

Transformative change in the global post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

WORKSHOP REPORT 23-25-26 JUNE 2020

PURPOSE OF THIS WORKSHOP

Transformative change has been mentioned as a crucial precondition to bend the curve of biodiversity loss. However, understanding what transformative change could consist of, and how the levers/leverage points stipulated in the [IPBES Global Assessment](#) could be integrated into, and facilitated by, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, has not been discussed in necessary detail yet.

This workshop provided an opportunity to discuss options on how transformative change could be embedded in structure, targets and enabling tools of the post-2020 global framework, based on the [zero-draft](#) proposed by the CBD secretariat, and its uptake on form, content and the associated enabling activities in the OEWG^[1]. The intention was to create knowledge on how transformative change could be identified, discussed and integrated in the remaining work streams of SBSTTA-24, SBI-3 and the OEWG-3 towards the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

WORKSHOP PREPARATION

The workshop was organised by the European Commission, DG Research and Innovation, and DG Environment, together with the Croatian Presidency of the Council of the European Union. They were supported by the EU-funded projects EKLIPSE, the science-policy mechanism on biodiversity, and Expertise France, supporting the Commission on the post-2020 biodiversity framework. The Commission requested EKLIPSE to prepare, facilitate and report on this workshop. To prepare the participants of this workshop, EKLIPSE requested, through a call for expertise, independent experts to summarize in a [background report](#)^[2] principles and actions of transformative change relevant for biodiversity, and how they could be taken up in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Participants of this workshop were [consulted](#)^[3] on their priorities for workshop discussions based on the background report.

Three keynote speakers were invited to present their view on how the concept of transformative change could be useful for biodiversity action. Background tables with text discussed during the OEWG were prepared to ease the facilitation of the six breakout groups on integrating transformative change principles and actions into targets of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, and of the six breakout groups on integrating principles and actions of transformative change in the post-2020 biodiversity implementation framework.

33 **EXPECTATIONS**

34 During the consultation preparing this workshop, participants were asked about their expectations
35 for this workshop. They hoped the workshop could offer opportunities to:

- 36 Understand the term transformative change, and how it could be accommodated in the GBF
- 37● stipulate discussions on a common understanding of transformative change, get clarity about the real
38 implications of the term and "unpack" it in specific actions
- 39● better understand how transformative change can be operationalized and built effectively into the
40 GBF and move from a fairly abstract slogan to a real driver of meaningful action
- 41● to what extent the targets and their implementation can achieve transformative change and how
42 they could be improved to facilitate that
- 43● suggest concrete steps and approaches, that can get the needed attention and wide support in the
44 long run
- 45 Give the basis for discussions on how to tackle transformative change for biodiversity
- 46● meet a diverse range of people working on transformative change in different contexts, and to better
47 understand how they view possibilities for generating transformative change
- 48● exchange views and perspectives on (the need for) transformative change and thinking outside the
49 box to get an overview on current discussions and incentives for implementation
- 50● learn about successful experiences for transformational change, also on implementation at national
51 level
- 52● to discuss the extent to which it is feasible to introduce it into the GBF and what aspects of
53 transformative change should be addressed in other processes
- 54 One respondent thought that the background report did not challenge the status quo (and the
55 values), which would be the basis for real transformative change, and therefore the discussions
56 would potentially not go wide enough. Another respondent felt that the background document was
57 rather academic and not concrete enough to lead to implementable recommendations to the Party-
58 led post-2020 global biodiversity process.
- 59 Others felt that the preparation delivered a good basis for discussion during the workshop, both
60 through the available document and the outcomes of the consultation, but considered the topic to
61 remain challenging, due to its complexity and wide angle.

62 **WORKSHOP PARTICIPATION**

63 The Croatian Presidency invited participants from each EU Member State; the European Commission
64 further invited participants from Europe and Central Asia, and Expertise France, in addition, from
65 each of the 23 countries actively participating in the EU-funded project world-wide. Additionally,
66 representatives from science, business and civil society organisations participated in day 1 (on the
67 concept of transformative change for biodiversity) and day 3 (on conclusions from the discussions).
68 Day 2 was restricted in participation to mainly negotiators from CBD parties, with Chatham House
69 Rule applying, to allow open and frank discussions. A full list of workshop participants is provided [in
70 Annex 1].

71 **ORGANISATION OF WORK**

72 Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the planned hands-on, physical workshop had to be postponed and
73 its concept and technicalities reworked towards a web-based workshop which was spread over three
74 days also to allow participants of different time zones to participate. The agenda, including

descriptions of the breakout groups, is provided (in Annex 2). On the first day keynote speakers were invited to present their view on how the concept of transformative change could be useful for biodiversity action, with panel discussions and chat-based collections of suggestions for discussions^[4]. The second day, introducing how SBI and SBSTTA could take up transformational change, was almost entirely dedicated to small group discussion groups on targets and the enabling conditions for transformational change in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, offering opportunities to share views and experience, and to learn from others. The third day started with subsequent reporting back from discussions, continued with a series of panel discussions on the presented conclusive synthesis of breakout groups, an outlook on how transformative change was covered in the upcoming GBO-5, and the view of the CBD secretariat on the uptake of workshop results, conclusions, follow-up and opportunities to further deepen discussions on transformative change as presented in the workshop.

WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

This workshop intends to help negotiators to prepare for further discussion and negotiation, on how to translate the concept of transformative change within ongoing discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The document does not constitute an agreement on the different issues covered, but aims to present the range of views expressed by participants, as well as more concrete options on how to integrate transformative change into the GBF.

The following workshop report is based on (i) the background report on transformative change produced by the Eklipse EWG; (ii) a summary of the results of the consultation of the background report in preparation of the workshop; (iii) a combination of summaries of presentations and discussions, and materials developed during the workshop. These constitute: input by participants through Covision, breakout group synthesis, presentation and panel discussion summaries; which have all been used to prepare the workshop report. In addition, this report hosts visual descriptions of the workshop which a drawalist conceived in real time of the discussions.

Further resources can be found on the [website of the workshop](#) (see Annex 3): a short video informing about highlights of the workshop; background tables summarizing selected principles and actions on transformative change against targets and enabling factors in the post-2020 biodiversity framework, which were used to facilitate breakout discussions; and all presentations which were given during the workshop, including the recordings of Day 1, 2 and 3 of the workshop. This report was completed during the month following the workshop, and then made available for review by participants. The report will be submitted to the CBD Secretariat, suggesting to be transferred into an information document for upcoming SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3.

^[1] First and second open-ended working group on post-2020 convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

^[2] Background report in part 1 of this workshop report

^[3] Consultation summary in part 2 of this workshop report

^[4] Through Covision software

Transformative change in the global post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

WORKSHOP REPORTING: DAY 1 - 23 JUNE (13:30-15:30): The “What”?

Despite commitments made under COP-10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity by governments to take effective and urgent action to halt biodiversity loss and ensure resilient ecosystems by 2020, much still remains to be done. The post-2020 agenda needs to be ambitious yet achievable. Nothing short of transformative change is needed.

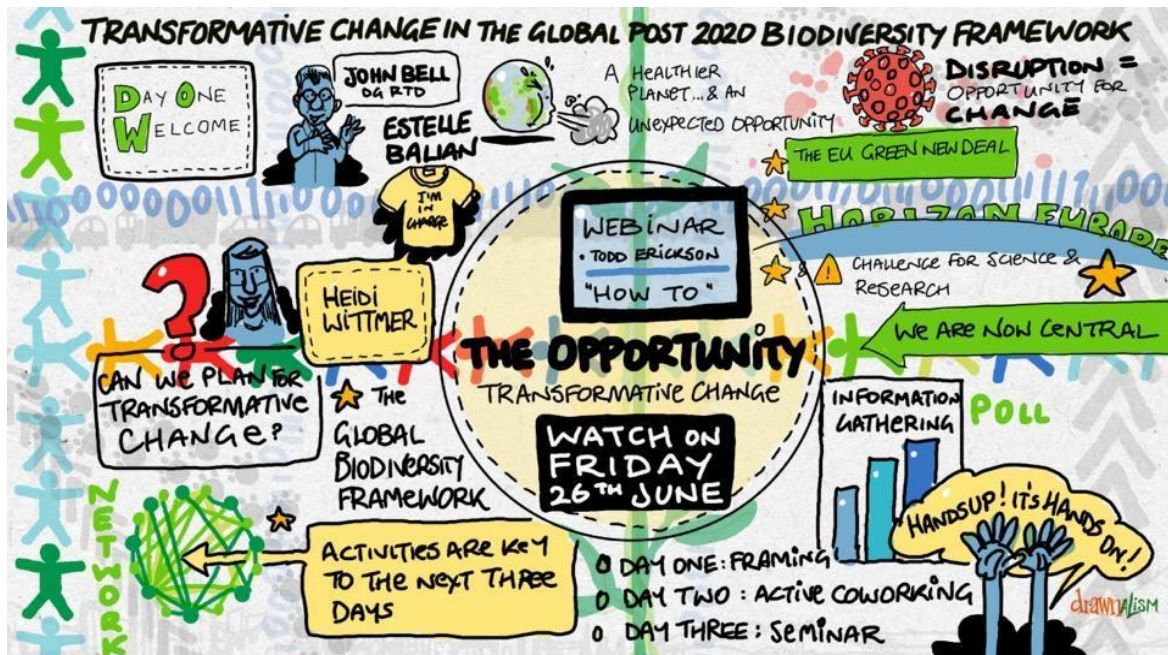
“Without Parties harnessing the transformative potential of the GBF as a whole it is likely that the stated ambition of the Parties to the Convention to enable widespread transformative change will not be realised and goals for conserving and sustainably using biodiversity will not be met,” stressed the EKLIPSE Expert Working Group in its background report for this online workshop on ‘Transformative change in the global post-2020 Biodiversity Framework’. The challenge addressed by delegates from all regions of the world: how to embed TC within the global governance framework for biodiversity, seizing opportunities and galvanising concrete action by governments and all of society.

A number of ‘embedding principles’ could guide this work, which act as transformation levers by raising ambition, enabling new agents of change to engage, and “ensuring that action for biodiversity also enables just and sustainable outcomes for society”.

The following summarizes discussions and presentations on transformative change linked to and impacting on biodiversity policy, on the need for, and principles of, transformative change for biodiversity.

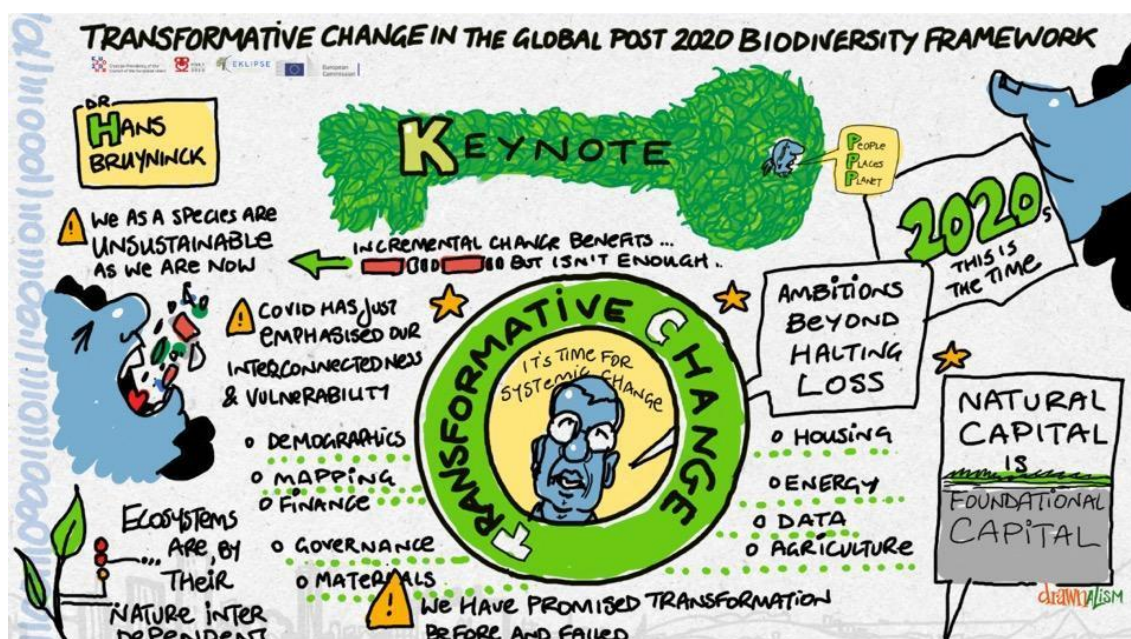
Learning to live within planetary boundaries is not a luxury but an imperative. This calls for transformational change (TC) underpinned by game-changing policy tools, research support and concrete action spearheaded by the [EU’s Green Deal](#) and the EU’s [Biodiversity Strategy for 2030](#). Other EU initiatives with potential to support this include the circular economy, plastics and waste, farm-to-fork and research programmes including Horizon Europe and its six missions including climate change and life-support systems for nature. The EU research and innovation framework programme Horizon Europe will need to take up the main questions of this workshop on addressing transformative change for biodiversity in its first work programme 2021-22.

Participants had been given the chance to review a background report by EKLIPSE, entitled *Moving towards transformative change for biodiversity: Harnessing the potential of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*. A central theme of the workshop was thus to discuss, inspired by this report, in order to develop proposals on how to encourage transformative change to ultimately chart a clear ‘post-2020’ path to effective action that halts biodiversity loss and ensures resilient ecosystems. The objective was to better understand how TC relates to biodiversity and is reflected in the current GBF, and to collectively reflect on what is needed to trigger TC, and how these ideas can be anchored in the post-2020 framework.



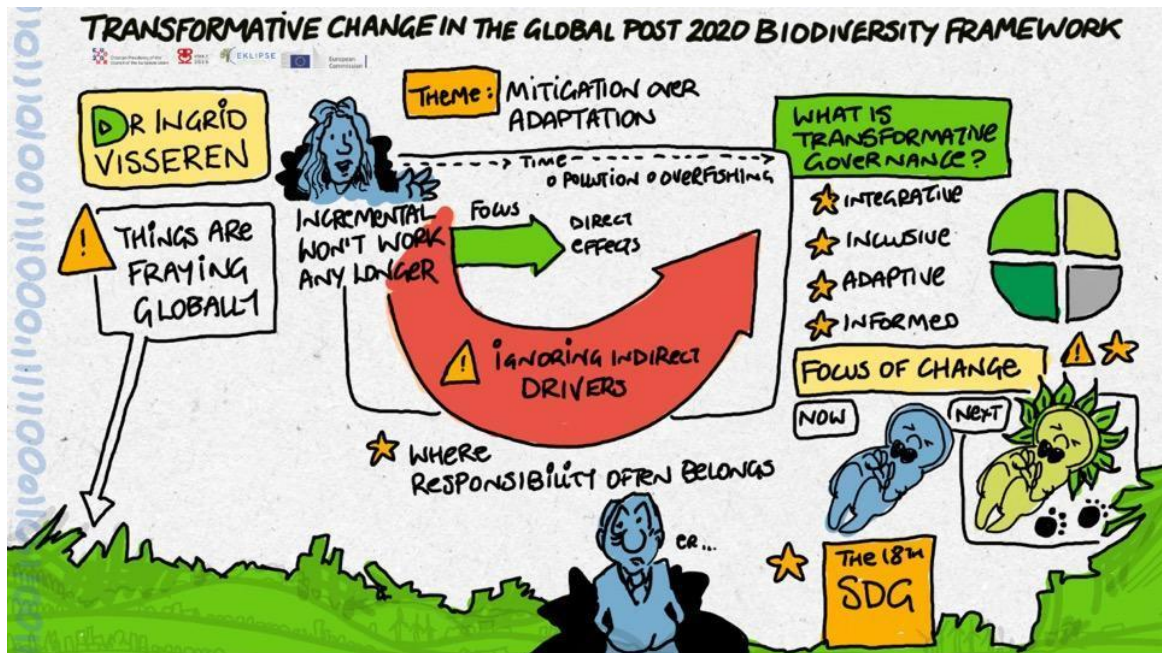
Transformative change calls for a total rethink about our unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Covid-19 has brought into focus the need to think more systematically on how to cope with system-wide risks in future. Policy intervention has improved environmental conditions, but not fundamentally turned negative trends around; incremental change is not enough to meet biodiversity targets (2010, 2020 and even 2030) if TC cannot be secured. We are currently not living within the limits of the planet, as described in the Seventh Environmental Action Plan. We are further eroding, depleting and polluting its natural capital. Europe wants to “lead by example” and “fulfill its responsibility at the global level” as it approaches COP-15, so the post-2020 dialogue matters.

