted by COP [15][16]] [as well as Voluntary Peer Review to promote the sharing of experiences by Parties];

(f) (g) A Global Periodic Review [Periodic review] [periodic global [biodiversity] stocktake] of [collective] progress in implementation of [the three objectives of the Convention], towards the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, line with Article 23.4, [including [...the 30 by 30 target] the means of implementation/transformational funding and other resources provided to [developing countries] in accordance with Article 20] [in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering all goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework GBF], including the means of implementation, informed by the analysis of the level of collective ambition, the national reports, country reviews, the future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, IPBES assessments, and other available knowledge including the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and other sources of relevant information. The Global Periodic Review should inform the revision of NBSAPs, of which each successive version should represent a progression in ambition; [in the light of the best available science including assessments undertaken by IPBES] [through future editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*], [and local biodiversity outlooks] using the information from national reports, [and information from relevant MEAs] [and information on support provided, received and used] [the global analysis of level of [collective] ambition] and other relevant sources of information [, which would be followed by [and a high level political segment] [and a ratcheting up of ambition and/or implementation] [ratcheting up of efforts in updated and revised NBSAPs] [, as appropriate];

~~(g) [Voluntary] Country-by-country peer [or expert] reviews of implementation [through][followed by] an open-ended forum [to share experience and lessons learned] which will provide every Party with the opportunity to participate at least [once] [twice] during the period 2021-2030 [in accordance with guidance adopted by COP [15][16]] [as well as Voluntary Peer Review to promote the sharing of experiences by Parties];~~

1.(g): A Global Periodic Review process could highlight areas where there has been collective progress while also identifying shortcomings in implementation measures and gaps in the international cooperation framework. It would also help take stock of the wealth of knowledge available to inform implementation, including the knowledge of IPLCs. A Global Periodic Review could inform the next iteration of NBSAPs, of which each successive version should represent a progression in ambition, including on the means of implementation, (as informed by the Global Periodic Review).

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	<p>(h) A Compliance Committee and a Compliance Procedure. The Compliance Committee, composed of Party and non-Party technical experts, and representatives of civil society and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, taking into consideration gender and geographical balance, will work closely with Parties for which assistance needs have been identified, in order to help overcome implementation challenges, in a spirit of facilitation and solidarity, and following the guidance adopted at COP 16. Following the Global Periodic Review, the Committee will be able to request from the Executive Secretary the activation of a Compliance Procedure to cooperate with concerned Parties, following the guidance adopted at COP 16;</p>	<p>1.(h): Avaaz believes transparency procedures should be accompanied by provisions that focus on improving implementation. Otherwise there is a risk of falling into “accountability traps” where attention is focused on the review processes themselves rather than on their outcome. Furthermore, the CBD lacks a dedicated space where, in a spirit of facilitation and solidarity, Parties can benefit from advice on how to improve implementation not only at their level, but also in collaboration with each other. Avaaz believes that this gap could precisely be filled by the establishment of a Compliance Committee that could accompany Parties through a Compliance Procedure.</p>
<p>2. [Decides to organize a high-level political segment as an element of the global [review][stocktake];</p>	<p>2. [Decides to organize a high-level political segment as an element of the global [review][stocktake];</p>	<p>2. Avaaz believes that specific scheduling of events to take place during the different phases listed above should be elaborated by the SBI between COP15 and COP16 and adopted by the COP at COP16.</p>
<p>2. bis Decides as follows:</p>	<p>2. bis Decides as follows:</p>	
<p>(a) At its sixteenth meeting [in 2023], to review the expected [collective] level of ambition of Parties and non-State actors towards achieving the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>(a) At its sixteenth meeting [in 2023], to review the expected [collective] level of ambition of Parties, and non-State actors separately, towards achieving the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>2. bis. Big picture of Avaaz’s proposals: The processes that will be put in place must be useful to Parties, and the different steps of the mechanism must be executed well and thus given sufficient space and time. Yes, there is urgency, but instead of looking for catchy communication slogans, we must respond to it with serious work. The mechanism must result in the identification of areas of better collaboration between Parties, and different areas of progress at the national level for each individual Party. On implementation, there must be a continuous thread of actual work, and not of rushed discussions for the sake of display.</p>
<p>(b) At its seventeenth meeting [in 2025], to undertake a first global [review] [stocktake] of progress and actions towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, seventh national reports and other information, including lessons arising from [the voluntary country-by-country peer or expert reviews and] science-based information [including the sixth edition of the <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i>,] [the third edition of the <i>Local Biodiversity Outlook</i>] [an analysis of trends in headline and other relevant indicators] and [relevant assessments undertaken by the IPBES;]</p>	<p>(b) At its seventeenth meeting [in 2025], to launch the procedure of individual review and verification based on the seventh national reports and other relevant information, and complete a round of review and verification for all Parties before the eighteenth meeting; undertake a first global [review] [stocktake] of progress and actions towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, seventh national reports and other information, including lessons arising from [the voluntary country-by-country peer or expert reviews and] science-based information [including the sixth edition of the <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i>,] [the third edition of the <i>Local Biodiversity Outlook</i>] [an analysis of trends in headline and other relevant indicators] and [relevant assessments undertaken by the IPBES;]</p>	<p>* COP15:</p> <p>- Adoption of the elements for an enhanced planning, reporting, review and compliance mechanism.</p>

