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REPORT OF THE INFORMAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS DIALOGUES ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK FOR THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

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(Virtual meetings via Zoom)

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1. Executive summary

During the Latin American and the Caribbean Informal Multistakeholder Dialogues, several issues were raised and discussed by the participants. However, some of the key comments and messages that were stated along the dialogues are summarized below:

On the structure of Draft One:

- The new structure was perceived as an improvement from the previous version but still needing significant work to better reflect correlations between goals, milestones and targets to maintain the level of ambition of the 2050 vision throughout the framework.
- Milestones were mentioned as not adding clear value but complexity to the framework and that they do not reflect its objectives, asking to rather integrate them in the goals and targets or skip them if time constraints become an issue. Nonetheless, it was also underlined their relevance to evaluate progress towards 2030 targets.
- The need for a better balance to address all the goals in an equitable manner was highlighted, particularly on the lack of attention to sustainable use and access and benefit sharing (ABS).
- Drafted framework remains non-realistic given the capacities from countries in LAC region, not allowing for significant differences between countries, by establishing common goals.
- A weak justice perspective in the framework for the LAC region, considering differences with the developed countries of the world, was also noted.
- Neither the measurement structure nor the establishment of a baseline are clear in the present framework.

On ambition, scope and communication of the draft:

- Ambition of the draft was identified as moderately clear and supported.
- It was recommended to establish a clear and short mission indicating where we want to be by 2030 was identified as paramount.
- There is a need to reinforce the scientific support of the new draft and scientific data needs to be better used to make the monitoring framework better reflect the goals and targets.
- There is an urgent need to increase political will to really be able to achieve the proposed goals and targets and a clear approach to leverage it and measure it.
- As there are no clear scenarios still on the way to COP15 it is key to have a sharp communication strategy to be able to enable dialogues and consultations with civil society, private and finance sectors, IPLCs, academia, youth and all the relevant stakeholders on the process at national levels.
- More tools and language could help to adapt and implement the framework at regional level. A common but differentiated responsibilities approach, a weak justice perspective in the framework, absence of equitable baselines to consider regional reality on biodiversity loss and additional support to developing countries are missing, and they could contribute to capture the needs of LAC region in terms of operational, economic, and social challenges.
- It is very challenging to set quantitative measurement for some targets, that additionally are expensive to achieve (e.g., on invasive alien species or genetic diversity).
- A stronger link between the framework and the agenda 2030, the restoration decade and other conventions (e.g. desertification and climate change) was suggested to speak the

language that people are listening but always keeping in mind its biodiversity-oriented agenda.

- The experience and example of the framework convention on climate change (FCCC) could be followed to make more understandable and simpler the GBF and its message in order to achieve its goals. The example of the FCCC could be pursued to choosing few and easier to communicate indicators or the communicational approach used to engage with stakeholders and decision-makers to explain biodiversity benefits and its relationship with human wellbeing.

On feasibility of the goals:

- All four draft goals of the framework were identified as mainly challenging but possibly achievable.
- It was recommended that goals should be simpler and remain aspirational while targets should be SMART and indicators should be realistic, measurable and adapted to national levels.
- Additional to already mentioned concerns, other issues were: (i) as drafted, they represent additional burdens for developed countries; (ii) they are deep anthropocentric focused; (iii) they lack gender perspective, and (iv) they need clear entry points for other sectors and subnational governments to engage.

On main gaps and issues of the targets:

- Poll's results referring to which are the targets with more relevant gaps or issues to be solved resulted on targets 3 about land and sea conservation, 4 about species and genetic diversity, 8 about climate change, 10 about agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, 13 about access and equitable sharing of benefits, 15 about business impacts, 16 about waste and consumption and 18 about harmful incentives.