We need to understand that biodiversity is not a side issue; it is “foundational capital for any society with a healthy future”. It has to be mainstreamed across all systems, looking beyond a focus on protection of species and stopping biodiversity loss towards nature restoration paradigms. The coming decade will be a pivotal one. It is imperative to address economic driving forces, to invest into monitoring (geo-spatial developments) and linking innovation to the implementation of wider “nature-based” solutions, and the whole system of investment in a low-carbon society. “Big goals like these need serious and transformative change.”



Is bending the curve of biodiversity loss possible through TC that addresses not only direct but also the indirect drivers of unsustainable practices? The published Global and the upcoming Nexus Assessments by the IPBES - Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services look into this question. The [‘Nexus’](#) assesses the links between and among biodiversity, water, food and health in the context of climate change. The [‘Global’](#) report assesses aggregated knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their links planet-wide. The main message in the Global assessment is that the “fabric of life is deteriorating fast” with virtually all indicators on the global state of nature pointing downwards (e.g. 75% of land areas show signs of alteration, 66% of oceans are experiencing cumulative impacts).

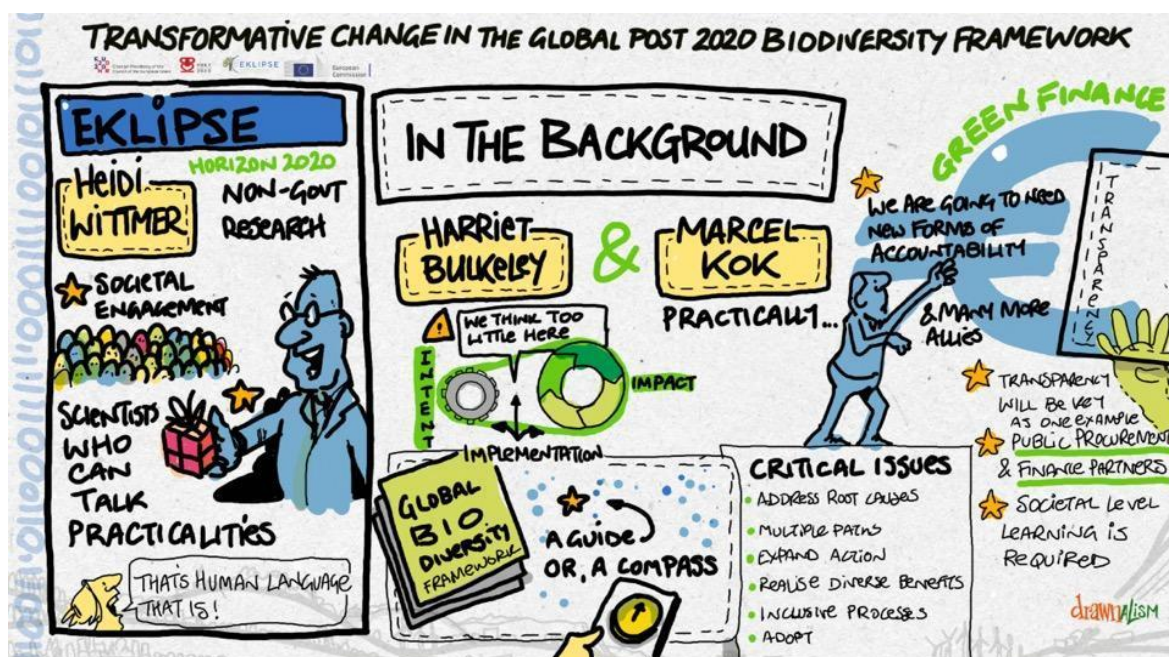
Concerning governance of TC the global assessment recommends combining four approaches addressing indirect drivers in an integrative, inclusive, informed and adaptive manner. Such a combination ensures that Transformation bridges sectors, includes all societal groups, is based on best available evidence and learns and adjusts as it evolves. Ambitious goals are not enough. The gap between policy and implementation needs to be filled. Addressing indirect drivers “places responsibility where it belongs” – consumers, producers and governments. Finding the right policy mixes and instilling fundamental value changes in society are key to making sustainability (and biodiversity concerns) the norm and not exceptional. TC could be embraced as part of overarching [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDG) encompassing human, environment and animal concerns, emancipating the agenda from an “anthropocentric to an eco-centric approach” through evolving relationships between animals and humans globally.



There is an urgent need for change in order to safeguard biodiversity and to better translate scientific imperatives into useful action on the ground, which demands leadership, vision, motivation, resources and defined boundaries. The process governing such progress is moving from the ‘sphere of intention and influence’ towards the ‘sphere of implementation’ and, ultimately, towards the ‘sphere of impact’, where there are no specific route maps to follow. “There’s no great satnav in the sky to paradise”. The question is if one views the GBF’s role as a roadmap or “more as” a compass to keep us on track for many of us to travel collectively.”

Six guiding principles for transformative change are outlined in the Eklipse background report: address root causes, take multiple paths, expand the action arena, realise diverse co-benefits, design deliberative and inclusive processes, and adopt proactive approaches to resistance.

The key idea is not to think only in terms of GBF as goals and targets, but also as mechanisms to deliver on them. Priorities highlighted include implementation (Are the NBSAPs sufficient to facilitate mainstreaming?), solid reporting and review, capacity development and financial aspects. Discussions are ongoing on governance and finance, and we can build on existing mechanisms to push the TC agenda further, including both direct and indirect drivers and new learning approaches in biodiversity, as well as reflecting deeper values in society on TC. Targets should reflect “all-government” and “all-society”, be inclusive and address underlying drivers of biodiversity loss not limiting responsibility to individual consumers. To achieve this implementation and accountability are key. A global stocktake of promising pilots and successes could help for starting a “ratcheting mechanism” to set off and gain momentum towards the right trajectory.



Break-out and discussion

After a reinforcement of the concept of transformative change and the proposed framework of principles and actions linking TC and the GBF through various critical issues, a mini-breakout of participants took place to delimit the questions/themes for the subsequent panel discussion and throughout the three-day workshop.

Topics discussed by break-out **participants** included:

The discussions of the post-2020 open-ended work group (OEWG). They applauded the OEWG co-chairs' proposal not to look only at goals, targets and measures but at all other measures of the framework, including actions at local level which move governance paradigms in the right direction. Local and national actions seemed more doable, but the challenge is how to ratchet their efforts up and properly implement and compare them globally. "We're at a loss to negotiate at all levels, in an aggregate form."

The EU's biodiversity strategy. They welcomed its ambition level and its inclusion of a wider range of actors in the discussion, many of whom struggle to find common ground and terms.

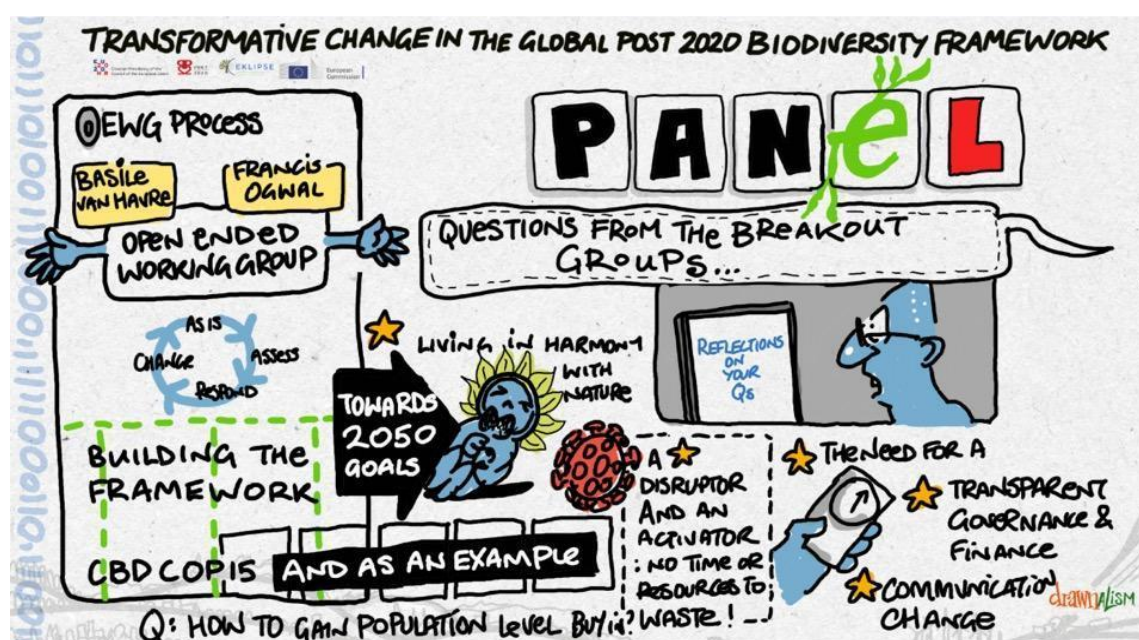
They found the language of transformation is indeed a challenge, forcing people to go "outside their comfort zones" when speaking to sectors or industries they don't usually engage with. Communication problems also exist within organisations.

The 'compass visualisation' (a metaphor for GBF role in guiding TC) and greater emphasis on 'transformative governance' and its inclusion in the GBF were among the themes developed, alongside the roles of implementation mechanisms (indicators, accounting and reporting), capacity-building and enabling conditions (learning, capabilities, different contributors, etc.), and better ways to involve the finance sector in GBF implementation through "whole of society" approaches.

The work of the Open-Ended Working Group-3 would need to capture transformative change, based on the "vision to live in harmony with nature" and covering direct and indirect drivers to reduce

the threats on biodiversity. The GBF needs to provide tools and solutions to achieve the ‘2050 Vision’, including better implementation support mechanisms, responsibility and transparency. Some critical success factors include the availability of resources, capacity building, technology transfer and cooperation, transparency (clear targets, planning and reporting), and social acceptability. The lexicon of ‘change’, its cyclical nature and the need for far-reaching guiding principles, greater transparency, and inclusive science-based inputs could inform the “recrafted framework” ahead of COP-15.

On governance, a good policy mix is paramount, to address indirect drivers of sustainability issues and the importance of an inclusive, integrated approach to establish an “emancipation agenda for actors whose interests are not being met. We need constant reflection, asking ourselves: Are we still on track? Are we forgetting anything or anyone?”

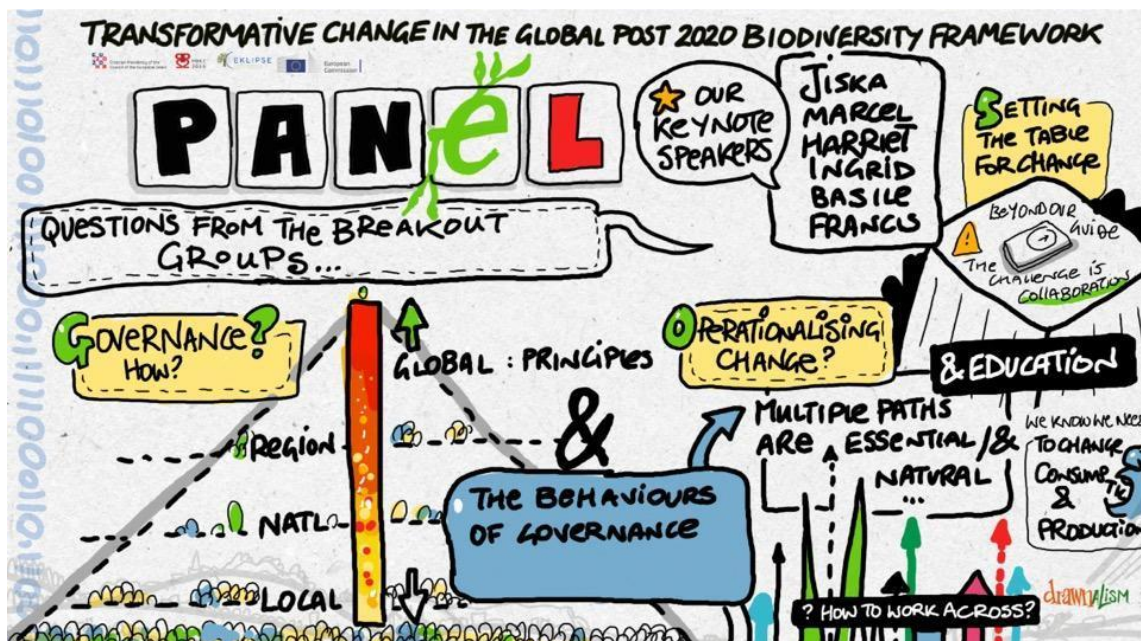


The idea of using the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework as a compass to create transformative change was appreciated but the difficulty will be to operationalise it through common approaches. “Do we lose track if everyone takes their own route; how can we get a global view?” It needs to be stressed that there is no one form of TC: “We’re likely to get multiple contested versions” with multiple pathways to outcomes from different actors. One way of addressing them instead of calling for integrated approaches per se could be to go for simple “driver approaches”, for example, the fact that production of unsustainable market products directly creates unsustainable consumption patterns.

On the question of operationalisation, there is a place for parallel mainstreaming of direct and indirect drivers. The OEWG discussions help to shape different pathways towards better outcomes for people and biodiversity. This could mean embedding all six principles of transformative change into the post-2020 framework and incorporating whole value chains, not just individual contributors, to biodiversity loss/damage.

The OEWG could within its discussions on the GBF “set the table for transformative change”, that is to present the elements which could enable transformative change to be implemented. On how to capture transformative aspects in current discussions beyond the limits of negotiation-focused targets, “we can plan as much as possible, but if it is not easy to accept and implement, it’s only a piece of paper.” Encouraged by discussions at the workshop, we should widen engagement beyond governments to stakeholders in other sectors, who need to understand what TC really is.

