

Update of Zero Draft Aug 2020 by CBD	Suggestions for Zero 5 Draft Oct 2020	Reasoning/Explanations
A. 2050 Vision		
9. The vision of the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature where: "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."	no suggestions	decided, not up for debate
B. 2050 Goals		
10. The Framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. The four goals are:	no suggestions	
(a) The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity;	(a) The area, connectivity and integrity of all natural ecosystems has increased by at least [50%] , supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [80%] and maintaining genetic diversity;	clarification and precision
(b) Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people;	Version 1: All natural resources and all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are used in a sustainable way, ensuring the long term conservation of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations. (b)	New proposal (preferred version) - based on language contained in Aichi target 7 and the Convention's definition of sustainable use (Art.2). From the CBD's point of view, the point is to make any use sustainable, ensuring long term conservation of biodiversity and, with that, ensuring that people's needs are met in the long term. Meeting people's needs results from sustainable use. It is not by defining the needs of people that we achieve a sustainable use, and if biodiversity is not used sustainably, people's needs will not be met in the long term.
	Version 2 Biodiversity and Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people; (b)	This is an alternative proposal based on the current one. Not only Nature's services, also Nature itself needs to be valued etc. - as formulated in Aichi target 2 ("By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies...") (check against CBD art.2). However, for FoEE, valuation does not mean putting a price tag on nature and to turn it into a commodity; rather it means that nature is duly respected and taken into account when making decisions.
(c) The benefits, from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably;	no suggestions	
(d) Means of implementation are available to achieve all goals and targets in the framework.	no suggestions	
C. 2030 Mission		
11. The 2030 Mission for this framework is: To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people.	11. The 2030 Mission for this framework is: To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery to halt biodiversity loss and restore it for the benefit of planet nature and people.	The mission statement should be understandable without a footnote. Thus, the "put biodiversity on a path to recovery" is too vague. The proposal takes up elements of the current mission and extends it in the spirit of the UN decade for biodiversity 2020-2030, and what the science shows is needed in the coming decade and beyond.
D. 2030 Milestones		
The framework has eight milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals:	The framework has eight milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals. None of the milestones must be met at the expense of another:	
Goal A		
A.1 The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].	A.1 The area, connectivity and integrity of natural all ecosystems has increased by at least [15%] .	Clarification, increase of ambition
A.2 The number of species that are threatened is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%].	A.2 The number of species that are threatened is reduced by [50%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [10%] and the genetic diversity is maintained.	Precision; adding genetic diversity as the 3rd level of biodiversity besides habitats and species
Goal B		
B.1 Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people.	B.1 Biodiversity and Nature's contributions as to people, such as food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters have been sustainably maintained or enhanced compared to 2020 levels. the sustainable diets and for at least [X%] million people.	Not only Nature's services, also Nature itself needs to be maintained etc. as there is no linear relationship between biodiversity itself and the NCPs it delivers. It is - in the short and medium - possible to increase NCPs by overexploiting nature, so we need to be clear that BOTH Biodiversity and NCPs need to be maintained. Despite not having an "x" or "x%" value, the milestone is clear and measurable if a baseline is established now.
B.2 Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures.	B.2 Nature is valued in multiple ways, and its value is reflected in all human decisions and activities, including respect for sacred sites, in public and land use planning, trade policies, through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures.	The purpose of this is to strengthen the recognition (and integration) of natures' value in all human decisions which go far beyond the finance related examples listed. We have added language to include the diversity of values and to show that the examples given are included but that there are many more areas where this had to take place - notably in planning and trade policies. The deletion of "green" before investments is to clarify that all investments should respect biodiversity and its values.
Goal C		
C.1 Access and benefit-sharing mechanisms are established in all countries.	C.1 Access and benefit-sharing mechanisms are established and efficiently implemented in all countries.	Many countries already have adopted national benefit-sharing mechanisms so for them this target does not hold any ambition. They need to be implemented in practice.
C.2 Benefits shared increased by [X%].	C.2 Benefits shared increased by [X%].	It is not possible to give any founded number, also this target should focus on biodiversity, as the basis for the benefits without which there would be no benefits.