On the approach for resource mobilization:

- Resource mobilization figures on the draft were noted as insufficient and their origin not clearly specified. It was recommended to work urgently on a sounder, clearer and better supported estimation on what is needed to achieve the goals, milestones and targets, to enable an immediate and proper implementation of the GBF.
- As currently drafted, some targets of the framework have been described as a vision – what we want to achieve – but it is hard to translate into how much they will cost to meet.
- The draft is just proposing the development of a resource mobilization strategy. At this stage, there is nothing yet to be agreed about figures that may help us face this planetary crisis. There is a need for a vision that includes all necessary conditions and that the theory of change proposed in the framework considers planetary boundaries.
- Having clear commitments from state actors and non-state actors —especially the private and financial sectors—received a lot of attention and agreement, as did the lack of attention on ways to better engage the whole of society and on environmentally harmful incentives and subsidies.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity is identified as another important element that needs to be reflected in all targets and sectors, particularly regarding its role for resource mobilization

and reaching political will for transformational changes at national level. Education, communication, and capacity building are key here.

On the needs for resource mobilization:

- Polls results on this topic noted that addressing environmentally harmful incentives and subsidies and consideration of all sources were considered as the most relevant to close the financial gaps.
- While repurposing harmful incentives and subsidies was perceived as significantly important, they were also noted as presenting several challenges regarding education and communication, political will, national and regional information, transparency on national budgets and capacity building among decision-makers and other stakeholders. It was also addressed that positive incentives could be strengthened in the framework to better communicate their role, scale up their use and increase its ambition.
- On consideration of all sources main concerns were: (i) estimating financing needs is expensive; (ii) it will require a proper identification of the stakeholders to engage; (iii) who will be in charge of implementation of whatever is agreed.
- The draft lacks a clear approach to engage very relevant actors for resource mobilization, specifically: (i) national and subnational governments; (ii) ministries of finance and planning; (iii) multilateral, central and private banks; (iv) multi-filial credit institutions; (v) trade organizations; (vi) private and business sectors.
- In general, the need to include a specific language that can be better understood by the financial sector, so they can take internalize the GBF and its targets in their whole processes was also noted.

On main gaps and issues on the targets for resource mobilization:

- Polls about the targets with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization noted that targets 2 about ecosystem restoration, 3 about land and sea conservation, 9 about ensuring benefits for people, 10 about agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, 14 about mainstreaming into all levels and sectors, and 18 about harmful incentives for biodiversity were identified as those with the major challenges to be addressed.

Points raised about inclusion on the draft:

- Right and gender-based approaches must be assigned equal importance throughout all the goals as well as incorporating a better recognition and participation of IPLCs and its traditional knowledge in the framework.

2. Background

In decision 14/34¹ the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the preparatory process for development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate implementation of the process. In its decision, the CBD COP recognized the importance of involving biodiversity-related conventions, Rio

¹ See <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-34-en.pdf>

Conventions and other conventions in the process, and invited all stakeholders, including other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and United Nations' agencies to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong global, regional and national ownership of the future framework and strong support for its immediate implementation.

ECLAC, in collaboration with the Post-2020 Partnership supported by the Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework – EU support project implemented by Expertise France and funded by the European Union, convened two Informal Multi-stakeholders Dialogues (IMDs) for the LAC region on unresolved issues on the draft one of the post-2020 GBF. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they were held virtually on 10 and 12 of August 2021, with two plenary and breakout group sessions, aiming to create an informal, optimum and neutral space for a deeper multi-stakeholder conversation and reflection on issues that remain unresolved in the post-2020 GBF draft, in a Chatham House rules format. The discussions were not intended to replace multilateral negotiation.

This report has been developed by ECLAC's Natural Resources Division, with the support of the Post-2020 Partnership and Expertise France to be made available for the first part of the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (WG2020-3), scheduled to be held online from August 23 to September 3, 2021. Its content does not imply that any agreement or consensus was reached on any of the issues identified.

3. Organization of the Dialogues

A small Regional Advisory Group (RAG-LAC), comprised of key regional experts with a strong knowledge and vision of regional problems and strengths of the CBD or other multilateral treaties, was established by ECLAC in order to: (i) Outline the regional strategic perspective and its particular contribution to the global discussion; (ii) Articulate the key issues to be addressed in the IMDs; (iii) Identify key regional experts to be invited; (iv) Identify potential facilitators; (v) Engage interest in the Dialogue among CBD negotiators, and; (vi) Provide advice on the format of the Dialogues.