We need ambitious but also smart targets to achieve TC. “Look closely at the targets themselves: Are they ambitious enough?” Would these targets alone deliver transformative change? Transformative change will be reflected in many ways in the GBF, but have we covered transformative change in the way the text appears?



Presentations:

Hans Bruyninckx: EEA perspective on transformative change - [link to the video presentation](#)

Ingrid Visseren-Hamakers: Transformative change in the IPBES Global and Nexus assessments [link to the presentation](#) and [video](#)

Harriet Bulkeley & Marcel Kok: Transformative Change for Biodiversity - Harnessing the Potential of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework [link to the presentation](#)

Basile van Havre and Francis Ogwal: Transformative Change seen from the perspective of the Open-Ended Working Group Co-Chairs [link to the presentation](#)

Full documentation of the presentations will be included in the final version of the document.

WORKSHOP REPORTING: DAY 2 - 25 JUNE (10:00 – 12:30 CEST and 15:00 – 17:30 CEST): The “How”?

Introduction

Transformative change is widely accepted as essential for tackling the crises of biodiversity loss and climate change. Day 2 consisted of two working sessions in small groups in a participatory way to identify concrete and hands-on recommendations for incorporating transformative change in the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The first round of breakout groups focused on how the principles of transformative change can be embedded in the GBF in five critical issue areas identified in the background document - sustainable production and consumption, climate change, cities, terrestrial and inland waters, and coastal and marine areas. A group on health was added due to the increasing importance of the topic. In preparation of the workshop potential actions suggested in the background document were prioritized for discussion by delegates. For each group, these actions, the related targets and the suggestions by the OEWG, potentially contributing towards a transformative agenda for biodiversity, had been compiled in a table. Participants were asked on how transformative change can be further embedded using the Principles set out in the background document and to identify the elements of the GBF which have the potential to lead to transformative change and how those elements can be refined to be even more transformative.

The second round of breakout groups focussed on implementation, which the background document identified as critically important for advancing transformative change. Ambitious targets and advancing action in critical issues are only one option to encourage transformative change. National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAPs) as implementation mechanism, National Reporting (NR) and traditional tools of capacity building have been part of international environmental agreements for long; would accountability, indicators and a monitoring framework for transformative action, involving the financial sector, a whole-of-society and a new learning approach bring added value? In the second set of breakout groups, participants were asked how the different enabling conditions and different implementation mechanisms can advance transformative change.

The following list links to introductory presentations on transformative change linked to critical issues, implementation and enabling conditions of transformative change, and the potential use of the results of the breakout group discussions for SBI and SBSTTA.

Presentations

Ana Kobašić (Croatian Presidency of the Council of the EU) Welcome - morning session.

Charlotta Sörqvist (SBI chair) Outlook on transformative change in SBI-3

Jiska van Dijk Introduction to transformative change principles and actions [link to presentation](#)

Didier Babin Welcome - afternoon session (Expertise.France)

Hesiquio Benítez (SBSTTA chair) Outlook on transformative change in SBSTTA-24 [link to presentation](#)

Marcel Kok Enabling factors for transformative change in the background document [link to presentation](#)

Full documentation of the presentations will be included in the final version of the document.

REPORT BREAKOUT GROUP SESSIONS 1

1.1 CITIES:

***Challenge:** Cities face multiple, competing sustainability challenges – from addressing poverty and social inequality, to tackling immediate risks from natural disasters and longer-term threats of climate change alongside concerns about air pollution. But aside from hosting important direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, cities might hold the key for a transformative change.*

Rationale of the Breakout Group

Cities are recognised in the background document as a key **action arena**, as adequate and effective protection for nature and biodiversity in cities is closely linked to addressing key development challenges such as shelter, food, sanitation and economic development. All three actions prioritised by participants in the consultation preparing the workshop were discussed: 1) Acknowledge, safeguard and restore biodiversity within cities and their surrounding areas, also by promoting urban pro-biodiversity experimentation; 2) Enable local governments to work towards reconnecting citizens to nature; 3) Develop monitoring and reporting frameworks nationally and internationally that enable local authorities to assess the benefits of biodiversity action & NBS for SDGs and climate goals. These actions were also discussed in relation to Targets 10, 1, 18 and 13 of the GBF.

For more detail on the prioritised actions and the discussions within OEWG2 on targets which could be related to these actions see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

The participants agreed on the relevance of the actions suggested as cities have a huge potential for implementing transformative change because of the enormous diversity of people and ideas living within them. But at present the role of local governments is unclear in the GBF and we must clarify who is doing what and who is enabling who, given it varies from country to country. Indeed a focus on *local* government may not be universally appropriate but rather that the *relevant* level of government based on national contexts should be enabled.

The breakout group discussed how specific targets might be modified to enable transformative change: to reduce emphasis on spatial planning/regulation or at least make sure it is accompanied by recognition of other governance mechanisms such as experimentation, partnerships etc. in target 1 on “*Retain and restore ...ecosystems, increasing ... area under .. spatial planning ...*” and to involve large NGOs and others that work in development and with informal dwellers (expand action arenas) in target 18 on “*Promote education and... knowledge relating to biodiversity...*” Furthermore cities have extensive experience with mainstreaming, from which other levels of government might learn. Making cities part of the implementation of the entire post-2020 GBF could be ensured by also including their involvement in the enabling conditions and supporting it through implementation support measures.

Regarding how reconnection with nature should take place, the breakout group suggested that identifying how and what connection was lost, would be useful in order to formulate initiatives (education, awareness or experience) that could actually lead to that reconnection.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A major recommendation was to enable experimentation and participatory planning. From this lessons can be learnt, incorporated in, for example NBSAPs and local government initiatives, and scaled up. Participants highlighted that opportunities for transformative change could best be encouraged if different sectors collaborate and form partnerships, thus recognising the coupled systems within cities and with their immediate surroundings (energy supply, building environment, transport, food provisioning and local recreation). A second key recommendation was to ensure that appropriate capacity is built for enabling transformative change within cities. This could be facilitated through the development of respective curricula for architects, urbanists, and other private sector actors. Furthermore, the full breadth of citizens should have the opportunity to be involved in developing transformative change. The breakout group concluded that clarifying the nature and benefits of NBS, and ecosystem services generally, could provide citizens, government, business etc. with a shared understanding of NBS, and an increased awareness of potential trade-offs. The breakout group therefore recommended motivating action, reporting and accountability of cities to consider their impacts and footprint on biodiversity within and beyond their territories. This could further be encouraged by explicitly mentioning and giving a political mandate to cities in the targets and/or indicators for production and consumption.

1.2 TERRESTRIAL AND INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS:

Challenge: Terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, and the services they provide, host the bulk of human activities. From food production, to recreation, human settlements, and nature conservation. This invariably leads to conflict in the management objectives that different interest groups might have for these ecosystems, and thus the challenge (and opportunity) to bring these sectors together to ensure sustainable management. As a consequence, topics discussed in this group related to incentives and subsidies, land- use change, management of ecosystems, spatial planning, indigenous and local communities, restoration, agriculture, protected areas and ecosystem resilience.

Rationale of the Breakout Group

Terrestrial and inland water ecosystems are critical **arenas for action** according to the background document to address the *direct drivers* of biodiversity loss. Effective land use planning policies and instruments are essential to prevent further land conversion and to ensure that existing conservation areas are maintained and/or expanded. Following the results of the online consultation held prior to the workshop, this group discussed the following actions (and their related targets):

“Reduce (economic) incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and their habitats, including subsidies.” Linked to target 12 (Reform incentives) and target 14 (Reform economic sectors);

“Rethink conservation areas and protected area management to further increase the involvement of local communities, to increase connectivity in the wider landscape, restore areas highly relevant for ecosystem functions and services supply as well as fair access to them.” Linked to target 1 (Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems), target 7 (Sustainable use of wild species), and target 18 (Education and generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity);

“Develop targets which demonstrate how biodiversity action in land use planning and protected areas provide benefits regarding the provision of regulating and cultural services.” Linked to target 2

(Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity), target 8 (Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems), and target 9 (Enhance nature-based solutions).

For more detail on the prioritised actions and the discussions within OEWG2 on targets which could be related to these actions see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

Overall there was an agreement on the need to reform agricultural subsidies, in a way as to benefit biodiversity protection, but that the analysis of conflicts should go beyond agriculture (the example of land appropriation as a harmful incentive for biodiversity was given), to identify conflicts, resolve trade-offs and identify opportunities.

The group discussed furthermore the importance to build from pilot-projects on alternative governance models for PAs, which should include inclusive and participatory processes, as well as considerations of sustainable use in and around PAs. Some participants pointed out that schemes such as payment for Ecosystem Services require mapping and evaluation (which are not always available) and tangible (economic) benefits for local communities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Following discussions of the targets relevant for this breakout group, participants highlighted conclusions and recommendations in 3 main sections:

Reduce economic incentives harmful to biodiversity (not only subsidies):

- In line with addressing the root causes, Parties should identify which sectoral policy instruments (incl. incentive systems) are harmful for biodiversity (incl. energy, agriculture, marine), identify conflicts, resolve trade-offs and identify opportunities (such as with climate policy).

- When expanding the action arena, incentives can also be used to stimulate the use/restoration of abandoned land, as a land use stimulus to prevent losses

Involve local communities in management of conservation areas:

- When expanding the action arena, there is a need for targets to be clear and include other sectors, not just conservation

- When realizing diverse co-benefits, allow experimentation to learn & build from pilot-projects on alternative governance models which include the local communities and ensure they benefit from conservation efforts.

Considerations about ecosystems and their services

- Referring to Target 9: ecosystem services and functions should not be limited to water, they need to be linked closer to climate co-benefits in relation to mitigation and adaptation.

- Referring to Target 9: natural systems for wastewater treatment might be 'cheap but effective' as a start, considering that wastewater treatment is lacking in many places in the world.

- Referring to Target 9: The concept of NBS is interesting compared to the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation, because it also deals with climate change mitigation and the synergies between

mitigation and adaptation. However, there are still big knowledge gaps about how NBS will fill the function they have been thought to have.

1.3 MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY:

Challenge: Other than its ecological importance, more than 1 billion people use marine resources as their main protein resource; marine ecosystems mitigate climate change, facilitate trade and create jobs. Some of the topics discussed in this group are (over)exploitation of resources and pollution, local coastal communities, jobs and livelihoods, food security, economic prosperity, good quality of life, and area-based conservation measures

Rationale of the Breakout Group

Coastal and marine waters play a fundamental role in the global climate system and in supporting communities, jobs and livelihoods, food security, human health, biodiversity, economic prosperity and good quality of life. The importance of coastal and marine biodiversity has been explicitly recognised and it is essential that governments adopt a holistic, integrated approach that aligns with the systemic nature of the ocean to minimise negative and unintended outcomes if transformative change is to be achieved. The following actions to encourage transformative change were discussed: ... Targets/Elements of the GBF Zero Draft that could be linked to the actions of transformative change include **Target 12: Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies that are most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity** and **Target 13: Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring by 2030 that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied.**

For more detail on the prioritised actions and the discussions within OEWG2 on targets which could be related to these actions see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

Participants put forward 12 main considerations mandatory to successfully implement transformative change in Targets 12 and 18 for coastal and marine areas: 1. rope in governments and finance sectors to achieve **marine biodiversity mainstreaming** through collaborative and market driven actions (**Target 12**); 2. **invest locally and regionally** (with a potential to scale up globally) to support and complement knowledge development and transfer (**Target 18**); 3. working **strategically and collectively** to ensure workable alternatives to the unsustainable products; 4. Include **protection measures** that involve/engage business and financial actors; 5. Fostering **learning** (not necessarily only in the framework described in Action 2); 6. Partnering with stakeholders to address the production, marketing and use of plastics (or other harmful material); 7. Practical **involvement of local** coastal societies may help implementation of target 18; 8. **Development of curricula** of Ocean Literacy from a young age and in all levels of education; 9. **Inclusion of indigenous knowledge** should include lessons on way of life in harmony of biodiversity (marine and coastal); 10. Ensure **mainstreaming** of marine biodiversity into all maritime sectors. discuss the way to avert further biodiversity loss and agreeing measures within their remit to mitigate harmful effects on marine

ecosystems; 11. **Evaluate** the non-state actor's contribution into the framework in an elaborated process to measure their impact and 12. Strengthen **data collection** (economic, ecological, local knowledge, social etc.) including capacity building and assessment of data (transdisciplinarity, open access). Embedding these considerations in Targets 12, 13 and 18 will improve their transformative potential.

Conclusions and Recommendations

There is considerable transformative potential in reviewing and revising existing policy instruments and more efficiently designing fishing subsidies towards more sustainable practice, e.g. by directly subsidizing income of those in need rather than harmful production processes. Such alternative policies will help protect the people that have less power. Focus should be on sustainable use of marine biodiversity and conservation alike, while maintaining employment.

1.4 SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION:

Identifying and reducing the negative impacts on biodiversity of value chains is a key transformative change. Such a change will need to include governments, the private sector, and consumers. In addition, it will require more reflection around incentives, patterns of production and consumption within specific economic sectors – especially those which involve primary production such as agriculture, forestry, and mineral extraction. Given their fundamental role in shaping our economies and our societies, this topic lies at the heart of ensuring transformative change across many issue areas.

Rationale of the Breakout Group

The breakout group aimed at encouraging discussion around value chains (including their identification and the reduction of their harmful impacts on biodiversity), indirect impacts of consumption on biodiversity, and reflection over building alternative visions of a good quality of life. All three actions were discussed during the breakout group discussion and were all considered of very high importance in terms of their potential for transformative change.

For more detail on the prioritised actions and the discussions within OEWG2 on targets which could be related to these actions see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

In order to be truly transformative, participants of the breakout group stressed that shifting the way value is created and distributed in the economy had the power to fundamentally shift nature-society relations. A direct suggestion was to replace the current measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for a “nature fair” measurement.

A number of issues were raised around the potential transformation of value chains, including the need to address the issues around value chains with the financial sector rather than just identifying problems with current value chains. In addition, participants highlighted the need to transform, or identify alternative, value chains - with genuine and deliberative engagement of stakeholders across levels, not just governments. The potential of innovative solutions such as technologies and service was also highlighted as a novel way of reducing the negative impact through the value chain.

Incentives (e.g. eco-labels) and frameworks (e.g. ISO14001) for industry to produce biodiversity-friendly products and for consumers to measure transformation could be an important step.

Increasing awareness of waste and packaging, from producers to consumers will be key in terms of transformative change but will require mutual understanding, awareness raising between the production and consumption actors and their responsibilities in terms of biodiversity, e.g. waste and packaging. Making food consumption more sustainable with measures such as reduction of food waste and promotion of dietary changes will be required, thereby reducing the footprint of food systems.

Finally, implementation of flexible monitoring mechanisms to acknowledge the process and steps in a given transformative direction will be needed. This will entail a better understanding of different perspectives of transformative change, and a need to broaden and co-produce notions of success beyond a focus only on biodiversity, but including social justice.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The main conclusion from the breakout group in terms of the potential transformative change was the need for a genuine rethink of the ways in which value is created and distributed in the economy. This requires the establishment of stable forms of value creation that include investment in sustainable and just local economies. The involvement of all relevant actors will be necessary, from governments, to business, the finance sector, and consumers. Such a transformative change would promote genuine empowerment that builds on community values, but also sparks deliberation related to the implications of values for biodiversity.