Goal D		
D.1 By 2022, means to implement the framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed.	D.1 By 2022, the means necessary to implement the framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed.	Clarification: means need to be sufficient to implement the whole framework
D.2 By 2030, means to implement the framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed.	D.2 By 2030, the means necessary to implement the framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or and committed.	as above; also in terms of both identifying and committing the means needed.

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E. 2030 Action Targets		
12. The framework has 20 action-oriented targets for 2030 which, if achieved, will contribute to 2030 Milestones and 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 as well as trade-offs and tipping points at relevant spatial scales.	12. The framework has 20 action-oriented targets for 2030 which, if achieved, will contribute to 2030 Milestones and 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 as well as trade-offs and tipping points at relevant spatial scales.	
(a) Reducing threats to biodiversity		
Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.	Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the all existing intact ecosystems and wilderness areas, and allowing to restore [50%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.	Difficult to estimate since there is no consensus on how much is degraded what baseline to take. See SPM of IPBES LDR B15 and new study by Gosling et al 2020 – the latter is giving a higher value of nearly natural ecosystems than IPBES LDR does. At the same time, with the upcoming UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, this number should be ambitious. As this is the successor of Aichi target 5, this should refer to all ecosystems, including semi-natural habitats which depend on sustainable human use.
Target 2. By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.	Target 2. By 2030, protect and conserve through representative , well connected, and effective and equitably managed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30% per-cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity, considering cultural properties and heritage and respecting IPLCs' knowledge and rights *A50	All elements of Aichi target 11 need to be transferred; representativity, management and equitable involvement of all rightsholders and stakeholders, including IPLCs, is of paramount importance.
Target 3. By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].	Target 3. By 2030, ensure active effective management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and significantly reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%] .	Clarification
Target 4. By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe.	Target 4. By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable, non-detrimental levels and safe.	This is a CITES precondition for trading of species.
Target 5. By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites.	Target 5. By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites.	Introduction of IAS has been a key cause for extinctions in the past, Therefore, this must be prevented with increased ambition.
Target 6. By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health.	Target 6. By 2030, significantly reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients (by x%) , biocides (by x%) , plastic waste (by x%) and bring them to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health.	If pollution is brought to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, it is not necessary (nor possible) to define a % value.
Target 7. By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.	Target 7. By 2030, maintain natural carbon sinks and increase nature's contributions to climate change mitigation and adaption and to disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystem -based approaches, ensuring ecosystem resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.	Clarification: preserving natural ecosystems/sinks is already a huge contribution to reducing climate change. This is the baseline from which to look at increases of NCs to cc. Nature does a wealth of good things for humans. However, FoEE does not support the concept of NbS where this risks turning Nature into an instrument to achieve other targets and not recognize Nature as something in its own right; it opens the door to false solutions such as offsetting for climate obligations (see also target 10).
(b) Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing		
Target 8. By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.	Target 8. By 2030, ensure that the management of wild species of fauna and flora is sustainable, thereby providing nature's contributions to people benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for all people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.	Objective 2 of the CBD is sustainable use. According to the CBD's art.2, "sustainable use" means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations. In other words, the primary objective, as also included in Aichi target 7, is to ensure the sustainability of use - then it will reliably and continuously produce benefits for people. The updated zero draft prioritizes the benefits - which nominally should come through sustainable management - but risks that the sustainability is side-lined or ignored . The main concern, which has also been brought up in the CBD consultations on SU this summer, is to ensure sustainability and thereby providing the associated services in the long term rather than setting targets not associated directly with maintaining biodiversity . Hence our suggestion to turn the wording around.
Target 9. By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].	Target 9. By 2030, ensure support the productivity : sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in all agricultural and other managed ecosystems through the conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, thereby reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].	As above, the focus needs to be on sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems. If this is ensured, it will also ensure their productivity, so it is a consequence and not a primary target.