Following the RAG-LAC advice, the nature of the discussions covered issues relating to items of the agenda of the WG2020-3 on Goals and Targets and Resource Mobilization with a cross-cutting perspective on inclusion.

The overall aim of the IMDs was to create an informal and neutral space for a rich debate and reflection on specific topics of the post-2020 GBF draft one, by:

- a) Identifying concrete elements, including on gaps and opportunities among Goals & Targets and Resource Mobilization that are relevant for LAC region countries; and
- b) Identifying ways in which countries and stakeholders in LAC region can improve to the development of the post-2020 GBF and its operationalization, related to Goals & Targets and Resource Mobilization.

The participation in the IMDs was by invitation and comprised negotiators from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay², as well as representatives from non-governmental organizations (Global Youth for Biodiversity Network; Business for Nature; World Wildlife Found; Global Forest Coalition; FARN; and Land Coalition), academia (Humboldt Institute; University of Brasilia; and Catholic University of Chile), international organizations (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Sustainable Development & International Relations Institute; and Expertise France) and UN agencies (Food and Agriculture Organization; UN-Environment; and United Nations Development Program through the BIOFIN initiative). A total of 42 participants joined the first meeting on August 10, and 39 participants joined the second meeting on August 12. Prior to the IMDs, a total of 10 high-level experts participated in preparing a first rapid diagnosis that could serve as an introduction to both topics in two previous meetings.

The format aimed for a balance between plenary meetings and breaking-out groups for an interactive discussion on the topics by the means of polls and open questions.

It should be noted that, due to technical problems, especially in the first dialogue, some groups had less discussion time and the note-taking of discussions also had difficulties.

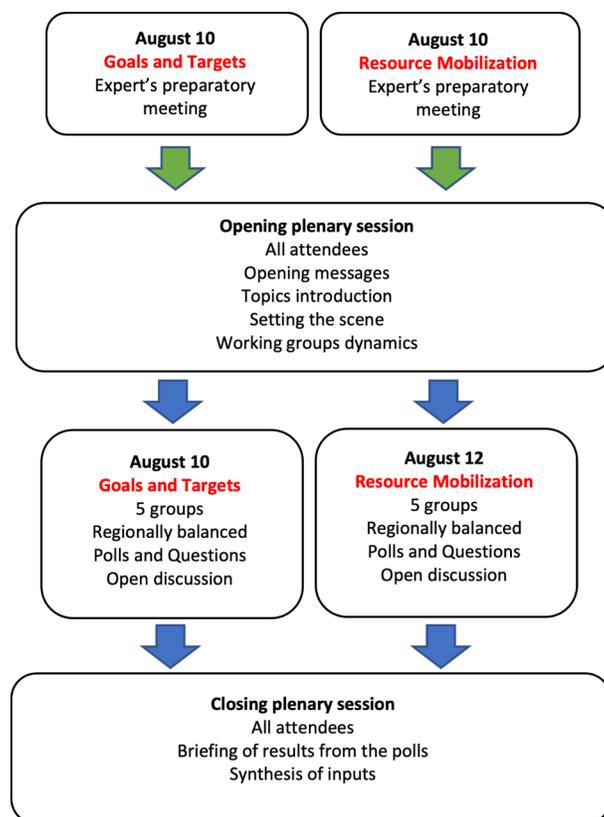


Figure 1. Structure of the Informal Multi-stakeholders Dialogue for the LAC region

² Additional countries from the Caribbean region were invited and confirmed, nonetheless, the arrival of hurricane Fred coincided with the dates for the IMDs, not allowing several experts from affected countries to join the meetings.

4. Opening statements

Jeannette Sanchez, Director of the Natural Resources Division at ECLAC, opened both Dialogues by welcoming the participants to explain their point of view in a deeper way, considering that COVID19 pandemic has limited the spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogues of experts in the construction of the GBF and the democratic and trust nature of the MIDs. She emphasized the current crisis that LAC region faces due to serious structural problems and the COVID-19 pandemic and how this is exacerbated by biodiversity loss, posing serious threats to the 2030 Agenda for LAC countries and how the post-2020 GBF provides an opportunity to build back better for the LAC region. This was followed by a presentation from a high-level expert providing context for discussions for each one of the topics of the meetings.