1.5. HEALTH AND BIODIVERSITY:

This group will consider the links between ecosystems and health (after COVID-19), recognizing that adequate and secure access to ecosystem services, in particular those related to the provision of water, are particularly important as they provide services that are essential for human wellbeing.

Rationale of the Breakout Group Health

Biodiversity is a key environmental determinant of human health. a) biodiversity supports food security, dietary health, livelihood sustainability, b) biodiversity provides important resources for medical research, c) biodiversity provides important resources for traditional and modern medicine, d) biodiversity has social, cultural and spiritual importance within communities, e) conservation of biodiversity is essential for climate change adaptation and f) intact ecosystems can reduce disaster risks and support relief and recovery efforts. Regarding the role of biodiversity for healthy food production and nutrition, the decline of agrobiodiversity and the rapid erosion of genetic diversity in production systems through mono-cropping of uniform crop varieties or animal breeds have led to the reduced provision of regulating and supporting ecosystem services, creating negative feedback loops (WHO/SCBD 2015). Health therefore should be reflected as a cross-cutting issue, mainstreaming biodiversity-health linkages in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national health strategies (CBD/COP/DEC/14/4 - Health and biodiversity) to improve the understanding of the one-health and planetary health approaches. This would help to better

integrate biodiversity within the different frameworks/actions, addressing the interlinkages between human health and biodiversity, (e.g Covid-19) (Linked to **Target 5, Target 18, Target 15**)

For more detail on the prioritised actions and the discussions within OEWG2 on targets which could be related to these actions see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

Participants of the breakout group suggested the importance of a better recognition and appropriately **communicating** that a healthy and biodiverse planet is interlinked with human health, the COVID-19 crisis momentum should help to push it. There is a need for integrated solution approaches for human diseases including among others policy, data, finance, etc... This is linked to Target 18 on sharing knowledge as it will be essential to bring together information and data relating to e.g. species distributions, climate change, trade patterns, clinical data and genomic data. Implementation of the GBF and the EU Biodiversity strategy must be a central element of the EU's recovery plan. Any green transition post-COVID-19 should reconcile economic development with nature protection, including effectively regulating wildlife trade (acknowledging biodiversity loss, health issues and animal trade are interlinked).

Public health must go beyond tackling diseases, it has been evident that green infrastructure in cities has had a positive impact for the health and well-being of people who suffered from the lockdown. Easy access to nature is very important for people and may help to avoid spreading infections. Financial support for linking biodiversity and health should be increased and redirected via different channels, including development banks, funds and bilateral support. We also need to build political support in developing countries to address these issues with different partners. Links between the NBSAPs and health national plans are crucial, but also NBSAPs and national nutrition plans should be harmonised and linked together for mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture/agricultural plans (for the EU, the CAP will be important here, for financial support of genetic diversity and their link to nutrition support for healthy food production).

Participants put forward that health should be also reflected in Target 13 on mainstreaming (to mention specifically national health strategies and action plans). Target 15 on resource mobilization was also seen as relevant, in that better integration of public health policies and biodiversity can potentially unlock significant additional finance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Improving our understanding (get more clarity) on the "One Health^[5]" approach (vs planetary health and the health in whole-policies approach) within different sectors, including in science. This One Health approach would help the acknowledgment of the interlinkages of biodiversity loss and human health and wellbeing. There is room for improvement for mainstreaming health and collaborations among biodiversity and health sectors, and links with the SDGs.

The WHO-CBD Joint Work Programme on Biodiversity and Health plans delivering its action plan at SBSTTA-24, which should be acknowledged in the GBF. One option would be to add a self standing

^[5] 'One Health' is an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.

target on health. Including health in several targets was at the contrary considered to dilute the strength of the cross-cutting character of health.

1.6. CLIMATE CHANGE

Challenge: Including the interdependencies with biodiversity, and trade-offs such as carbon offsets, and the use of nature-based solutions. It looks at what type of actions are needed in order to ensure that transformative action for climate change do not come at the expense of biodiversity and vice versa.

Rationale of the Breakout Group

Climate change has been recognised as the third most important direct driver of biodiversity loss globally (IPBES 2019). At the same time, biodiversity plays a crucial role in sequestering and storing carbon that decreases the negative effects of climate change that are currently observed in unprecedented scope and scale. Identifying and recognising the close interlinkage between biodiversity loss and climate change is key to developing climate solutions that avoid unintended adverse effects (such as biodiversity loss e.g. by mono-species reforestation). **Target 6.** and three actions to enhance transformative changes were discussed: 1. better **aligning the climate change and biodiversity agendas**, 2. the need to **avoid unwanted outcomes from climate change actions**; through making a stronger link with biodiversity-ecosystem health and global environmental change. 3. **coherent monitoring and reporting in a whole-of-government approach.**

For more detail on the prioritised actions and the discussions within OEWG2 on targets which could be related to these actions see [link to the background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

The participants agreed on the relevance of the actions suggested in the background report to successfully implement transformative change. The issue of how to extend the mandate of CBD to cover climate change was raised and participants highlighted that countries have committed to NDC in the context of the Paris agreement while at the same time committing to CBD goals and frameworks. Key elements discussed to enhance transformative change were: expanding the search for synergies beyond the climate agenda to health issues and global (environmental) change more broadly (expanding action arenas and taking multiple paths), as participants agreed that biodiversity conservation could contribute considerably to climate mitigation and many governments as well as the general public are often not aware of this. With regard to actions 2&3, the importance of quantifying either damages to biodiversity or co-benefits of restoration or other biodiversity-friendly approaches such as NBS was highlighted. On the other hand it was suggested to overcome this quantification paradigm, as for many cases a qualitative check for potential damage to biodiversity, such as biodiversity proofing of certain climate actions impacting ecosystems, might be more effective. It was also discussed to expand target 9 on NBS which is currently limited to water provisioning by better highlighting co-benefits of NBS in different action arenas. Regarding joint monitoring and reporting, it was suggested to establish and review national targets and align indicators with the Climate Change Convention as well as the SDG agenda and to include co-benefits and interactions with climate change more explicitly in the different targets. This would make reporting easier for countries and ensure there would be sufficient material for a thematic reporting.

There was discussion on whether or not this should be explicitly addressed in NBSAPs and countries should be required to update these. But as countries are very different and some have only recently updated their NBSAPs there was agreement that allowing multiple paths would be more promising.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Two potentially complementary options for transformative change were identified: 1. to join forces by elaborating, highlighting and communicating the common ground of climate and biodiversity agendas including indicative measures (e.g. by a thematic reporting on links between Biodiversity & Climate Change implementation) and 2. by directly including synergies with the climate change agenda in the GBF targets. Highlighting the crucial role that the biodiversity agenda (e.g. restoration) could deliver, in terms of reducing carbon - but also showing opportunities of NBS for biodiversity and other agendas (not only water, as currently in Target 9). Moving beyond quantification was recognised to hold a transformative potential: one option would be to have a qualitative "no-harm-to-biodiversity check", e.g. in parties' climate change policies.

REPORT BREAKOUT GROUP SESSIONS 2

2.1 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS (INCLUDING NBSAPS):

Challenge: As there is no one-size-fits-all approach to implement transformative change, this session's focus is on the challenges and new mechanisms required to facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming and action at different levels (including NBSAPs).

Rationale of the Breakout Group Implementation Mechanisms

NBSAPs integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. They should be further developed to enable a 'whole of government' and 'whole of society' approach to develop strategies for transformative change for biodiversity.

NBSAPs will need to be aligned with long term climate planning and NDCs, with SDG implementation, and with restoration plans in the UNCCD. To be able to identify trade-offs and deal with the opportunities nature offers for solving societal challenges requires coherent approaches. The post-2020 framework offers an opportunity to make progress on this, together with other multilateral processes, and make domestic action more effective and efficient.

For more detail on implementation mechanisms as proposed in the background document, and discussions by OEWG2 on elements in the GBF which could be related to these, see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

Participants discussed what transformative change means in terms of implementation, targets and indicators, and how it could be monitored and how it is different from the ambitious targets discussed in the GBF. NBSAPs are a good instrument to start transformative change but its actual implementation needs to be enhanced, firstly through effective biodiversity mainstreaming across all sectors and secondly through more transparency and accountability mechanisms. Participants discussed proposals of a new design for NBSAPs, e.g., that NBSAPs could consist of two parts. First, a 'core' focused on the traditional remit of biodiversity action; and second, a series of additional elements which strategies & actions developed across all levels of government to address the indirect drivers of biodiversity and to mainstream biodiversity action. Participants however pointed out that agreeing and applying such a new framework design could be very time consuming. Enhancing our efforts in local capacity building, technological innovation and financial support should however start now.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The following recommendations emerged from the discussions: 1) to better ensure transformative change in **business sector engagement** and **civil society support is key** alongside **government work**. There is a need for more awareness about the biodiversity crisis to more effectively involve the whole of government and of society. **The UN biodiversity Summit and Action Agenda can hopefully stimulate this engagement.** 2) The existing guidance on NBSAPs encourages consideration of both

direct and indirect drivers. Some Parties are already applying this guidance, e.g. in considering access to family planning in their NBSAPs, which is linked with one of the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss as identified by IPBES. 3) There is certainly a way to **introduce a more communicative part of NBSAPs that will define the most important targets and be comparable across Parties**. Even if attempts for standardising NBSAPs have not been successful so far, and some Parties not having an adopted NBSAP yet, it would be interesting to explore a format of national commitments that would be less burdensome to produce, which would allow starting implementation soon after adoption of the GBF. This could be linked to NBSAPs or provide a basis for a later NBSAP update.

2.2 FURTHER ENABLING CONDITIONS (ACTORS AND CAPABILITIES, LEARNING APPROACH...)

Challenge: The question of how the GBF itself can be implemented is an important one when it comes to the question of transformative change. A critical consideration is therefore whether Parties are prepared to develop the whole-of-society approach further and actively create space for voluntary commitments of non-state actors (and subnational and local authorities) to be recognised as a legitimate part of a transformative agenda and hence to include such action as one of the implementation mechanisms of the GBF (building on the CBD Action Agenda for Nature and People).

Rationale of the Breakout Group

Enabling conditions in the Zero-draft recognise the need for alignment with other multilateral environmental agreements, the participation of local communities and indigenous people, the importance of inclusive governance and of securing adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government. In addition, implementation is crucially tied to the provision of resources.

For more detail on enabling conditions as proposed in the background document, and discussions by OEWG2 on elements in the GBF which could be related to these, see [link to the background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

The group discussed how transformative current enabling conditions in the GBF are. Participants generally agreed on the relevance of the steps suggested in the background report to successfully implement further enabling conditions to make the GBF more transformative. Yet some felt that these steps were formulated too general, with nothing new in the enabling conditions, and thus need to move to a more concrete level.

To achieve success, some participants felt that there is a need for a common goal and understanding of what is transformative change, recognizing that these issues are linked to cultural factors and political will; and the need for truly binding commitments. Some participants felt that biodiversity mainstreaming is an enabling condition, not only at the level of dedicated targets.

The need to work towards the integration of knowledge between and amongst different processes was also made, and participants were reminded that the IPBES GA provides a series of 'options' for transformative change (Chapter 6) where different instruments are evaluated, which actors would be involved, etc. Some participants suggested that it would be good to revisit this document when further developing the post 2020 GBF.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Participants acknowledged the need to consider synergies with other MEAs, actors and processes (incl. IPBES, SDGs), to identify their expertise and engage them in the GBF as a whole. Overall there was a consensus on the need for more cooperation, coordination and agreement on what needs to be done. When developing these frameworks, it is important to consider vested interests, frameworks for accountability/transparency, the role of human psychology (perceived gains & losses) that may be relevant (learning, inclusiveness,...); and the need to take into consideration also the regional level (as supra-national level) to act as further catalysator between national and global levels.

2.3 ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTING:

Based on the challenges identified in the background report, this session will focus on analyzing and discussing the needs for a transformative accountability mechanism relevant in an 'all levels of government' & 'whole of society' approaches.

Rationale of the Breakout Group

Accountability and reporting have been identified as critical elements to harness the transformative potential of the GBF and ensure its progress. Increasing accountability together with transparency and broader public participation in decision-making would help to promote key goals such as equitable conservation governance, sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing (as stipulated in OEWG2). Currently, NBSAPs and NR are the main mechanisms for national implementation. However, better alignment between the post-2020 framework, ongoing national policy processes as well as international agreements would be needed. This could form the basis for regular review processes, and global stocktake that track progress towards global goals and targets.

For more detail on accountability and reporting as proposed in the background document, and discussions by OEWG2 on elements in the GBF which could be related to these, see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

Participants agreed on the relevance of the steps suggested in the background report to successfully implement accountability and reporting to make the GBF more transformative. Critical elements discussed to enhance transformative change were

1. a transparent reporting framework, which includes targets & indicators for the global level. Participants also discussed that it is not necessary to link accountability to NBSAPs, as many of these have been recently updated and probably will not be updated again in the near future. But that the accountability framework should leave it open to parties on how to obtain input and how to implement it (multiple pathways). The reporting could also be pragmatic and should allow for some flexibility as well as provide possibilities to learn from each other. Nevertheless, sooner or later, NBSAPs would have to be linked to the new GBF.

2. Increase accountability by linking national biodiversity goals to other national goals & strategies (align with other action arenas, capitalise on co-benefits)

3. making mainstreaming 'official' requires strong political will as well as the capacity in all ministries to integrate biodiversity. A whole-of-society approach might help to build this strong political will.

4. there should be some reinforcement mechanism within the CBD to deal with situations when countries do not report (currently there is none). Participants considered that a stocktaking process of a group of targets (rather than all of them) early on would allow learning from each other and ratcheting up commitments. They also suggested linking reporting to UNFCCC stocktaking as a feasible and a good option to encourage transformative change.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Incorporating accountability and a clear reporting framework (with targets and indicators) in the GBF could help moving forward transformative change. Suggestions also highlighted the need for a combination of accountability mechanisms designed for the different actors involved (whole-of-society-approach, whole-of-government approach). Strong political will was indicated as one of the crucial elements that need to be addressed to mainstream biodiversity. This political will is a challenging point that may be addressed by integrating a whole-society-approach. Regarding national reporting frameworks, they should leave some flexibility and the option of learning from different initiatives. Also current and particularly the next NBSAPs could have a considerable transformative potential if they were connected with the GBF. This close link between NBSAPs and GBF would contribute to improving the periodic global stocktake by providing insights on progress, allowing the identification of issues that require further attention and joint learning, as well as creating political will for doubling up efforts ('ratcheting moment').

2.4 INDICATORS AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION:

Challenge: Many targets and indicators hold transformative potential. This session will focus on analyzing and discussing how to ensure that the transformative potential of indicators and the monitoring framework could lead to real transformative change (aligning targets and indicators with other processes, make indicators relevant for all actors, transparent monitoring, inclusive governance).