Target 10. By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.	Target 10. By 2030, ensure that, nature-based solutions and the ecosystem approach contributes to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events, as well as and quality and quantity of water security for all. [at least -[XXX million]- people.	Nature does a wealth of good things for humans. However, FoEE does not support the concept of NbS where this risks turning Nature into an instrument to achieve other targets and not recognize Nature as something in its own right.
Target 11. By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers.	Target 11. By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers.	Clarification: green/blue spaces should be biodiverse too!
Target 12. By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.	Target 12. By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.	Following the logic already described in target 8, the focus should not be on the benefits (which is not the mandate of the CBD), but on ensuring that the Nagoya Protocol is being implemented. If this is done, the benefits arising from its application will rise automatically.
(c) Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming		

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Target 13. By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.	Target 13. By 2030, integrate diverse biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into independent assessments of environmental impacts, which are comprehensively applied .	Clarifications: this is not just about money, assessments should be independent and comprehensively (=widely) applied.
Target 14. By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable.	Target 14. By 2030, ensure production practices and supply chains are sustainable, thereby achieving a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable .	focus on sustainability, which will reduce negative impacts - same logic as for target 8.
Target 15. By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.	Target 15. By 2030, governments take measurable steps towards incentivizing eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns and lifestyles, putting in place measures to ensure that production, consumption and trade are not taking place at the expense of biodiversity, and ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the diverse values of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with the 2030 sustainability agenda and the 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions .	Governments have a key role to play: if they set the incentives right, they can motivate people towards more sustainable consumption patterns. It will be much harder for people if there are no incentives in place to support this to make the right choices. The idea is to achieve production, consumption and trade patterns and levels that does not take place at the expense of biodiversity. This should also contribute to other SDGs.
Target 16. By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X].	Target 16. By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health. reducing these impacts [in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol] [by at least 50%].	Clarification; this is the link to the Cartagena Protocol
Target 17. By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	Target 17. By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all incentives harmful for biodiversity including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies , ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity. Tax and charge negative environmental impacts. Redistribute public revenues to support ecological objectives.	In 2010, Aichi target 3 obliged parties to eliminate, phase out or reform (all) incentives harmful to biodiversity. Despite agreement on the importance of perverse subsidies (as recognised e.g. by the panel of experts on resource mobilisation) the new target only aims to reduce some - the most harmful - subsidies, which is obviously a leap backwards. Additions give additional ideas on transforming finance flows to work FOR biodiversity.
Target 18. By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	Target 18. By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources to a level, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and the implementation of the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework through new, additional and effective financial resources, enhanced efficiency and reducing or redirecting resources creating harm to biodiversity	The recommendation of the Panel of Experts on resource mobilisation recommend to create funding by reducing pressures (e.g. perverse incentives), by increasing efficiency and by new and additional resources. Wording adapted to reflect this and also to restate that the funding must be commensurate with the financing needs for the post 2020 GBF.
Target 19: By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.	no suggestions	
Target 20: By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.	Target 20: By 2030, ensure equitable, full and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights, including that of free, prior and informed consent, over land and other relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances .	Participation should not just be pro forma but be transparent and allow important points to be included and rights to be respected. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a key right recognised in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), so we suggest to highlight its here. Land is a key resource and should also be highlighted. Participation should be ensured everywhere regardless of national circumstances.