(c) At its eighteenth meeting [in 2027/8], to undertake an updated review of progress towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated information provided by Parties, including lessons arising from [the voluntary country-by-country peer or expert reviews] and additional science-based information;

(d) At its nineteenth meeting [in 2030], to undertake a second global [review][stocktake] of progress and actions towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, seventh national reports and other information, including lessons arising from [the voluntary country-by-country peer or expert reviews and] science-based information [including the sixth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the third edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook* [an analysis of trends in headline and other relevant indicators] and [relevant assessments undertaken by the IPBES;]

(c) At its eighteenth meeting ~~[in 2027/8]~~, **to undertake a Global Periodic Review, informed by the analysis of the level of collective ambition, the national reports, country reviews, the future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, IPBES assessments, and other available knowledge including the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and other sources of relevant information, and to launch the development of the follow-up global framework that will succeed the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and use the results of the Global Periodic Review to inform this process;**

(d) That following the Global Periodic Review, the Compliance Committee will be able to request from the Executive Secretary the activation of a Compliance Procedure to cooperate with concerned Parties, between the eighteenth and nineteenth meeting Conference of the Parties, to identify how to strengthen implementation, including the identification needs of financial resources and other means of implementation; an updated review of progress towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated information provided by Parties, including lessons arising from [the voluntary country-by-country peer or expert reviews] and additional science-based information;

~~(d) (e) At its nineteenth meeting [in 2030], to adopt the follow-up global framework succeeding the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; undertake a second global [review][stocktake] of progress and actions towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, seventh national reports and other information, including lessons arising from [the voluntary country-by-country peer or expert reviews and] science-based information [including the sixth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the third edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlook* [an analysis of trends in headline and other relevant indicators] and [relevant assessments undertaken by the IPBES;]~~

- Request to the SBI to develop recommendations for the rules and procedures of the individual review and verification, the Global Periodic Review, and the establishment and functioning of a Compliance Committee and a Compliance Procedure, to be adopted by Parties at COP16.

- Request to the Executive Secretary to develop, together with the COP Presidency and the Bureau, the guidelines for the first analysis of collective ambition to take place at COP16.

*** COP16:**

- A first analysis of the level of collective ambition used to inform the revision or update of NBSAPs by COP17 (based on submitted revised NBSAPs or the communicated national actions and targets contributing to the GBF). This analysis would follow guidelines developed by the Executive Secretary with the Presidency and the Bureau of the COP.

- Adoption of recommendations - developed by the SBI for the COP - on the rules and procedures of the individual review and verification, the Global Periodic Review, and the establishment and functioning of a Compliance Committee and a Compliance Procedure.

*** COP17:**

- A collective assessment of the national reports is compiled by the Secretariat, and the sixth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* is released before COP17 and serves as input to the individual review and verification procedure.

- Based on the seventh national reports and other relevant sources of information, the review and verification is launched and completed by COP18.

LANGUAGE **CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5**

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

(c) At its eighteenth meeting [in 2027/8], to undertake an updated review of progress towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated...

(c) At its eighteenth meeting ~~[in 2027/8]~~, **to undertake a Global Periodic Review, informed by the analysis of the level of collective ambition, the national reports...**

* **COP18:**

The Global Periodic Review takes place, informed by the analysis of the level of collective ambition, the national reports, country reviews, the future editions of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, IPBES assessments, and other available sources of relevant information and knowledge including the knowledge of IPLCs.

- The development of the successor to the post-2020 GBF is launched and informed by the results of the Global Periodic Review.

- Based on the results of the Global Collective Review, the Compliance Committee can request to activate the Compliance Procedure to work with Parties for which the Committee has identified that special assistance would be useful in order to make progress on implementation. The Committee would work with concerned Parties between COP18 and COP19, when a report of its activities would be adopted by the COP.

* **COP19:**

The post-2020 GBF follow-up is adopted after its development has taken into account all of the previous points.

2bis(a): Even if it's very useful to assess the ambition expressed by non-State actors, Avaaz believes the contributions from States and non-State actors should be assessed separately because these actors are not subjected to the same accountability in a multilateral setting, such as the CBD. Having both assessments "in the picture" would surely be useful at some point, but they should first be reviewed separately.

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SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

(c) At its eighteenth meeting [in 2027/8], to undertake an updated review of progress towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of updated...

(c) At its eighteenth meeting ~~[in 2027/8]~~, **to undertake a Global Periodic Review, informed by the analysis of the level of collective ambition, the national reports...**

2bis(b): Individual review and verification is essential in order for each Party to have time to discuss the content of its seventh national report in depth with both peers and independent experts. This needs to be done well in order to be meaningful, hence Avaaz's proposal that this process takes place over two years so that it can properly inform the Global Periodic Review.