5. Setting the scene

On the first day of the Dialogues and on behalf of a small group of experts, Ana Di Pangracio provided some initial insights on Goals & Targets of the post-2020 GBF, underlining that none of the Aichi Targets had been fully reached and how a non-regression approach is key for the new framework. She also highlighted that political will is critical to address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and that the GBF draft one should consider all ways identified by the Intergovernmental Scientific Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) to improve the whole approach to productive sectors, identifying the National Biodiversity Strategies and their Action Plans as key tools to achieve this. She emphasized the need to improve the linkages between Goals & Targets and how the approach on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) should also be improved, as well as the key role that ecosystem restoration should have for LAC region. Di Pangracio highlighted how there is place for improvement on the means of implementation established on the draft one of the post-2020 GBF as well as for its monitoring and assessment. She finished by identifying the need to have easy and clear indicators as well as better provisions for IPLCs rights and inclusiveness as well as a gender perspective.

During the second Dialogue, Mariana Bellot gave some initial insights on behalf of the group of experts on Resource Mobilization. She stated how there are diverse targets directly related to resource mobilization (like targets 14, 15, 18 and 19) and that there is a need to analyse their links with other relevant targets. She also underlined the need to engage the financial sector for the development of new targets and to develop the capacities to establish financial plans, mechanisms, and instruments. There is a strong consensus on the need to reduce incentives with negative impacts on biodiversity and increase the ones with a positive impact. Additionally, she mentioned how there could be more credit lines to SMEs and entrepreneurs that make good utilization of biological resources, in the same manner that there are similar incentives for gender equality and the respect of human rights. She mentioned the importance of data and available information and the need to increase collaboration between actors that are interested in contributing to the solution: scientist, governments, private and financial sector as well as big companies. She finished by underlying that resource mobilization is not only about increasing the financing available amounts, but also on transforming the existing financing and economic systems to decrease negative impacts on natural capital.

5.1 Dialogue 1 on Goals & Targets

The discussion was structured through the following questions:

- Is the structure of the GBF enabling a proper correlation between the Vision and the goals, milestones and targets?
- Is the ambition on the draft clear and supported?
- Is the ambition on the draft easy to communicate?
- Does the scope address adequately the three levels of biodiversity, CBD's objectives, and attention to all drivers of loss?
- How feasible are the draft goals in the current GBF's draft?
- Which are the targets with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved?

Answers and issues for each question are addressed below; nonetheless, it is important to consider that the issues are interlinked.

Question 1. Is the structure of the GBF enabling a proper correlation between the Vision and the Goals, Milestones and Targets? (Open question)

While some experts considered that the structure of the GBF has improved substantially, others underlined that the structure could be better simplified and the correlation between the vision and the goals and targets could be improved. In this matter:

Some opined that milestones do not add value but do add complexity to the framework. They suggest removing the milestones and incorporating them into targets. Some others stressed the need to improve the targets and skip the milestones if time constraints become an issue. However, others underlined the relevance of the milestones as they may serve to evaluate progress towards the targets by 2030. Others mentioned that the milestones are not in line with the rest of the GBF framework because they do not reflect the objectives of the framework.

Other experts indicated that the new draft better aligns the milestones, goals and targets but is missing some topics and needs higher emphasis on processes that are difficult to address. For instance, nature-based solutions should be better aligned and in coordination with IPCC solutions or wildfires and emissions should be incorporated and addressed in the framework.

Some experts identified the need to avoid redundancy between targets and milestones by better relating the latter to the targets and clarifying the wording and formulation.

Some others opined targets are not specific enough, could be improved and are missing some topics in the targets that should be explicitly addressed, considering that the levels of ambition and implementation are good, but the path could be improved. It was also mentioned that the targets do not contain language that triggers actions in private sector.

Some experts identified the need for a balance between the three objectives of the CBD, warning about a clear lack of attention to sustainable use and access and benefit sharing (ABS).