F. Implementation support mechanisms		
13. Effective implementation of the framework requires implementation support mechanisms commensurate with the ambition set out in the goals and targets of the framework and with the transformative changes required to reach them. These include:	no suggestions	
(a) Mobilizing sufficient resources essential for achieving the objectives of the Convention and for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and reaching its goals and targets. Effective resource mobilization requires transformative, inclusive and equitable change across economies and society. A strategic approach to resource mobilization consists of five crucial components:	no suggestions	
(i) An enhanced financial mechanism that delivers resources for developing countries;	(i) An enhanced financial mechanism that delivers resources coming from developed countries for developing countries;	Acknowledging the special role of Developed Countries according to Art. 20 (2) of the Convention
(ii) Reducing or redirecting resources causing harm to biodiversity;	no suggestions	
(iii) Generating additional financial and non-financial resources from all sources, including from international and domestic sources and the public and private sectors;	no suggestions	
(iv) Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use;	no suggestions	
(v) National finance plans to support implementation.	no suggestions	
(b) Capacity development is crucial for the implementation of the framework includes:	(b) Capacity development is crucial for the implementation of the framework, including through:	
(i) Enabling evidence-based implementation through nationally determined and/or country-driven actions, in accordance with national priorities;	no suggestions	
(ii) Support to government and non-government actors at all levels, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to develop, utilize and retain requisite capacities and to learn, adapt and manage change;	(ii) Supporting to governmental and non-governmental actors at all levels, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to develop, utilize and retain requisite capacities and to learn, adapt and manage change;	
(iii) Building capacities at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels to facilitate effective policy formulation, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into all sectors, implementation of the framework and the establishment of national systems and measures for transparency and reporting.	(iii) Building capacities at the individual, organizational and enabling environment all levels to facilitate effective policy formulation, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into all sectors, implementation of the framework and the establishment of national systems and measures for transparency and reporting.	
(c) Knowledge generation, management and sharing for effective biodiversity planning, policy development, decision-making, implementation and transparency and responsibility including:	(c) Inter- and transdisciplinary knowledge generation, management and sharing for effective biodiversity planning, policy development, decision-making, implementation and transparency and responsibility including:	

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(i) Greater protection of traditional knowledge and recognition of its contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;	(i) Greater protection of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and recognition of its contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;	
(ii) Promotion of biodiversity science and education and organizational learning.	(ii) Promotion of biodiversity related basic and applied sciences, and education, and organizational and joint learning as well as common understanding .	
(d) Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation is crucial for the implementation of the framework including:	(d) Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation, scientific and social innovation is crucial for the implementation of the framework including:	
(i) Support mechanisms for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation on mutually agreed terms;	no suggestions	
(ii) Support for cooperation amongst developing countries and with developed countries.	no suggestions	
	(iii) Promote voluntary agreements and partnerships for responsible management, including self-enforcement mechanisms.	
G. Enabling conditions		
14. Certain enabling conditions will be required for the implementation of the framework. Effective action on these enabling conditions will contribute to the attainment of other societal objectives. These enabling conditions are:	no suggestions	
(a) The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework;	no suggestions	
(b) The participation of all relevant stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions through a whole-of-society approach and through inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms;	(b) The participation of all relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, education , academia and scientific institutions through a whole-of-society approach and through inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral dialogues and platforms;	
(c) Gender equality, gender-responsive approaches and empowerment of women and girls;	no suggestions	
(d) Recognition of intergenerational equity, including the transmission of knowledge, language and cultural values associated with biodiversity, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities;	no suggestions	
(e) Synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and instruments at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms;	no suggestions	
(f) Partnerships to leverage sustainable activities and programmes at the local, national, regional and global levels;	(f) Partnerships to leverage sustainable activities and programmes at the local, national, regional and global all levels;	
(g) Inclusive and integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation of the framework;	(g) Inclusive and integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches coordinated at the highest level of governments to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation of the framework;	The whole of government approach is of key importance for improving implementation. In order to make it work, Heads of state need to assume a coordinating and controlling role.
(h) Mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors;	(h) Mainstreaming biodiversity, as well as the recognition of the need for a profound societal transformation towards sustainability , in all sectors;	with regard to the ipbes Global Assessment
(i) The engagement of private sector, academic institutions and civil societies;	no suggestions	
(j) Safety and security in use of biodiversity to prevent spillover of zoonotic diseases, spread of invasive alien species and illegal trade in wildlife;	no suggestions	
(k) Political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss;	(k) Political will, ambition, leadership and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss;	will and recognition will not suffice; HoS need to lead and coordinate the necessary actions to save biodiversity
(l) The active involvement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and a recognition of their competence and specific roles for the implementation of the framework;	(l) The active involvement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and local civil society organisations and a recognition of their competence and specific roles for the implementation of the framework;	Authorities at subnational levels are important, but so are other actors at this level
(m) Consider and recognize, where appropriate, the rights of nature.	no suggestions	
	(n) Define and ensure property and access rights and responsibilities.	Recognition of rightsholders rights is fundamental
	(o) Set up, adjust and enforce legal and regulatory standards to sustain biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.	