2bis(c): COP18 should see the Global Periodic Review take place and see the launch of the follow-up to the post-2020 GBF.

2bis(d): As stated above, it is crucial to avoid that review processes be an end in themselves: the Global Periodic Review should be followed by a 2-year work by the Compliance Committee with Parties, to identify how to strengthen implementation, including on financial needs and other means of implementation.

2bis(e): All of the collective learning that occurs over the decade must inform the development of the follow-up to the post-2020 GBF.

3. *Further decides* that the headline indicators will be used in [global assessments] to monitor progress towards the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, complemented, as appropriate, by the component and complementary indicators;

3. *Further decides* that the headline indicators will be used **during all aforementioned procedures** ~~in [global assessments]~~ to monitor progress towards the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, complemented, as appropriate, by the component and complementary indicators;

The whole mechanism is not only about assessments. The usefulness of headline indicators goes throughout all the different steps.

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<p>4. <i>Welcomes</i> the guidance for revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans in annex A[2] [, including the elements related to the communication of national targets and actions related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in a standardized format][, including elements related to reporting on national ambition through national commitments as contributions as a standardization of how national targets and actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans relate to the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets];</p>	<p>4. <i>Welcomes</i> the guidance for revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans in annex A[2] [, including the elements related to the communication of national targets and actions related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in a standardized format][, including elements related to reporting on national ambition through national commitments as contributions as a standardization of how national targets and actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans relate to the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework goals and targets];</p>	<p>This looks like unnecessary overloading of the text, since it is the content of annex A that should contain these elements.</p>
<p>5. <i>Welcomes</i> the template for additional [voluntary] non-State actor commitments that contribute to the global biodiversity framework to be included in the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People;] in annex B;[3]</p>	<p>5. <i>Welcomes</i> the template for additional [voluntary] non-State actor commitments that contribute to the global biodiversity framework to be included in the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People;] in annex B;[3]</p>	<p>Within a multilateral setting like the CBD, the commitments of non-State actors must be treated on a different level than those of Parties. They are complementary for sure, but they should not be considered as “additional” as this would only create confusion.</p>
<p>6. <i>Requests</i> Parties to review and update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including the development or updating of national targets vis-à-vis each of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, following the guidance provided in annex A,[2] with a view to contributing to the full achievement of the goals and targets of the framework, and taking into account national priorities and circumstances, and to submit them, through the clearing-house mechanism, no later than [within two years] of the adoption of the framework, [and to update these national targets and corresponding implementation efforts by COP-17];</p>	<p>6. <i>Requests</i> Parties to review and update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including the development or updating of national targets vis-à-vis each of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, following the guidance provided in annex A,[2] with a view to contributing to the full achievement of the goals and targets of the framework, and taking into account national priorities and circumstances, and to submit them, through the clearing-house mechanism, no later than its seventeenth meeting [within two years] of the adoption of the framework, [and to update these national targets and corresponding implementation efforts by COP-17];</p>	<p>As mentioned above, Avaaz does not believe that it is desirable to rush the development of important instruments such as the NBSAPs. They must be done properly, and Avaaz believes in a participatory way. Revised NBSAPs should be submitted by COP17, but the national actions and targets contributing to achieving the post-2020 GBF should be submitted by COP16.</p>

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	<p>7. Requests Parties that do not plan to submit updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans before its sixteenth meeting, to submit before its sixteenth meeting national targets and actions reflecting all the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in a standardized format aligned with the guidance in annex A;</p>	<p>Linked to the previous point: while more time is allowed to develop robust NBSAPs for the Parties that need it, all Parties should have <i>at least</i> submitted their national target and actions reflecting their contribution to the post-2020 GBF, following the guidance produced in annex A.</p>
<p>7. <i>Encourages</i> all Parties to use the headline indicators, and to [adapt and] use the list of component and complementary indicators for use in national planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans [or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] and other national planning processes [as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances;]</p>	<p>7. 8. Encourages Requests all Parties to use the headline indicators, and to [adapt and] use the list of component and complementary indicators for use in national planning processes, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans [or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] and other national planning processes [as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances;]</p>	<p>“Encourages” is too weak. For the mechanism to work we need a certain level of standardization of the data we gather.</p>
<p>8. <i>Adopts</i> the guidelines for the seventh [and eighth] national report[s] contained in annex C,[4] including the reporting template;</p>	<p>8. 9. Adopts the guidelines for the seventh [and eighth] national report[s] contained in annex C,[4] including the reporting template;</p>	<p>Again, Avaaz believes that room for collective learning is necessary. An updated template for the eighth national report could be adopted at COP18 after all of the seventh national reports have been collected and analyzed, and after analyzing the experience learned during their execution.</p>
<p>9. <i>Decides</i> that the headline indicators [should][will] be used by [all] Parties in their national reports for reporting on their implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, where technically feasible and as [appropriate] [applicable][and in accordance with Article 20][and <i>encourages</i> the establishment of mechanisms to build capacity in developing countries to support filling monitoring and reporting gaps];</p>	<p>9. 10. Decides that the headline indicators shall [should][will] be used by [all] Parties in their national reports for reporting on their implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, where technically feasible and as [appropriate] [applicable][and in accordance with Article 20][and encourages the establishment of mechanisms to build capacity in developing countries to support filling monitoring and reporting gaps];</p>	<p>Same as above about headline indicators and NBSAPs.</p>