Rationale of the Breakout Group

It is crucial to recognise that indicators against which progress in meeting targets will be measured are as important as the targets themselves in ensuring transformative change. This must be embedded in the GBF, as these indicators signal the specific actions, mechanisms, tools and outcomes needed to make progress. The participants considered the transformative potential of the current indicators and monitoring mechanisms in the GBF. They considered specific challenges and suggestions presented to them by the EWG and broadened the discussion, offering additional suggestions and recommendations.

For more detail on indicators and monitoring framework as proposed in the background document, and discussions by OEWG2 on elements in the GBF which could be related to these, see [link to background table](#)

796 Considerations addressed by the participants

797 Participants considered that current monitoring approaches and indicators were not transformative
798 at all and that there is a need to monitor the main (direct and indirect) drivers instead only
799 biodiversity components (e.g. species). Specific indicators should look at the outcomes or impacts of
800 GBF actions. Participants discussed the possibilities of alignment with indicators for the Sustainable
801 Development Goals and other multilateral environmental agreements but suggested that the set of
802 indicators of the SDGs are not sufficiently transformative. It was necessary to have more time for
803 discussion of this topic (because current indicators and monitoring systems are not transformative).
804 Unfortunately, at CBD negotiations it seems that there is never enough time to negotiate indicators.
805 Parties consistently mention the urgency of aligning global indicators with indicators at national
806 levels; but this is not happening, and their formulation stays not transformative at all. There was
807 concern that everyone wants to promote/impose their sets of indicators. There needs to be a better
808 focus on the purpose of the monitoring. Do we want to compare countries or to help them? How can
809 we develop indicators for helping countries to stay on track (referring to the notion of the GBF as a
810 compass for transformative change)? Progress in using new technologies will help for better
811 monitoring certain aspects of the environment. However, monitoring support for transformative
812 change will require information on e.g. justice and equity or incentives, for which e.g. satellite
813 mapping is not adequate - further approaches would be needed there. We also need to pay special
814 attention to the role of local governments and the private sector in monitoring.

815 Conclusions and Recommendations

816 Participants recommended that:

- 817 1) Monitoring and indicators should be developed for the context of a 'ratcheting mechanism' with
818 a periodic stock take, which might help to raise ambition over time and support transformative
819 change;
- 820 2) Common methodologies are needed for monitoring and indicators, including thresholds, to allow
821 implementation of actual transformation, particularly for direct and indirect drivers;
- 822 3) Social indicators should integrate ecosystems indicators in the framework of socio ecological
823 systems;
- 824 4) Indicators should reflect the role of all involved actors, sectors and drivers, including non-state
825 actors. Likewise, it is imperative to explicitly include other actors at national level (in NBSAPs);
- 826 5) The scope of monitoring and indicators should be widened to fully embed transformative change
827 by properly addressing indirect drivers and the inclusion of other sectors. Although there are
828 indicators developed within other agendas like SDG, it is necessary to respect CBD boundaries within
829 the monitoring of the GBF.
- 830 6) It is essential to develop capacities (skills and resources across the relevant authorities and levels)
831 at the national level to monitor the main drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and
832 important to develop good governance indicators for conservation and sustainable use of
833 biodiversity.

834 2.5 CAPACITY BUILDING & WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY APPROACH:

835 *Challenge: Advancing transformative change requires generating capacity for transformative action.*
836 *This session will analyze and discuss the new kinds of capacity building that are needed to support*
837 *different forms of action and actors to ensure transformative change, linking to the Long-Term*
838 *Strategic Framework for Capacity-building.*

839 Rationale of the Breakout Group

840 To advance transformative change requires to stop building capacity to undertake traditional,
841 incremental policy making and start generating capacity for transformative action. Transformative
842 capacity building adopts an expansive account of what is needed rather than identifying the new
843 kinds of capacities that are needed to support different forms of action by diverse actors to ensure
844 transformative change. Suggestions discussed by the group were: why the current capacity building
845 is not transformative (as concluded by the experts in the background document)? What kinds of
846 capacity - to do what - are to be built for whom? How to build a framework that emphasizes sharing
847 and promoting best practices & lessons learnt and regularly monitoring capacity-building efforts to
848 maximise learning and adapt as necessary?

849 *For more detail on capacity building and whole-of-society approach as proposed in the background*
850 *document, and discussions by OEWG2 on elements in the GBF which could be related to these, see*
851 [link to background table](#)

852 Considerations addressed by the participants

853 Capacities are already built, but fail in reaching out to as many actors as possible. There is a lack of
854 communication between sectors. Communication activities need to be multisectoral and
855 interdisciplinary. To be successful, capacity building needs to be continuous in time, long term
856 planned and operational. However, the continuity is jeopardised due to the lack of financial resources
857 that allow only short term activities mainly focussing on direct drivers, missing transformative
858 elements. Capacity building should be customized and co-created (avoiding technical language and
859 terms based on different knowledge) for and across all levels (all sectors, all organizations should
860 have their own capacity building) to facilitate the integration and dialogue. This should apply to all
861 different CBD actions/activities with very concrete goals across the GBF.

862 Coordination for programming and planning between local and national level is missing. New
863 priorities are needed to raise ownership and enable integrated action. Finding national consensus
864 across ministries and sectors and facilitating views from bottom-up should be improved. Capacity
865 building should prioritise translating the national policy and priorities of the biodiversity framework
866 to local governments and the private sector. Sharing and promoting application of best practices &
867 lessons learnt to improve future interventions, and national consultation on them is needed. A
868 cooperative approach between ministries responsible for nature protection and biodiversity, and
869 e.g. economy ministries, combined with an increasing respect for biodiversity issues and acceptance
870 of international progress and efforts on biodiversity, would give a new strategic approach.

871 The participants wanted to monitor and adapt (by governments/actors) capacity building initiatives.
872 A way of raising awareness of the general public and across all sectors would be to work actively
873 with journalists who understand the topic of nature, biodiversity protection and its importance for

society. Finally, the role of youth and women was highlighted as key actors in capacity building to mainstream biodiversity.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Participants asked for continuous capacity building (and monitoring it), which is not just a matter of funding but based on a continuous and long term planning process. The existing capacity building framework is lacking on operationalization (what, when & to whom). Continuity would be itself already transformative. Capacity building should be implemented for different sectors adapted to their languages, include actors responsible for indirect drivers, and a whole-society approach. An important point raised was to include youth and women, indispensable to mainstream biodiversity.

2.6 FINANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION & INVOLVING THE FINANCIAL SECTOR:

Challenge: There is a clear need for the evolution of global financial and economic systems towards a globally sustainable economy. This session focussed on analyzing and discussing the best options to ensure that biodiversity concerns are integrated into mainstreaming financing decisions in different sectors and levels.

Rationale of the Breakout Group

Any transformative change will require implementation of measures, and effective implementation measures will require a mobilisation of resources. Whilst there is a clear responsibility of producers and consumers, as well as governments at the national and local level and international coordination, financial institutions with responsibilities for financing and regulation will need to play a key role in the implementation of transformative changes. Although the main principles around financing are highlighted in the GBF (i.e. the need to mainstream biodiversity, re-orient negative subsidies, etc), effective implementation is missing. The aim of the breakout group discussions was to take this reflection further and complement the current elements in the GBF with suggestions that had the potential for transformative change.

For more detail on finance for implementation and involving the financial sector as proposed in the background document, and discussions by OEWG2 on elements in the GBF which could be related to these, see [link to background table](#)

Considerations addressed by the participants

When asked how transformative current financing or economic mechanisms in the GBF, participants noted that whilst the main principles were apparent (e.g. the need to mainstream biodiversity, re-orient negative subsidies, etc), most economic considerations remained to be developed and effective implementation steps were missing. It is still unclear how the international cooperation side of the financial mechanism can be transformative. The targets on Sustainable Consumption and Production and target 14 (also target 15) were considered rather general, but if implemented properly, they had the potential to be transformative, also for the financial and economic sectors. However, goals and targets on resource mobilisation will be needed and mobilizing the private sector to achieve effective resource mobilisation will be important. Participants also noted the need for specific financing strategy/agenda/guidelines, e.g. through the EU Sustainable Finance Framework.

912 Whilst participants acknowledged a joint responsibility of governments, producers and consumers, a
913 critical aspect in discussion with regards to transformative change was the suggestion of engaging
914 more with business and finance sectors (as sector champions) by mobilizing them through country
915 activities, e.g. through greater political coordination between relevant ministries; promoting public
916 recognition for those that perform better; tax fiscal incentives; providing companies with a clearly
917 defined pathway to “future-proof growth” by specifying how much and how quickly they need to
918 reduce biodiversity loss or impact. Transformative financial mechanisms should, however, have clear
919 guidelines and training for effective implementation and solid monitoring, reporting and
920 transparency mechanisms allowing to demonstrate the impact of the interventions.

921 Mainstreaming will be critical for transformative change, especially the mainstreaming of biodiversity
922 into societal values and actions through a mix of tools, including awareness raising and the
923 integration of biodiversity into national accounting. However, such mainstreaming needs to be
924 adapted to different country situations. In many countries, redirecting money from one destination
925 to the other would not be enough. Transformative mainstreaming may also mean more resources,
926 more capacity, and more technology, especially in developing countries.

927 **Conclusions and Recommendations**

928 The coordination of multilateral financial institutions to finance a **global, just and green recovery**
929 from COVID 19 - in other words a **"Marshall Plan" for biodiversity** at a global scale - could be a
930 powerful way of implementing transformative change measures in terms of financial mechanisms.
931 Such a transformative change will require a stronger framework for structural and financial changes,
932 and genuine engagement with business and finance sectors (as sector champions) by mobilizing them
933 through positive country activities. Mainstreaming and implementation will be key and needed for
934 genuine transformative change - but this will require taking into account the needs and
935 circumstances of countries, especially LCMs.

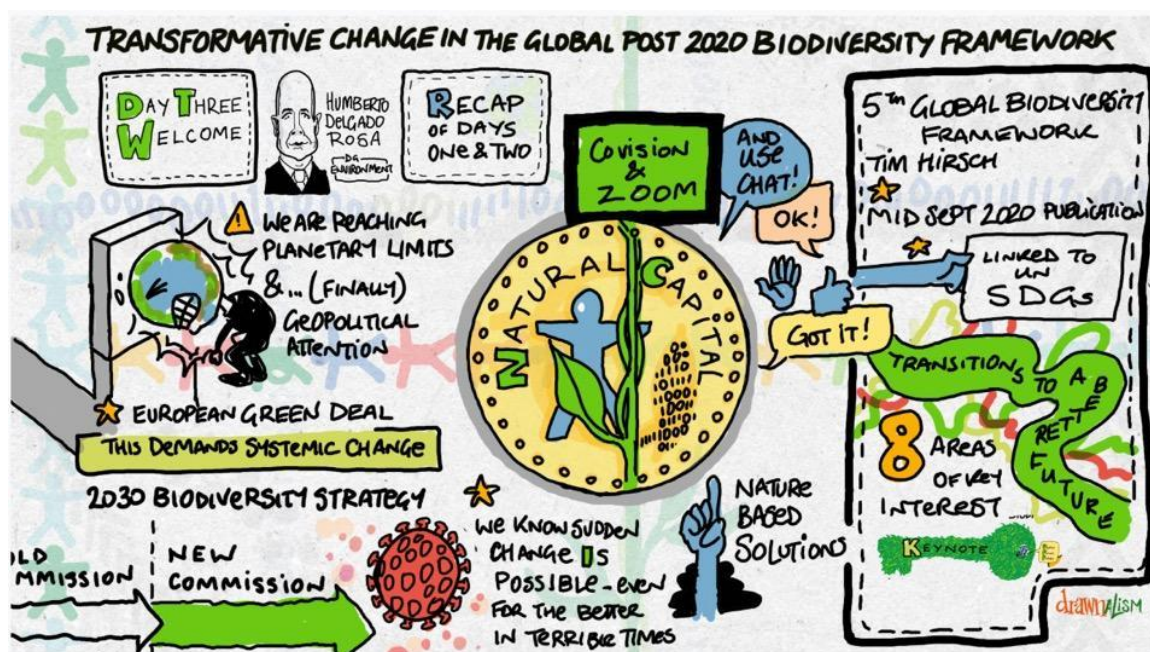
WORKSHOP REPORTING: DAY 3 - 26 JUNE (13:30-16:00)

On Day 3 the 'transformative change gems' outcomes generated during the different breakout discussions (12 in total) on the previous day were presented in two rounds, each followed by a breakout session and a panel discussion with experts providing feedback and commenting on the results from these breakout group discussions. A short progress update of the Fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook, and how it accommodates transformative change, was also presented.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The EU's new Biodiversity Strategy is probably the most ambitious the world has seen

The session was welcomed by the Director for Natural Capital at European Commission. He reflected on the fact that sustainable development has been lingering on the political agenda for decades and that the deep change needed is not a new concept. Society has moved in the right direction but not in a transformative way yet. That needs to change and the links between transformative change (TC) and biodiversity need to be underpinned by science. Biodiversity is reaching the upper levels of attention and catching up with climate change. Political awareness is following this trend. The EU's Green Deal is 'the' Union's political response to growing public attention on global sustainability issues. It calls for systemic transition (food, transport, energy, zero-emission targets, etc.) but also economic and social adjustments ("leaving no one behind"). The EU's new Biodiversity Strategy matches the Commission's desire to lead by example. It duly quantifies the main biodiversity drivers, and instils an element of hope and positive messaging into a "nature restoration agenda". Transformative change and pandemic realities as the world is currently experiencing with COVID-19 are imbued in the approach because such a virus comes from mismanagement of nature and wildlife, and shows that sudden change is possible and even desirable, linking nature and economic recovery. Finally, "Nature-based solutions are not just for the climate!".



960 **Progress summary on the Fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5)**

961 The Fifth GBF Outlook (GBO5) will be published in mid-September ahead of the UN Biodiversity
962 Summit. The report's structure includes a policy summary and links to the SDGs and climate change
963 agenda. Focus is on transitions to a better future and pathways to reach the 2050 vision through
964 theme-based TC and lessons learned from implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
965 (2011-20). Thematic transitions incorporate **eight common, cross-cutting socio-economic drivers**
966 (society, population, economy, values, etc.) and are further captured in terms of land use, sustainable
967 agriculture, food, fisheries, cities, fresh water, climate change and health – a new topic in light of
968 COVID-19 realities. Emphasis is on multiple solutions (inspired by Nature Futures Framework), and
969 requirements for multiscale approaches.

970 **HIGHLIGHTS FROM BREAKOUT GROUPS SESSION 1 AND PANEL DISCUSSION**

971 The highlights('gems') of the six breakouts group of the session 1 "How far is the current post-2020
972 GBF discussion on targets taking up transformative change?" were presented and brought to a panel
973 discussion.

974 **Transformative change specifying: "What, why, where and how" - The 'gems' from cities to 975 climate change.**

976 Post-2020 negotiations can start with **cities** and small steps aimed at re-humanising and re-naturing
977 urban areas and their surroundings, to reduce their impact or "footprint on biodiversity" and to
978 recreate connection to nature for a large part of the population. COVID-19 showed how quickly
979 communities galvanise and how nature can take back a city "without all the noise and hustle and
980 bustle". On **terrestrial and inland water ecosystems**, having countries identify, and set up reform
981 agendas for sectoral policy instruments that harm or conflict with biodiversity goals could gain
982 considerable momentum for biodiversity. Involving local communities in the management of
983 conservation areas, experimenting and learning about alternative governance models favouring
984 biodiversity and conservation are key. Here, there is no need for agreed worldwide consensus, but
985 for parties to build on their own experience, which harkens back to Day 1's 'compass versus roadmap'
986 paradigm.