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H. Responsibility and transparency		
15. The successful implementation of the framework is dependent on the use of a comprehensive system for planning, reporting and review. It allows for transparent communication of progress to all, rapid course correction and timely input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework.	15. The successful implementation of the framework is dependent on the use of a comprehensive system for planning, reporting and reviewing . It allows for transparent communication of progress to all, rapid course correction and timely input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework.	
16. This system minimizes the burden on Parties, the Secretariat and other entities. It is aligned with, and where appropriate integrated with other processes and other relevant multilateral conventions including Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.	no suggestions	
17. The system will be complemented by the systems of non-State actors, and the development of new systems or the adaptation of existing ones is encouraged.	no suggestions	
18. The system for planning, reporting and review for national government entities includes the following elements:	18. The system for planning, reporting and reviewing for national government entities includes the following elements:	
(a) Planning:		
(i) National strategies and action plans:	no suggestions	
a. Are the main instrument to identify national commitments;	a. Are the main instrument to identify, make and coordinate national commitments across sectors, through a whole-of-government approach ;	Clarification
b. Include all targets and actions;	b. Include all targets and actions per sector, for each of them clearly identifying relevant actors and developing context appropriate objectives stimulating positive change ;	Clarification
c. Address all performance indicators relevant to the identified targets drawing on the monitoring framework attached to this framework;	c. Address all performance indicators relevant to the identified targets drawing on the monitoring framework attached to this framework, and improve the integration and coherence of national legislation, sectoral policies and planning processes, to account for trade-offs and synergies ;	Clarification
d. Should include a financing plan;	no suggestions	
e. Should be updated quickly according to an agreed schedule.	e. Should be able to be updated quickly according to an agreed schedule.	
(ii) Indicators will be an important part of planning and reporting process including Headline indicators;	f. Should be structured [in the same way as the Global Biodiversity Framework] [according to an agreed model].	It is important to be able to compare NBSAPs with the GBF and other NBSAPs for more transparency and comparability, as discussed at the consultation on implementation in Rome
(iii) Planning documents will be updated on a continuous basis.	no suggestions	
(b) Reporting:		
(i) National reports:	no suggestions	
a. National reports will report on all actions identified in the national strategies and action plans using agreed indicators including headline indicators;	no suggestions	
b. National reports will be issued regularly and in time, in accordance with the agreed schedule.	no suggestions	
	c. Should be structured [in the same way as the National strategies and action plans and the Global Biodiversity Framework] [according to an agreed model].	It is important to be able to compare National reports with the GBF and other National reports for more transparency and comparability, as discussed at the consultation on implementation in Rome
(ii) Global reports:	no suggestions	
a. Global stocktake:	no suggestions	
i. Global collation of statistical information;	no suggestions	
ii. Takes place frequently according to an agreed schedules.	no suggestions	
(iii) A reporting schedule that will be used consistently by all institutions involved;	no suggestions	
(iv) Global assessment processes, including the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services will be reviewed for efficiency and complementarity and timeliness.	no suggestions	
(c) Review:		
(i) Global analysis of progress on objective/numerical elements of targets and progress towards milestones and goals;	no suggestions	
(ii) [Open ended Forums] for the review of national implementation and to share lessons learned and best practices;	no suggestions	
(iii) Voluntary in-depth peer review of national implementation by experts including from other parties.	(iii) Voluntary in-depth peer review of national implementation by experts including from other parties.	While we support the process on the voluntary peer review, we think there should be an obligation to undertake an in-depth peer review for all parties.
I. Outreach, awareness and uptake		
19. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:	19. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential so for effective implementation, including by:	
(a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;	(a) Increasing the understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of biodiversity including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;	
(b) 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;	no suggestions	
(c) 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.	no suggestions	