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<p>10. <i>Invites</i> Parties to [adapt and] use the list of component and complementary indicators in their national planning processes [as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances] and in their national reports for reporting on their progress in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in line with Article 26 of the Convention, [as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances;]</p>	<p>10. 11. <i>Invites</i> Parties to [adapt and] use the list of component and complementary indicators in their national planning processes [as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances] and in their national reports for reporting on their progress in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in line with Article 26 of the Convention; [as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances;]</p>	<p><i>Same as above.</i></p>
<p>11. <i>Requests</i> Parties to submit their seventh national report by [30 June 2024] and their eighth report by [June 2029], including information on national progress towards national targets and using the agreed set of headline indicators set out in the monitoring framework[5] for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework adopted in decision 15/--, and using the template provided in annex C;[4]</p>	<p>11. 12. <i>Requests</i> Parties to submit their seventh national report by [30 June 2024]⁶ and their eighth report by [30 June 2029], including information on national progress towards national targets and using the agreed set of headline indicators set out in the monitoring framework[5] for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework adopted in decision 15/--, and using the template provided in annex C;[4]</p>	<p>Avaaz believes that it is not desirable to ask for national reports so early after the adoption of the post-2020 GBF. The priority must be given to the submission of national targets and actions, to the revision of NBSAPs, and to finalizing the rules and procedures for the different elements of the mechanisms. Avaaz recommends that the national reports be submitted prior to COP17 (see logic above).</p>
<p>12. <i>Adopts</i> the modus operandi of the open-ended forum of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation contained in annex D,[6] recognizing that it complements the voluntary peer review included in the multidimensional review approach under the Convention referred to in decision 14/29;</p>	<p>12-13. <i>Adopts</i> the modus operandi of the open-ended forum of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation contained in annex D,[6] recognizing that it complements the voluntary peer review included in the multidimensional review approach under the Convention referred to in decision 14/29;</p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p>14. <i>Requests the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to develop guidance for the rules and procedures of the individual review and verification, the Global Periodic Review, and the establishment and functioning of a Compliance Committee and a Compliance Procedure, to be adopted at the sixteenth meeting;</i></p>	<p>Avaaz believes it is very important that the SBI works to develop recommendations on the rules and procedures for the different elements of the mechanism, so that they are adopted by Parties at COP16 (see above).</p>
	<p>15. <i>Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with the Presidency and the Bureau, to develop guidelines for the analysis of the level of collective ambition that is to be undertaken at the sixteenth meeting;</i></p>	<p>In order to organize the first review of collective ambition, which would inform the revision or update of NBSAPs by COP17, the Executive Secretary should develop guidelines to maximize the effectiveness of this collective work.</p>

16. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare the sixth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, based on the seventh national reports and other relevant knowledge, including the assessments of IPBES and the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, as well as the future editions of the Local Biodiversity Outlook, for a publication before its seventeenth meeting, and the seventh edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook before its nineteenth meeting, based on the eighth national reports and other relevant information;

With all the information already available (e.g. seventh national reports), the sixth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* should be released before COP17 and inform the next steps of the mechanism.

The seventh edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* should be released before COP19 in order to inform the development of the follow-up to the post-2020 GBF.

13. *Encourages* Parties:

(a) To facilitate, as appropriate, engagement with and coordination among focal points for other biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and all relevant stakeholders, including subnational and local governments, national statistical institutes and other data holders, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, in the preparation, revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the preparation of seventh and eighth national reports and in voluntary country-by-country peer or expert review processes, and to promote synergies with the biodiversity-related and Rio conventions as well as the national voluntary reviews of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) To consider the post-2020 gender plan of action in all aspects, and at all scales, of planning, implementation, reporting and review related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

~~13-17.~~ *Encourages* Parties:

(a) To facilitate, as appropriate, engagement with and coordination among focal points for other biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and all relevant stakeholders, including subnational and local governments, national statistical institutes and other data holders, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community **(including financial institutions, both public and private, and large, medium and small)** and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, in the preparation, revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the preparation of seventh and eighth national reports and in voluntary country-by-country peer or expert review processes, and to promote synergies with the biodiversity-related and Rio conventions as well as the national voluntary reviews of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) To consider the post-2020 gender plan of action in all aspects, and at all scales, of planning, implementation, reporting and review related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

Avaaz believes that “finance community” is too loose: financial institutions have major responsibilities here, and must profoundly change their behavior if we are to achieve transformative change.