987 Further momentum could be built in **marine protection** and restoration, the need to evaluate how
988 current support mechanisms affect less well-off groups especially in fisheries and aquaculture and
989 linking subsidies to biodiversity conservations and to poverty-reduction strategies (i.e. in the SDGs).
990 This improves the chances of TC to actually happen and targets subsidies to those in need.
991 **Sustainable consumption and production** was a recurring theme, transformation might be achieved
992 with calls for governments to identify value chains where biodiversity loss is happening and to set
993 targets jointly with stakeholders in different parts of the value chain to tackle this. Concrete ideas
994 included a biodiversity-friendly product label, food-system footprint measurements (e.g. target: low
995 meat diet), a "nature fair" metric instead of GDP, and other targets, such as a common standard like
996 ISO14001.

997 Joining forces increases transformative potential: by working on the link between biodiversity and
998 **health** (e.g. post-COVID thinking and promoting a one-health agenda), and by operating in synergy
999 with **climate change** and SDG implementation. Transformative change can best be encouraged by

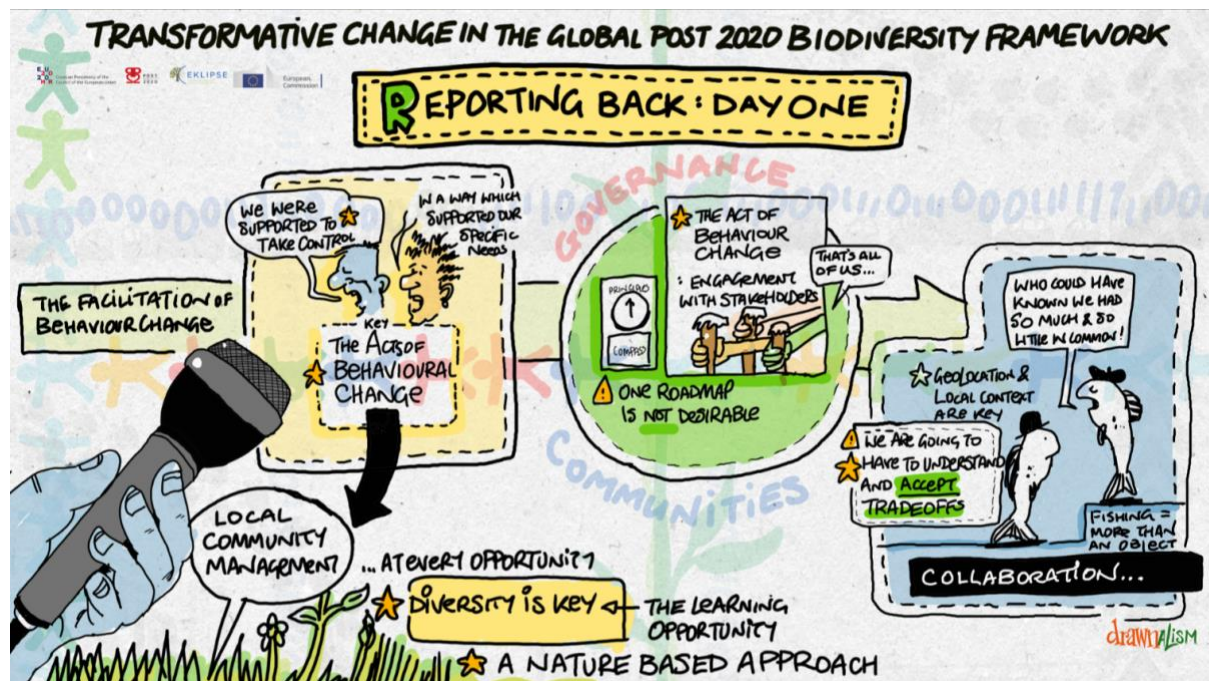
mobilising action from the “whole of government, economy, and society” and by assigning appropriate roles and responsibility to each of these actors. Questions remain on how best to engage additional actors in the GBF, where to cooperate, and what enabling conditions are needed. This led neatly to what was discussed in the second session.

The summary slides were shared to facilitate the reflection and discussion in breakout groups (slides available here).

Delegates broke out into randomly assigned small groups to reflect on these results in light of the workshop’s goals. The issues raised in the first breakout session were summarized and to the panel made up of EKLIPSE experts, SBI (Subsidiary Body on Implementation) members and its co-chair, and EU representatives.

Feedback from the breakout highlighted that mainstreaming may work better at the global level than local, national and regional levels, especially when different actors like agriculture and mining sectors are brought to the table. It was also felt that the role of ‘values’ in TC was not sufficiently developed.

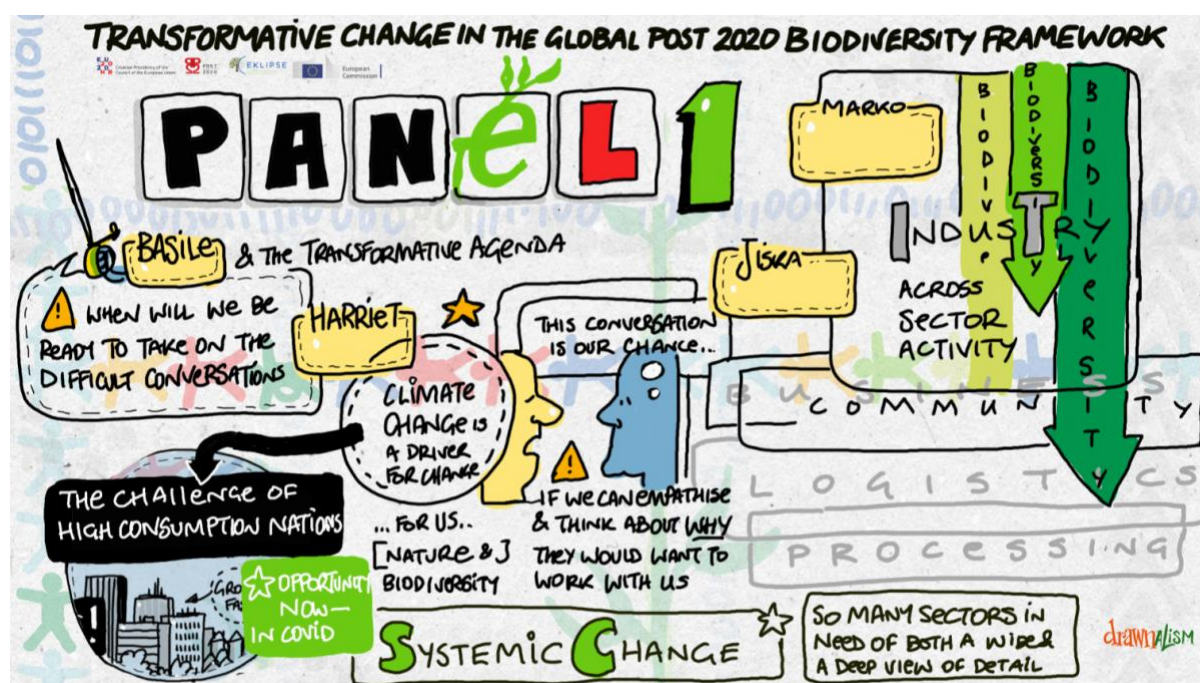
A headline breakout theme was **moving from concepts to action** with realistic and coherent goals for the next decade by embracing policymakers and other stakeholders. The issue of **winners and losers** in potential struggles needs to be addressed, and delegates called for clarity on the distinction between the GBF as a framework for all and the CBD as a mechanism for delivery and accountability. The idea of a “nature fair” index to replace current wealth and economic ones was appreciated, as too the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors but taking care that it does not “lose itself” in the crowd of agendas. It was felt that a distinct voice is still needed.



Panel discussion on the outcomes breakout groups of session 1 :

Clarity is needed on what a “framework for all” means and how it can be realised. Relevant focus on behaviour change, not just government regulation, because “at the end of the day it is about convincing people to do something”. Ideas on how to have difficult conversations with people who don’t share the same ideas – i.e. industries not yet on the bandwagon are welcome.

The private sector is onboard with climate change and starting to explore wider questions on nature, so there is scope to insert biodiversity into that conversation. “Power is the elephant in the room,” and “can be disruptive”. Panelists reiterated the importance of indirect drivers and of values and stressed the role of achieving sustainable production and consumption by covering the whole value chain in order to reach biodiversity goals. Reflections from this workshop will be integrated in the EU’s Horizon Europe research and innovation programme, where topics are currently being established.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM DAY 2 SECOND SESSION OF BREAKOUT GROUPS ON IMPLEMENTATION AND SECOND PANEL DISCUSSION

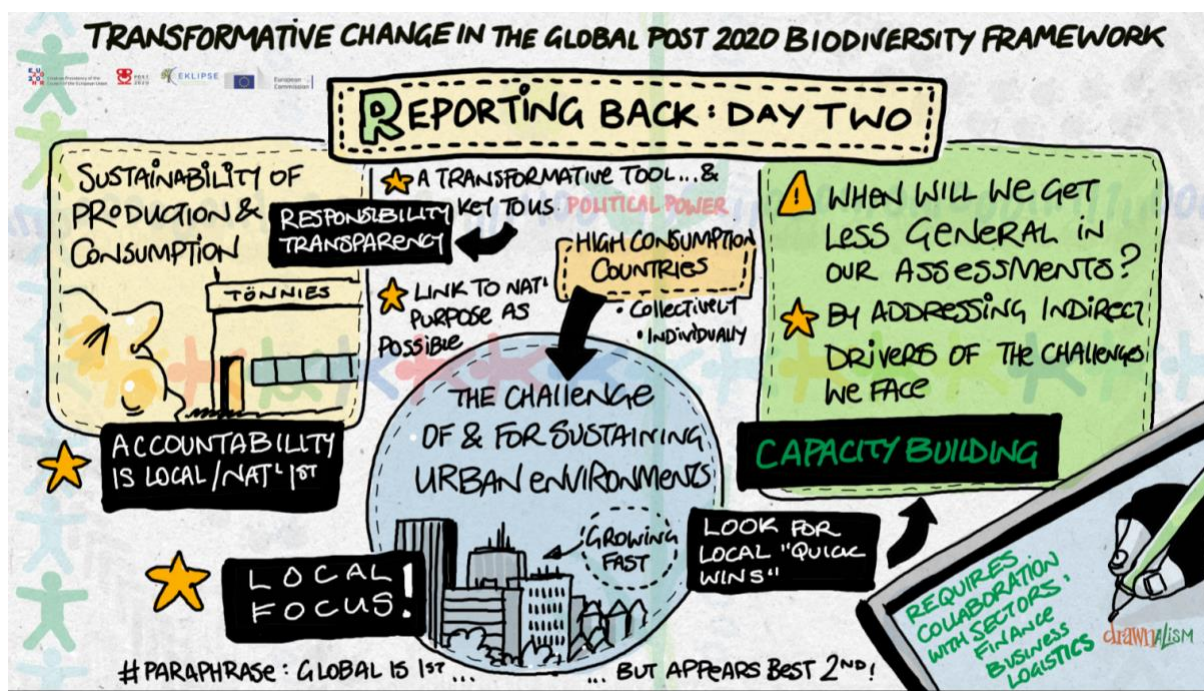
The highlights (‘gems’) of the six breakout group of the session 2 “How to better capture transformative change in the structure of the post-2020 GBF?” were presented, discussed in small groups and brought to a panel discussion.

A summary of transformative suggestions from the second session on Day 2 was presented as food for thought. Topics covered different aspects for implementation with “whole-of-society and whole-of- government” engagement running through all groups. NBSAPs are used by most countries and face issues such as how to include indirect drivers with different degrees of success, some are quite participatory already, but opening up on multiple paths was considered important. Leaving countries (e.g. via National determined contributions) more leeway on what to prioritise and how to link

different actions and actors with the CBD tasks was a favoured position: “The CBD’s role then is to encourage, set the framework and leave space for countries to act.”

Biodiversity mainstreaming can be considered not only as a target but once underway also as an enabling condition. This could be started by identifying key roles and capacities of relevant stakeholders to then work towards integrating different processes, GBF and SDGs, while specifying how it can all be aligned with national and international policy goals and action plans (i.e. for climate, food, sustainable production and consumption, etc.). “Political will is needed for truly binding commitments! and a whole of society approach can help build this political will.”

It was also argued that accountability and reporting are in themselves transformative instruments for strengthening implementation options through multiple pathways, clear endpoints, and different options to get there. “Pick a group of targets early on to learn and ratchet up, focus on them, learn from other countries and possibly link them to UNFCCC stocktaking, and thus allow both agendas to reinforce each other.” This point was also linked to indicators and monitoring of the main direct but also indirect drivers, “not only biodiversity and species”. Other topics discussed included capacity building, where continuity and focussing on building capacity for a “whole of society” approach were identified as potentially transformative. Finally, from the discussion on finance for implementation and how to better involve the finance sector some concrete ideas were offered, such as the need to focus on a “green and just system”, use the COVID-19 experience to raise awareness of biodiversity as well, ideally turning recovery investment into a “Marshall Plan for planetary recovery”, coordinate multilateral financial institutions and avoid investments likely to harm biodiversity, ideas to mainstream biodiversity in societal values and action, and to take the needs and circumstances of different countries into account, helping them build capacities. “Transformation will come from implementation!” This statement resonated in the session, along with “encourage champions” and “all elements of the GBF are necessary and complementary if TC for biodiversity is to be enabled”.

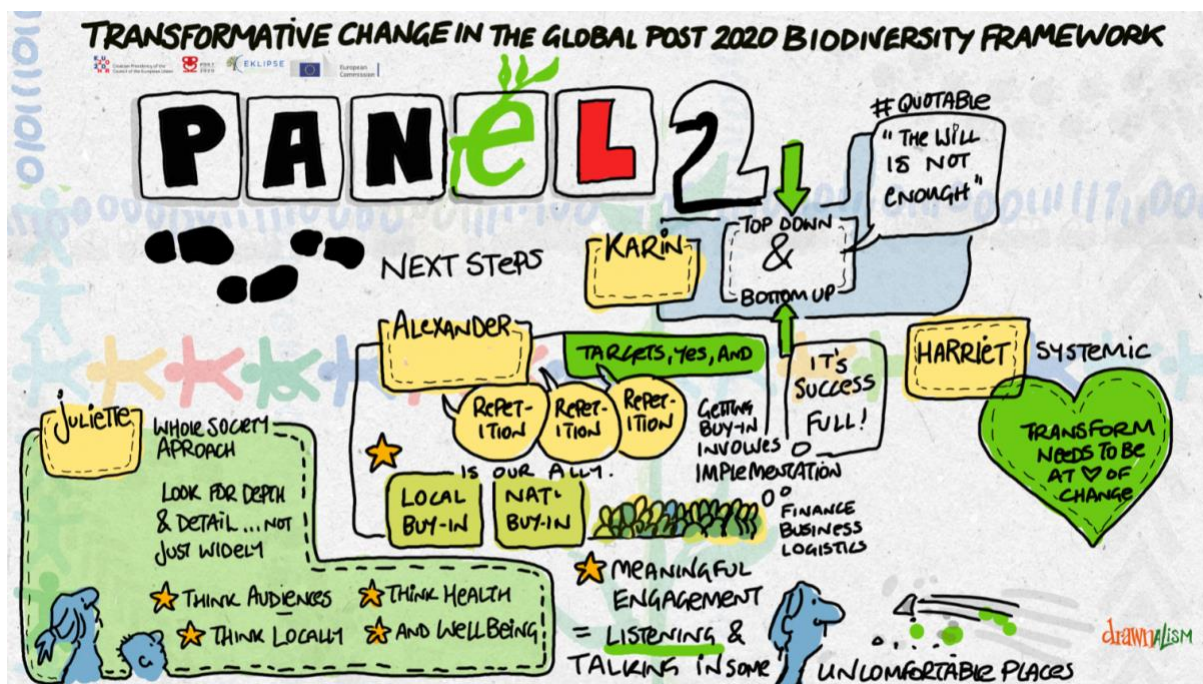


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FEEDBACK FROM THE SECOND DISCUSSION GROUPS

Meanwhile, during the second short breakout an existential question confronted the group: “Is TC the beginning or the end?” Does it happen because you plan it? The timeframe and political cycle was discussed with the suggestion that a firm and long-term position is needed to deliver TC regardless of who is in government.