14. *Invites* Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, to develop commitments in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, using the template provided in annex B,[4] and to register them on the online platform for the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, and to report on their implementation;

~~14.~~ **18.** *Invites* Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, to develop commitments in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, using the template provided in annex B,~~[4~~ **3**] and to register them on the online platform for the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, and to report on their implementation;

There seems to be a mistake in the number of the footnote, since annex B is in footnote 3, not 4.

15. *Invites* relevant international, regional, subregional or national organizations to support countries in the updating and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the preparation of national reports, including through the provision of relevant data, support for implementation of the monitoring framework and information and capacity development activities;

~~15.~~ **19.** *Invites* relevant international, regional, subregional or national organizations to support countries in the updating and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the preparation of national reports, including through the provision of relevant data, support for implementation of the monitoring framework and information and capacity development activities;

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>16. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary to support the operationalization of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review set out in paragraph 1, including, as appropriate, by:</p> <p>(a) Further developing and supporting the use of the guidelines in Annex A, B, C and D;^[2,3,4,6]</p> <p>(b) Further developing the online reporting tool for national reports on the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the online decision-tracking tool, and the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People;</p> <p>(c) Facilitating of the use of tools for data reporting, such as the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT);</p> <p>(d) Coordinating the preparation of [analyses of collective ambition and] global [reviews][stocktakes];</p> <p>(e) Coordinating and collaborating with relevant partners to provide necessary capacity [building][development] and other support to improve planning, monitoring, review and reporting;</p>	<p>16- 20. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary to support the operationalization of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting, and review and compliance set out in paragraph 1, including, as appropriate, by:</p> <p>(a) Further developing and supporting the use of the guidelines in Annex A, B, C and D;^[2,3,4,6]</p> <p>(b) Further developing the online reporting tool for national reports on the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the online decision-tracking tool, and the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People;</p> <p>(c) Facilitating of the use of tools for data reporting, such as the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT);</p> <p>(d) Coordinating the preparation of the {analyses of collective ambition and}individual review and monitoring, the Global Periodic Review, and the establishment and functioning of a Compliance Committee and a Compliance Procedure global {reviews}{stocktakes};</p> <p>(e) Coordinating and collaborating with relevant partners to provide necessary capacity {building}{development} and other support to improve planning, monitoring, review, and reporting, and compliance;</p>	<p>Consistency with proposals above.</p>
	<p>21. Recommends to Parties to adopt texts of a legislative or regulatory nature at the national level, with the effect of making the targets and goals contained in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans legally enforceable in their national jurisdictions;</p>	<p>In addition to all the mechanisms described above, Parties could strongly support the implementation of the Convention by taking measures at the national level that are of legal nature.</p>

Footnotes:

[1] Decision X/2, annex.

[2] Annex A: Guidance on NBSAPs. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[3] Annex B: Non-State actor commitment guidance. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[4] Annex C: National reporting guidance and template. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[5] The monitoring framework is being developed as part of the post-2020 process and will be finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[6] Annex D: Country-by-country review modalities. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

Footnotes:

[1] Decision X/2, annex.

[2] Annex A: Guidance on NBSAPs. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[3] Annex B: Non-State actor commitment guidance. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[4] Annex C: National reporting guidance and template. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[5] The monitoring framework is being developed as part of the post-2020 process and will be finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

[6] Annex D: Country-by-country review modalities. The annex will be developed in the light of further discussions, including negotiations in the third meeting of the Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

N/A

CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: 10. The third report of the Panel of Experts on resource mobilization (CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.3) provides further action-oriented guidance and good practice examples on how to implement the strategic goals and headline actions below.</p> <p>[Goal: Alignment of financial flows The goal is overarching and seeks to enable the alignment of all financial flows with a pathway consistent with a biodiversity net-positive development to ensure the increased resilience of people and nature and to ensure the availability of sufficient resources for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The strategic goals 1-3 below all support the achievement of this overarching goal. Overarching goal All financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards a biodiversity net-positive development ensuring the increased resilience of people and nature.</p>	<p>IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: 10. The third report of the Panel of Experts on resource mobilization (CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.3) provides further action-oriented guidance and good practice examples on how to implement the strategic goals and headline actions below.</p> <p>[Goal: Alignment of financial flows The goal is overarching and seeks to enable the alignment of all financial flows with a pathway consistent with a biodiversity net-positive development to ensure the increased resilience of people and nature and to ensure the availability of sufficient resources for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The strategic goals 1-3 below all support the achievement of this overarching goal. Overarching goal All financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards a biodiversity net-positive development ensuring the increased resilience of people and nature.</p>	<p>The net-positive concept can lead to offsetting schemes for biodiversity that Avaaz rejects. Ecosystems are not substitutable for each other.</p>

[Strategic goal 1][Strategic goal 2] Reduce or redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity 11. The goal seeks to [address the main drivers of biodiversity-harmful activities and investments][ensure that biodiversity, and the services it provides, are appropriately factored into policies and relevant sectors,] through[, as appropriate,] the use of standards and guidelines, and regulatory and economic instruments[, taking into account the wide range of sustainable approaches to address harmful impacts on biodiversity and recognizing that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution]. It requires avoiding, scaling back and redirecting expenditures that are harmful for biodiversity, including but not limited to harmful subsidies[, in line with the rights and obligations of Parties under other relevant international agreements]. This will in turn reduce the need for additional resources to conserve and restore biodiversity, and to use it in a sustainable manner, and is thus a key complement to goal 2 below. Envisaged headline actions are:

[Strategic goal 1][Strategic goal 2] ~~Reduce or~~ redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity 11. The goal seeks to [address the main drivers of biodiversity-harmful activities and investments][ensure that biodiversity, and the services it provides, are appropriately factored into policies and relevant sectors,] through[, as appropriate,] the use of standards and guidelines, and regulatory and economic instruments[, taking into account the wide range of sustainable approaches to address harmful impacts on biodiversity and recognizing that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution]. It requires avoiding, scaling back and redirecting expenditures that are harmful for biodiversity, including but not limited to harmful subsidies[, in line with the rights and obligations of Parties under other relevant international agreements]. This will in turn reduce the need for additional resources to conserve and restore biodiversity, and to use it in a sustainable manner, and is thus a key complement to goal 2 below. Envisaged headline actions are:

See our document on resource mobilization:
www.avaaz.org/GVALastCall_Money

LANGUAGE **CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15**

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

1.1 Review government budgets, in all [relevant] sectors and at all levels, [as appropriate,] with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people];

1.2 [Eliminate][Reduce], phase out, or reform incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity[, ecosystems and people]; develop and scale disincentives for actions that are harmful to biodiversity, and develop[, promote,] and scale positive [economic and regulatory] incentives to encourage biodiversity-positive actions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;

1.1 Review government budgets, in all [relevant] sectors and at all levels, [as appropriate,] with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [~~net~~] harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people];

1.2 [~~Eliminate~~][~~Reduce~~], ~~phase out, or reform~~ **Redirect incentives**, including **direct and indirect** subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity[, ecosystems and people]; develop and scale disincentives for actions that are harmful to biodiversity, and develop[, promote,] and scale positive [economic and regulatory] incentives to encourage biodiversity-positive actions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and taking into account national socioeconomic conditions, **establishing compliance and monitoring deadlines and methodologies**;

Avaaz deems important that the objectives developed are not only voluntary, but also contained in plans with precise timeframes.

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/CRP.15	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>1.3 Identify and [incorporate][internalize] biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into the strategies, operations, and processes of the finance sector [and other productive sectors that rely on the provision of ecosystem services or/and that generate important impacts on nature,] with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people]caused by investment decisions [and support sustainable business models and foster the sustainable use of biodiversity];</p> <p>1.4 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into business models, operations and practices, with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people] [and foster the sustainable use of biodiversity];</p> <p>1.5 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into strategies, operations and processes of international development finance actors, with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm [to biodiversity, ecosystems and people]caused by development finance, including climate finance[, as appropriate];</p>	<p>1.3 Identify and [incorporate][internalize] biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into the strategies, operations, and processes of the finance sector [and other productive sectors that rely on the provision of ecosystem services or/and that generate important impacts on nature,] with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people]caused by investment decisions [and support sustainable business models and foster the sustainable use of biodiversity];</p> <p>1.4 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into business models, operations and practices, with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing harm to biodiversity and ecosystems [and people] [and foster the sustainable use of biodiversity];</p> <p>1.5 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into strategies, operations and processes of international development finance actors, with a view to [at least] avoiding or minimizing [net] harm [to biodiversity, ecosystems and people]caused by development finance, including climate finance[, as appropriate];</p>	<p><i>Same as above.</i></p>
<p>[Strategic goal 2][Strategic goal 1]</p> <p>Generate additional resources from all sources to achieve the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>[Strategic goal 2][Strategic goal 1]</p> <p>Generate additional resources from all sources to achieve the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>The global community must expand the use of existing tools and policies, such as Debt Service Suspension Initiatives (DSSI and Debt for Nature Swaps), which have proven successful at aiming debt relief and redirection towards what matters most: social inclusion, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and climate action.</p>

12. Generating new and additional international and domestic resources from all sources, private and public, remains a fundamental part of resource mobilization, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention. Scaling up resources includes increasing flows that are directed primarily towards [biodiversity] [the three objectives of the Convention], as well as identifying and increasing biodiversity co-benefits from funding intended primarily to achieve other objectives[, as appropriate]. In order to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its resource mobilization targets effectively, envisaged headline actions are to be taken in a commensurate manner. They are:

2.1 Increase [the provision of predictable resources from developed countries to meet the incremental cost of implementing the global biodiversity framework in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as other] direct and [indirect] biodiversity related international [finance] [financial flows] [for developing countries and countries with economies in transition], [to support the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention] [including through [nature-based solutions in] climate and other development finance [, as appropriate]];

12. Generating new and additional international and domestic resources from all sources, private and public, remains a fundamental part of resource mobilization, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention. Scaling up resources includes increasing flows that are directed primarily towards [biodiversity] [the three objectives of the Convention], as well as identifying and increasing biodiversity co-benefits from funding intended primarily to achieve other objectives[, as appropriate]. In order to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its resource mobilization targets effectively, envisaged headline actions are to be taken in a commensurate manner. They are:

2.1 Increase [the provision of predictable resources from developed countries to meet the incremental cost of implementing the global biodiversity framework in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as other] direct and [indirect] biodiversity related international [finance] [financial flows] [for developing countries and countries with economies in transition], [to support the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention] [including through [nature-based solutions in] climate and other development finance **and debt relief initiatives** [, as appropriate]];

The latest estimate by the OECD is that governments spend US\$ 542 billion per year in support that is potentially harmful to biodiversity. A 2022 study by The B team and Business for Nature provides a more comprehensive estimate including a wide range of government subsidies besides those given to agriculture, such as those received by the fossil fuel, water, forestry, fisheries, construction, transport, and housing sectors. The figure is striking: the world spends at least US\$1.8 trillion a year - equal to 2% of global GDP - on subsidies that are depleting biodiversity.

Avaaz has previously suggested eliminating the preceding wording, “the most”, as this would pose a difficulty for Parties to agree on which subsidies are considered “the most harmful”.

It is important to specify that direct and indirect subsidies and incentives harmful for biodiversity, like tax concessions, among others, should be redirected, repurposed, reformed or eliminated.

According to Deutz et al. (2020), as of 2019, current spending on biodiversity conservation is between \$124 to \$143 billion per year, against a total estimated biodiversity protection need of between \$722 to \$967 billion per year. This leaves a current biodiversity financing gap of between US\$ 598 billion to US\$ 824 billion per year. This, while action for nature-positive investing could generate transitions up to US\$10.1 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030.

Redirect incentives harmful for biodiversity in a just and equitable way, redirect at least US\$ 542 billion per year, including direct and indirect subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 967 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 500 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthening capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

These new estimates take a holistic view of biodiversity conservation that includes not only financial needs to support protected areas but also mainstream biodiversity conservation investment needs. We then adopt this estimate of at least US\$ 967 billion, being the optimal 1 trillion per year.

Several publications have documented the lack of resources and the need to increase budgets for protected areas and investments in Natural Based Solutions (NbS) in developing countries (Biofin, World Bank, Vivid Economics). It is also well known that most of the megadiverse countries (15 out of 17) are developing and emerging economies, housing at least 70% of the planet's biological diversity. Those countries happen to be the most indebted, facing daunting debts.

CBD/SBI/3/CRP.16: MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS AND OTHER STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION LONG-TERM STRATEGIC APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/CRP.16	SUGGESTED EDITS	RATIONALE
<p>Strategy area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies</p> <p>Headline Action 1: Fully integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, integrating spatial planning and applying the principles of the ecosystem approach.</p>	<p>Strategy area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies</p> <p>Headline Action 1: Fully integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, integrating spatial planning and applying the principles of the ecosystem approach, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are taking into consideration biodiversity, and the principle of free, prior and informed consent when Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are involved, with special attention to Indigenous women.</p>	<p>This goal should be SMART, and should also include a specific mention to FPIC, to ensure that biodiversity mainstream takes into account the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.</p>

LANGUAGE **CBD/SBI/3/CRP.16**

SUGGESTED EDITS

RATIONALE

Headline Action 2. Mainstream biodiversity in fiscal, budgetary and financial instruments, in particular by eliminating, phasing out and/or reforming incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity in key economic sectors, by applying innovative technologies, and by developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national priorities and socioeconomic conditions.

Headline Action 2. Mainstream biodiversity in fiscal, budgetary and financial instruments, in particular by **redirecting phasing out and/or reforming incentives, them**, including **direct and indirect** subsidies harmful to biodiversity in key economic sectors, by applying innovative technologies, and by developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national priorities and socioeconomic conditions.

The latest estimate by the OECD is that governments spend US\$ 542 billion per year in support that is potentially harmful to biodiversity. Estimates suggest that in 2017-2019, 52 advanced/emerging economies -- representing about 90% of global fossil-fuel supplies -- provided subsidies worth an average of US\$555 billion annually (Timperley, 2021).

Avaaz has previously suggested eliminating "the most" preceding "harmful", as this would pose a difficulty for Parties to agree on which are the subsidies considered "the most harmful".

Strategy area II: Integrate nature and biodiversity into business models, operations and practices of key economic sectors, including the financial sector

No suggestions.

Avaaz welcomes this Strategy area and notes that national regulations should be updated to reflect these obligations to the global sector.