Some contention was noted between those who think biodiversity should pursue its own agenda and those who think it should work alongside other agendas like climate change. For one delegate, talking about “synergies” and “implementation” (direct and indirect drivers) among knowledgeable delegates is a bit like preaching to the converted, though one area – “population dynamics” – may be so far outside the framework’s scope that it may undermine the focus. The subject of “outcome-oriented goals” and well-defined ambitions (i.e. safeguard species, healthy ecosystem, sustainable use, etc.) demand nothing less than TC, with a note of caution that expectations need to be realistic to avoid major implementation gaps. “Smart, measurable targets with strong implementation mechanisms are crucial.”



FINAL PANEL REFLECTIONS - CONCRETE NEXT STEPS TO INVIGORATE THE POST-2020 NEGOTIATION

The panelist provided some final keynotes:

“Transformative engagement”

The “language of solutions” seems to migrate from one biodiversity strategy to the next “because implementation is not on the same level as trying to articulate targets”. In addition, if not everyone is engaged, targets become that much harder to achieve: “Don’t leave it all to the government!”. We need transformative ways to engage as well. We need the capacity and means to implement

1094 (resources, finance, and mechanisms) to change commensurate with ambitions. “Ambitious targets
1095 need equivalent means of implementation.”

1096 **“Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do” (Goethe)**

1097 “Transformation from implementation” also means leaving no one behind and doing no harm.
1098 Systemic change – top-down and bottom-up – that puts protecting and restoring ecosystems in the
1099 middle of all actions. By moving away from “narrow paradigms”, TC experiences a “big leap” that will
1100 be needed in coming years.

1101 **“Transformative Change to be central to the whole governing framework”**

1102 Transformative change and implementation go hand in hand - the next step should bring other
1103 players into the room for wider engagement. Panellists’ agreed and stressed the need for TC to be
1104 central to the whole governing framework, from theory of change, targets and indicators to
1105 implementation in the broadest sense. Ambitious change like this and new approaches carry inherent
1106 risks. “Some won’t work, so we have to be prepared for that.” But that should not stop everyone
1107 from thinking big and being adventurous. “It’s better to try and fail than not try at all!”

1108 **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

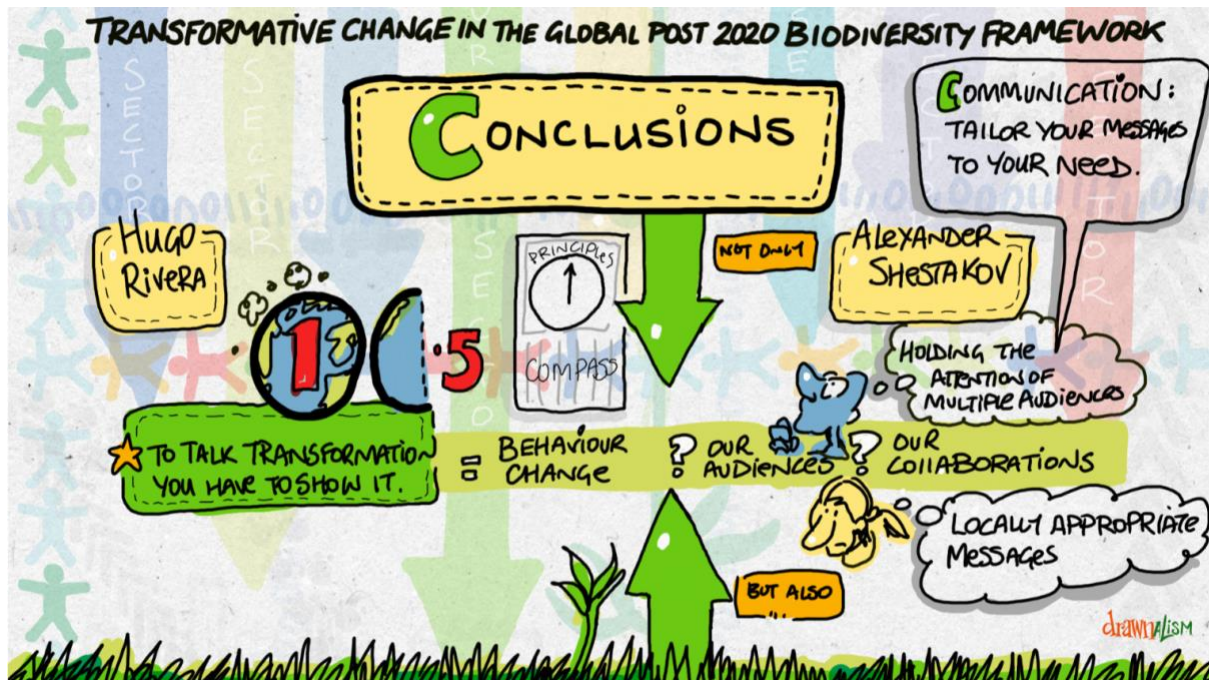
1109 After three days of workshop the final outcomes were wrapped up by the CBD and the European
1110 Commission representatives.

1111 **“Biodiversity needs to come out of the policy closet”**

1112 *A file rouge* and some final remarks on the “three days of impressions” were presented which
1113 delivered a clearer understanding of TC, and how to trigger and integrate it in post-2020 thinking.
1114 We have witnessed progress in agreements that we can’t continue using 1.5 planet’s worth of natural
1115 resources, that TC commands “whole-of-society approaches and multiple pathways” which engage
1116 actors with different views but following a clear compass for what is needed and where to go.

1117 **So, what comes next?**

1118 Representatives from different regions were encouraged to take the messages home in preparation
1119 for upcoming CBD meetings. The organisers thanked all participants and announced gathering
1120 feedback, and providing documents, discussions and materials in due course.



Presentations:

Humberto Delgado

Tim Hirsch [link to presentation](#)

Alexander Shestakov

Full documentation of the presentations will be included in the final version of the document.

1130 AFTER THE WORKSHOP

1131 FOLLOW-UP

1132 This workshop report intends to inform discussions during the upcoming meetings which are further
1133 developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: SBSTTA-24, SBI-3, OEWG-3. It is hoped that
1134 it gives inspiration on the role of transformative change for further work of the Convention on
1135 Biological Diversity towards the next Conference of the Parties. And beyond decisions on establishing
1136 the next GBF, during its implementation in the next 10 years, questions on how to accommodate
1137 transformative change in biodiversity policy and governance will certainly continue, for which looking
1138 back at discussions held during this workshop might result useful.

1139 Furthermore, research needs flagged during the workshop will inform the preparation of the
1140 European Commission's new framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon Europe,
1141 on its investments into understanding and enabling transformative change. The outcomes of this
1142 workshop might also be useful for the preparation of the upcoming IPBES reports on interlinkages
1143 among biodiversity, water, food and health in the context of climate change ('nexus assessment')
1144 and of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, determinants of transformative change and options
1145 for achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity ('transformative change assessment').

1146 In terms of outputs, this workshop report, together with the background document and the
1147 consultation summary, will be submitted to SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3 for consideration. A related side
1148 event is planned for delegates; Expertise.France is working on a 4 page summary of the workshop for
1149 informing on transformative change at SBSTTA, SBI and beyond. The materials produced for and
1150 based on this workshop will stay accessible for further use.

1151 STOCKTAKING AND LESSONS LEARNT - HOW FAR DID WE GET?

1152 The workshop participants engaged in translating the concept of transformative change into
1153 principles and actions relevant for biodiversity. A second step was to link them to the post-2020
1154 global framework and its discussions on structure, targets and enabling conditions, as well as the
1155 linkages to other multilateral environmental agreements, and empowerment of agents for
1156 transformative change at the relevant levels. Options were discussed on how the post-2020 global
1157 biodiversity framework could possibly enable or accelerate transformative change positive for
1158 biodiversity.

1159 Discussions during this workshop showed that there are various ways on how to integrate TC into the
1160 GBF. Plenty of possibilities were discussed for the targets, enabling factors and implementation of
1161 the GBF.

1162 The GBF has considerable potential for encouraging TC for biodiversity if TC is integrated 1163 throughout

1164 The workshop discussion confirmed that while ambitious targets are necessary they are clearly not
1165 sufficient to 'bend the curve'. Targets should also indicate **who** is expected to achieve them and **how**.
1166 A whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach could unleash far more action than in the

1167 past. At least as important is including TC in the other elements of the GBF, particularly the parts on
1168 implementation:

1169 Ideas with strong transformative potential discussed at the workshop include: letting countries
1170 define ‘national contributions’ to allow for multiple pathways; requiring countries ‘to specify clear
1171 roles for different stakeholders in their specific country setting’ as this could turn the process of
1172 mainstreaming into an enabling condition; accountability could focus on those indicators with
1173 potential for learning and for ‘ratcheting up’, such as indicators on direct and indirect drivers or on
1174 co-benefits; continuous capacity building, for a whole-of-society approach can turn into a strong
1175 catalyst for TC and finally making sure investment, starting with Covid recovery plans does not further
1176 harm biodiversity but contributes to its recovery.

1177 This non-exhaustive list of ideas also shows that the different efforts to encourage TC can reinforce
1178 each other, experimenting with different options and creating learning and exchange opportunities
1179 can go a long way in turning the GBF into a compass - requiring countries to take action to achieve
1180 targets without prescribing how to do this. Similarly, linking to other agendas holds the potential to
1181 focus on synergies and co-benefits instead of accepting trade-offs, to reduce effort and to increase
1182 impact. This does not mean we do not need a global biodiversity agenda, but can be pursued as part
1183 of this agenda.

1184 **Addressing synergies and tradeoffs between economic, social, political and environmental** 1185 **problems and inequities**

1186 Targets and actions of previous frameworks and agendas tend to tackle threatening processes
1187 separately and are therefore often not appropriately scaled to account for synergies and trade-offs
1188 between economic, social, political and environmental sectors. Governance of transformation, as a
1189 combination of integrative, informative, inclusive and adaptive governance reveals key challenges
1190 like balancing societal inequities but also new ways to overcome them. This extends the range of
1191 measures that can be used to improve social and environmental/biodiversity outcomes, and more
1192 equitably balances different stakeholders’ objectives locally, nationally, and globally which will
1193 facilitate transformative change. To translate visions into transformative changes, pathways toward
1194 transformative change need to be grounded in both social and climate justice, equity and inclusion.
1195 This will require and allow taking social and environmental goals at least as seriously as economic
1196 objectives.

1197 **What is next?**

1198 These first considerations could be further taken up when progressing with the monitoring and
1199 indicator framework of the GBF, and how to enable it to accommodate and foster transformative
1200 change.

1201 Addressing all this was a complex, challenging exercise, and the time available at this workshop,
1202 under COVID-19 conditions, was by far not sufficient to discuss the multiple dimensions of
1203 transformative change in the GBF in the necessary detail to elaborate options across its content,
1204 structure and ambition. Further to the workshop, the background document itself, and the results of
1205 the consultation on the background document, offer material for delegates of SBSTTA, SBI and OEWG

1206 to inform further discussions on the role of transformative change, its principles and actions, when
1207 setting recommendations for the GBF towards CBD COP-15.

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1212 ANNEXES

1213 ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1214 Note that not all participants were present in all sessions. Day 2 was restricted to 80 participants.

1215

Workshop Participant List

Last Name:	First Name:	Organization:	Country:
Abenius	Johan	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Sweden
Adam	Nora	UNU-FLORES	Germany
Aizpurua	Nerea	EC- DG Research and innovation	Belgium
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Amos	Charlotte	Defra	United Kingdom
Appelgren	Linn	Ministry of the Environment, Sweden	Sweden
Arguedas	Eugenia	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía	Costa Rica
Arroyo Schnell	Alberto	IUCN	EU
Ash	Neville	UNEP-WCMC	United Kingdom
Atula	Roosa	Ministry of the Environment	Suomi
Babin	Didier	Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework - EU Support	France
Baerlocher	Norbert	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, Switzerland	Switzerland
Barudanovic	Senka	Faculty of science	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bas	Dursun	REC Turkey	Turkey
Batakovic	Milena	Nature and Environmental Protection Agency	Montenegro
Bell	John	European Commission	Belgium
BENITEZ	HESQUIO	CONABIO and SBSTTA CHAIR	MEXICO