Headline Action 3: Businesses in relevant economic sectors and at micro, small, and medium levels, and especially large and transnational companies, and those with the most significant impacts on biodiversity, actively transition towards sustainable and fair technologies and practices, including along their supply, trade and value chains, demonstrating decreasing negative and increasingly positive impacts on ecosystems and their services to people, biodiversity and human well-being and health, in a manner consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations.

LANGUAGE CBD/SBI/3/CRP.16**SUGGESTED EDITS****RATIONALE**

Headline Action 4: Financial institutions at all levels apply biodiversity risk and impact assessment policies and processes, having developed tools for biodiversity financing to demonstrate decreasing negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in their portfolios and increasing amounts of dedicated finance, to support sustainable business models and foster the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

No suggestions.

Avaaz welcomes this headline action.

Strategy area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society

Strategy area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society

Avaaz proposes a different arrangement of the ideas presented in this Strategy area, as well as some edits to refer to terms as used in the SDGs and other global initiatives. See also Avaaz's review on links between the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Headline Action 5: People everywhere have relevant information, awareness and capacities for sustainable development and lifestyles that are in harmony with nature, reflecting the multifaceted values of biological diversity and its components, and their central role in people's lives and livelihoods, and take gender-specific measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national socioeconomic conditions.

Headline Action 5: People everywhere have relevant information, awareness and capacities for sustainable development and lifestyles that are in harmony with nature, **taking into account cultural preferences**, reflecting the multifaceted values of biological diversity and its components, and their central role in people's lives and livelihoods, and take gender-specific measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national socioeconomic conditions.



ABOUT US

Avaaz – meaning "voice" in several European, Middle Eastern and Asian languages– launched in 2007 with a simple democratic mission: organize citizens of all nations to close the gap between the world we have and the world most people everywhere want. Currently, Avaaz has a membership of almost 70 million people from all countries and territories.

Avaaz empowers millions of people from all walks of life to take action on pressing global, regional and national issues, from corruption and poverty to conflict and the environment. Our model of internet organising allows thousands of individual efforts, however small, to be rapidly combined into a collective force.

Each year, Avaaz sets overall priorities through all-member polls. For the 2021-2022 period, our membership have chosen the following top five priorities: climate change (54.94%), defending human rights (33.43%), protecting biodiversity and ending the extinction crisis (31.14%), fighting polarisation, extremism and defending democracy (27.82%), and tackling poverty (25.56%).

In other words, the Avaaz staff doesn't set an agenda in advance to try and convince members to go along with. It's quite the opposite: Avaaz staff create actions that are in line with priorities chosen by members. Because Avaaz is wholly member-funded, democratic accountability is in our DNA: we don't accept funds from governments, corporations, political parties, or foundations, and have policies in place to limit disproportionate influence of high net worth individuals: we thus only receive small individual donations, and the highest amount we can accept is US\$ 5,000.

Our community runs campaigns in 17 languages, served by a core team on 6 continents and thousands of volunteers. We take action –delivering petitions, researching, emailing, lobbying governments, organizing "offline" protests and events, and funding grassroots campaigns, litigation, or direct actions on the ground– to ensure that the views and values of the world's people inform the decisions that affect us all.

Avaaz is mobilized on all three Rio conventions through engaging with civil society at the national and global level, and with officials from Parties and international organizations to connect each sector of society in the common goal towards a sustainable future.

At the Convention of Biological Diversity, among many other contributions, Avaaz has provided suggestions and comments for the following documents:

- [Zero Draft of the global biodiversity framework](#)
- [SBSTTA-24 documents on the updated plan of action 2020-2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity](#)
- [SBSTTA-24 Draft monitoring framework](#)
- [SBSTTA-24 Review on linkages between the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)
- [SBI-3 contribution on transparency and participation](#)
- [SBI-3 contribution with a proposal to revamp resource mobilization and financial mechanism response to implement a strong and inclusive global biodiversity framework](#)

- [OEWG-3 comments and suggestions on the First Draft of the global biodiversity framework](#)
- [COP 15 \(Part 1\) and comments on the First Draft of the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework \(Avaaz's Listening Document\)](#)

Avaaz has also been active in the civil society space of the CBD, and has shared positions with other progressive movements. Some examples:

- [Joint statement on the 23rd Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in which Avaaz is a co-signatory.](#)
- [Joint statement on ABCMs workshop, in which Avaaz is a co-signatory.](#)
- [Joint statement over the High-Level Summit on Biodiversity, in which Avaaz is co-signatory.](#)
- [Joint position statement over the Global Biodiversity Framework, in which Avaaz is a co-signatory.](#)
- [Joint statement on the outcomes of the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020, in reference to the CBD COP15, in which Avaaz is co-signatory.](#)
- [Open letter from civil society to world leaders ahead of the COP-15 \(part 1\): Put human rights at the centre of environmental policy, in which Avaaz is co-signatory](#)

LAST CALL GENEVA

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