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Bigler	Sophie	Federal Office for the Environment, FOEN	Switzerland
Bobo	Thomas	Expertise France	France
Borg	Duncan	Environment & Resources Authority	Malta
Brojac	Jan	European Commission	EC
Bulkeley	Harriet	Durham University	United Kingdom
Chambers	Josie	Wageningen University	Netherlands
Chouraki	Elisabeth	Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework - EU support	France
Conesa Alcolea	Ivan	European Commission	Belgium
Corzo	German	Humboldt Institute	Colombia
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del rio mispireta	maria luisa	ministry of environment	Peru
Delgado Rosa	Humberto	European Commission	Belgium
drabicka	katarzyna	ec	BE
Eggermont	Hilde	Belgian Biodiversity Platform	Belgium
Eliska	Rolfova	Ministry of the Environment	Czech Republic
Enfedaque	Josefina	European Commission	EU
Erhard	Markus	European Environment Agency (EEA)	Denmark
Fardoux	Adèle	Ministry for an ecological and inclusive transition	France
Forsgren	Anders	Boliden Mineral AB	Sweden
Forsyth	Tim	London School of Economics and Political Science	United Kingdom
Freitas	Tiago	european commission	belgium
Fritz	Marco	European Commission	Belgium
Gabay	Monica	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - Secretariat of Environmental Policy on Natural Resources	Argentina
Galante	Luis Miguel	ICNF	Portugal
Gaugitsch	Helmut	Umweltbundesamt (Environment Agency Austria)	Austria
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Harrison	Jerry	UNEP-WCMC	United Kingdom
Hendriks	Rob J.J.	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	Netherlands
Hertenweg	Kelly	Federal Public Service for Environment	Belgium
Herwinda	Ersa	Ministry of Planning	Indonesia
Hirsch	Tim	Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	Denmark
Huynink	Matt	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	Netherlands
Jacob	Ute	EKLIPSE / HIFMB	Germany
Josefsson	Melanie	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Sweden
Jung	Martin	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Austria
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Karchava	Teona	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Georgia
Kim	Elizabeth	Government of Canada/Support for OEWG P2020 Co-Chairs	Canada
Kobaslic	Ana	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Croatia
Kok	Marcel	PBL	Netherlands
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LUPI	LOVE	FORESTIFY AS	Norway
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Molegraaf	Tirza	Association of dutch regional authorities	The Netherlands
Mukherjee	Nibedita	DEFRA	UK
Murillo	Jorge	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Colombia
Nagy	Gabriella	CEEweb for Biodiversity	Hungary
Nikraszewicz	Kasia	Defra	UK
Nopiansyah	Fifin	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, MoEF	Indonesia
Nurinsiyah	Ayu Savitri	Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	Indonesia
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Ogwal	Francis	National Environment Management Authority	Uganda
Otsus	Merit	Ministry of the Environment	Estonia
Perianin	Laurence	Ministry for an ecological and solidary transition	France
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Pitta	Eva	Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment	Cyprus
pottier	caroline	european commission	belgium
Psaila	Aggeliki	Ministry Of Environment and Energy	Greece
purnamaningtyas	ning ngudi	Ministry of environment and forestry	Indonesia
Quico	Vanessa	ICNF	Portugal
QWATHEKANA	Malta	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	Republic of South Africa
Raeisaenen	Sointu	European Parliament	Finland
Rankovic	Aleksandar	IDDRI	France
Ridha	Mardhiah	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
Rivera Mendoza	Hugo	Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework.EU Support	Austria
Rosales Benites de Franco	Marina	SERNANP - Ministerio del Ambiente	Peru
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Salzberg	Joaquin	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Argentina
Schoumacher	Cindy	European Commission	Belgium

Seinen	Anne Theo	European Commission DG ENV	EU
Shestakov	Alexander	UN CBD Secretariat	Canada
Simonaityte	Kristina	Lithuanian Ministry of Environment	Lithuania
Smaranda	Samad John	Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests	Romania
Solis	Roxana	Ministry of the Environment	Peru
Stokland	Hakon	Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA)	Norway
Stott	Andrew	Defra	GB
Susanti	Ruliyana	LIPI	Indonesia
Takehara	Mari	Ministry of the Environment	Japan
Teller	Anne	European Commission	Belgium
TORRE	Jean-Paul	European Commission	BELGIUM
Trakhtenbrot	Anna		Israel
Tulkens	Philippe	European Commission	Belgium
Turnhout	Esther	Wageningen University	The Netherlands
Uhel	Ronan	European Environment Agency	EU
Ulku Skinner	Elif	Defra	GB
Uros	Jelena	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Croatia
Vaher	Liina	Ministry of the Environment	Estonia
Vallejo	Noelia	Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge	Spain
Valverde	Mariano	Ministerio del Ambiente	Peru
van Dijk	Jiska	Norwegian Institute for Nature research (NINA)	Norway
van Havre	Basile	OEWG Post-2020 Co-Chair	Canada
Vandewalle	Marie	Eclipse	Germany
Vanstappen	Nils	FPS Health	Belgium
Vasquez	LUCY	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD	PERU
Ventocilla	Jorge	Eclipse - Belgian Biodiversity Platform	Belgium
Verhaeghe	Margaux	EU	France
Viestova	Eva	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	Slovakia
Villasante	Sebastian	University of Santiago de Compostela	Spain
Visconti	Piero	International Institute for Applied System Analyses	Austria
Visseren-	Ingrid	Radboud University	Netherlands

Hamakers

von Weissenberg	Marina	Ministry of the Environment, Finland	Finland
Wagner	Niklaus	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN	Switzerland
Wanda	Nowakowska	Perm Rep	PL
WANG	YE	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China	China
Wegerdt	Patrick	European Commission	Belgium
Wittmer	Heidi	EKLIPSE Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research	Germany
Wugt Larsen	Frank	European Environment Agency	EU
XU	JING	Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences	China
Young	Juliette	UKCEH and INRAE	France
Zaunberger	Karin	European Commission	Belgium
Hoffmann	Caroline	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature	Germany
Yamazaki	Mari	Ministry of the Environment	Japan
Rahajoe	Joeni		Indonesia
Rebut	Elise	Co-point focal CBD	France
Gofaux	Robin	Co-point focal CBD	France
Melchert	Luciana		Brazil
Cruz Angón	Andrea		Mexico
Franks	Phil		

1216

1217 ANNEX 2: AGENDA, INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS OF THE BREAKOUT GROUPS

1218 Transformative Change in the global post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

1219 PARTICIPATORY WEBINAR

1220 23-25-26 June 2020

1221 *BY INVITATION ONLY*

1222

1223 **DAY 1: Tuesday 23rd of June 13:30 – 15:30 CEST (Brussels time)**

1224 Introductory seminar

1225

1226 13:30: John Bell Welcome (European. Commission, Director Healthy Planet DG Research and Innovation)

1227

1228 **Introduction**

1229 Objectives & agenda

1230

- 1231 14:00: Framing presentations on transformative change
1232 Hans Bruyninckx (European Environmental Agency, Executive Director) “EEA perspective on transformative
1233 change”.
- 1234 Ingrid Visseren-Hamakers (Radboud University) “Transformative change in the IPBES Global and Nexus
1235 assessments”.
- 1236
- 1237 14:20: First break-out group discussion
- 1238
- 1239 14:30: Coffee & tea break
- 1240
- 1241 14:40: Framing presentations of the background document and proposed transformative change principles and
1242 actions
- 1243 Harriet Bulkeley & Marcel Kok (co-chairs EKLIPSE expert working group)
- 1244
- 1245 14:55: Second break-out group discussion
- 1246 15:05: Basile van Havre/Francis Ogwal (co-chairs Open-Ended Working Group) Transformative change in the
1247 OEWG
- 1248 15:15: Panel discussion on questions from the break-out-groups: Harriet Bulkeley, Marcel Kok, Jiska van Dijk (co-
1249 chairs EKLIPSE expert working group), Ingrid Visseren-Hamakers (Radboud University), Basile van Havre/Francis
1250 Ogwal (co-chairs OEWG)
- 1251
- 1252 15:30: Introduction to the next sessions
- 1253
- 1254 DAY 2: Thursday 25th of June
- 1255 Two working sessions in small groups in a participatory way to identify concrete and hands-on
1256 recommendations for capturing transformative change in the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity
1257 framework. These sessions will address different questions but will build on each other and participants are
1258 invited to join both to contribute fully to the process. However, due to time zone constraints, participants can
1259 also attend only one session to provide their contribution.
- 1260
- 1261 Session 1 - 10:00-12:30 CEST
- 1262 How far is the current post-2020 GBF discussion on targets taking up transformative change?
- 1263
- 1264 10:00: Ana Kobašić (Croatian Presidency of the Council of the EU) Welcome. Introduction and objectives,
1265 agenda, recap of Day 1
- 1266
- 1267 10:20: Charlotta Sörqvist (SBI chair) Outlook on transformative change in SBI-3
- 1268
- 1269 10:30: Jiska van Dijk Introduction to transformative change principles and actions
- 1270
- 1271 10:40: Break-out groups Part 1 (introduction and break included)
- 1272
- 1273 11:10: Break-out groups Part 2 (break included)
- 1274
- 1275 11:45: Break-out groups Part 3
- 1276
- 1277 12:10-12:30: Reporting on Break-out group discussions
- 1278
- 1279 Break-out groups Session 1 (description in the Annex in the website)
- 1280 1. Implementation mechanism (including NBSAPs)

- 1281 2. Accountability and reporting
- 1282 3. Indicators and monitoring framework for transformative action
- 1283 4. Capacity Building & whole-of-society approach
- 1284 5. Further enabling conditions (actors and capabilities, learning approach...)
- 1285 6. Finance for implementation & involving the financial sector
- 1286
- 1287 Session 2 - 15:00-17:30 CEST:
- 1288 How to better capture transformative change in the structure of the post-2020 GBF?
- 1289
- 1290 15:00: Didier Babin Welcome (Expertise.France)
- 1291 Introduction and objectives, agenda, recap of Day 1
- 1292
- 1293 15:15: Hesiquio Benítez (SBSTTA chair) Outlook on transformative change in SBSTTA-24
- 1294
- 1295 15:25: Marcel Kok Enabling factors for transformative change in the background document
- 1296
- 1297 15:40: Break-out groups Part 1 (introduction and break included)
- 1298
- 1299 16:10: Break-out groups Part 2 (break included)
- 1300
- 1301 16:45: Break-out groups Part 3
- 1302
- 1303 17:10-17:30: Reporting on Break-out group discussions
- 1304
- 1305 Break-out groups Session 2 (description in the Annex in the website)
- 1306 1. Implementation mechanism (including NBSAPs)
- 1307 2. Accountability and reporting
- 1308 3. Indicators and monitoring framework for transformative action
- 1309 4. Capacity Building & whole-of-society approach
- 1310 5. Further enabling conditions (actors and capabilities, learning approach...)
- 1311 6. Finance for implementation & involving the financial sector
- 1312
- 1313 DAY 3: Friday 26th of June 13:30 – 16:00 CEST
- 1314 Concluding seminar
- 1315 13:30: Humberto Delgado Rosa Welcome (European Commission, Director Natural Capital DG Environment)
- 1316
- 1317 Introduction
- 1318 Objectives & agenda
- 1319
- 1320 13:55: Reporting from break-out groups Day 2 Session 1
- 1321 Tim Hirsch (Science writer) Progress summary on GBO-5
- 1322
- 1323 14:25: First break-out group discussion
- 1324
- 1325 14:40: Coffee & tea break
- 1326
- 1327 14:50: Panel discussion on questions from the first break-out-group: Harriet
- 1328 Bulkeley, Jiska van Dijk, Marco Fritz, Basile van Havre/Francis Ogwal, Alexander Shestakov (CBD
- 1329 Secretariat)
- 1330 15:10: Reporting from break-out groups Day 2 Session 2

- 1331
- 1332 15:20: Second break-out group discussion
- 1333
- 1334 15:30: Panel discussion on questions from the second break-out-group: Harriet Bulkeley, Jiska van Dijk, Karin
- 1335 Zaunberger, Basile van Havre/Francis Ogwai, Alexander Shestakov
- 1336
- 1337 15:45-16:00: Alexander Shestakov Conclusions from this workshop for the CBD process
- 1338 Technical conclusions and follow-up
- 1339 Acknowledgements
- 1340
- 1341 **ANNEX 3: RESOURCES FROM THE WORKSHOP (AVAILABLE AFTER THE CONSULTATION)**
- 1342 A short video informing about highlights of the workshop: [Link to be included after consultation]
- 1343 Background tables summarizing selected principles and actions on transformative change against
- 1344 targets and enabling factors in the post-2020 biodiversity framework, which were used to facilitate
- 1345 breakout discussions:
- 1346 Cities: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NH2HPCyzQO-g8rogTTIX04NHPteMpgB0/view?usp=sharing>
- 1347 Climate Change:
- 1348 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wgh4Xnsxq0w7Nx3r43KOQMoP79lCYf1G/view?usp=sharing>
- 1349 Health: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/16hJzRFexGi2rmNCbk3QDTQPuZl0uM6Lz/view?usp=sharing>
- 1350 Sustainable Production and Consumption:
- 1351 https://drive.google.com/file/d/13cFd5HqXFTLu_7YWmIW34VI3VYvOX7xj/view?usp=sharing
- 1352 Terrestrial ecosystems and Inland waters:
- 1353 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P72JMZ34p4HMGll7GuGh8LxJyC2x7X3-/view?usp=sharing>
- 1354 Marine:
- 1355 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hm1kbcgstHSrM4iY8OGyYSvA3lujUOVb/view?usp=sharing>
- 1356 Accountability and Reporting: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bqWEVZdA5-](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bqWEVZdA5-2rjsh6XHyDSYzpBHBQDGEU/view?usp=sharing)
- 1357 [2rjsh6XHyDSYzpBHBQDGEU/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bqWEVZdA5-2rjsh6XHyDSYzpBHBQDGEU/view?usp=sharing)
- 1358 Enabling Conditions:
- 1359 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mWfyglDEOzQDEYSsvE8dmnnZhjdYL8GL/view?usp=sharing>
- 1360 Implementation Mechanisms, including NBSAPS:
- 1361 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F1wLRDAq8s3lgLS2ca0wO26huDA6SWjo/view?usp=sharing>
- 1362 Capacity Building:
- 1363 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ttX6gL62GodAErDQwgH_FKH9zzUm7Tm_/view?usp=sharing
- 1364 Finance for Implementation:
- 1365 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kl3DqpgbS5HfeHvWdFWrOs3no8zVKoch/view?usp=sharing>
- 1366 Indicators and Monitoring:
- 1367 https://drive.google.com/file/d/16hK89_6OqtGGIwGnwUdHzid3GIj0VReC/view?usp=sharing

1368 **Day 1 Presentations:**

- 1369 Hans Bruyninckx: EEA perspective on transformative change video presentation:
1370 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mniBobcXvhfn1kTOfK_mWDXhR9rFgmyX/view?usp=sharing
- 1371 Ingrid Visseren-Hamakers: Transformative change in the IPBES Global and Nexus assessments
1372 Presentation: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H0HRMU3Y8GI9qWVLI6wSSQblbOQcvP3_/view?usp=sharing
1373 Video: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lGWUWhgGL6DeTe1TelFosKK2HZ8ggs1u/view?usp=sharing>
- 1374 Harriet Bulkeley & Marcel Kok: Transformative Change for Biodiversity
1375 Presentation: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UvH_hAbtn_PMhWPb1j0CeGTT_JQgwlyP/view?usp=sharing
- 1376 Basile van Havre and Francis Ogwal: Open-Ended Working Group Co-Chairs
1377 Presentation: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KK82fys1fghP5WK_nkV8k7qjn067DrLE/view?usp=sharing

1378 **Day 2 Presentations**

- 1379 Jiska van Dijk: Introduction to transformative change principles and actions
1380 Presentation: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yUwi52Lcof5OVI2BhvL5w-RIR29DJVm0/view?usp=sharing>
- 1381 Hesiquio Benítez (SBSTTA chair) Outlook on transformative change in SBSTTA-24
1382 Presentation: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MXSMIAP_wjrJf4fUSCA56BthRqbgv3uD/view?usp=sharing
- 1383 Marcel Kok Enabling factors for transformative change in the background document
1384 Presentation: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ka7T91SlugtFx3YVeKvnKC73cvrjQ7xD/view?usp=sharing>

1385 **Day 3 Presentations**

- 1386 Tim Hirsch
1387 Presentation: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/185uQ2osSB1SY-X6BcCkTAYK9g9nglAGu/view?usp=sharing>
- 1388 Summary Slides
1389 Presentation: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QfsLX0ZhC9UC3-XCcr5C7RuOjofbKqLo/view?usp=sharing>