Some experts suggested consideration of simpler goals, comparable with the overarching goal that has been used in climate change negotiations.

Some experts pointed out the need to find stronger and clearer links between the Theory of Change in the framework and the 2030 milestones.

Some experts noted that the framework remains non-realistic given the capacities from an important number of countries in LAC region. In this regard, it was also mentioned that the framework does not allow for significant differences between countries, by establishing common goals. They also noted the difficulty some countries have to adapt the framework to national context in order to report progress.

Some experts expressed concern about how LAC region still needs to overcome huge economic and social challenges and that there is a deep lack of justice in the framework for the region, considering differences with the developed countries of the world.

Other experts noted that the vision in the framework is clear, but some targets are impossible to achieve (i.e., to maintain at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species), while others need better measurement options through adapted and credible indicators, that we can contextualize at the national level. In this regard, experts mentioned that some targets are missing standardization or readily available data to make them measurable. Neither the measurement structure nor the establishment of a baseline are clear in the present framework. Other experts stated that a way to measure progress that considers local actions and realities is also required. Additionally, it was indicated that the structure of the framework should ensure equity, ambition, and measurable outcomes.

Some experts also stated that a Gantt chart, including times, actions and associated costs for targets and milestones is missing. They noted, for instance, that costs estimations are key and have been included in other frameworks (such as the climate change framework).

Also, some experts noted that the draft presents a new set of challenges in terms of local adaptation to achieve sustainable use of biodiversity and that negotiating targets and indicators together is a considerable challenge for some countries in the region that require additional capacities.

Some experts noted that the framework should also focus on improving its implementation which is equally complex as on thinking about goals and targets.

Some experts emphasized the need to strengthen the means of implementation and negotiate these issues simultaneously or promptly, so that the implementation does not become an obstacle to achieve the GBF, once approved.

Experts also stated that funding should be reflected in goals and targets and cannot be dissociated as it might define the success of implementation. Financial resources are important but not the only means to achieve the goals. The business system, public policies and finance should be mentioned and more reflected in the framework.

Question 2. Is the ambition on the draft clear and supported?

a) Highly	11%
b) Medium	79%
c) Lowly	11%

Most experts voted that ambition on the GBF's draft has a **medium level of clearness and support**. In this respect:

Some experts expressed the need to balance of the ambition, as some goals are more ambitious than others (i.e., the goal on sustainable use is more ambitious than the one for ABS). On this, a direct recommendation was made to reintroduce quantitative measures on ABS.

Some experts opined on the need to bring back the qualitative elements for the goals that were present on the zero draft.

Some expressed that the framework is highly ambitious and achievable, but the support is somehow mitigated. While other experts highlighted that there is a lack of general ambition (e.g. 20% of restoration is low) but improvements are also perceived.

Some noted there is a need to reinforce the scientific precision of the new draft and scientific data needs to be better used to make the monitoring framework better reflect the goals and targets. The also noted the proposed indicators and metrics do not do that at the moment. Others opined targets and indicators lack sometimes scientific backing, with some indicators not covering the entire target, recommending analyzing the suitability of some indicators that need to be more accurate for some targets.

Some experts stated that the new draft is more informed with scientific data, but governments will need to be sensitized on the new policies they will need to develop to implement the new framework. Experts also indicated that some milestones are based on scientific evidence and that there is evidence available for other target in order to establish achievable targets for different regions or countries.

Experts stated that scientific back up is important to support regional representativeness of the studies considered in this process, which is related to the common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) approach that is required.

Some also expressed the need to have quantitative targets for the goals and the need to closely examine if the indicators match the targets as well as the need to reword some of the targets so that they can be monitored. However, others felt that it is very challenging to set quantitative measurement for some targets, for instance, on invasive alien species or genetic diversity and others noted that goals should be aspirational, and their details or quantitative numbers should be defined in the targets.

Some experts underlined the urgent need to increase political will to really be able to achieve the proposed goals and targets and that the framework lacks a clear approach to leverage it and measure it.

Others noted that developing countries need more support and the draft does not provide a clear mechanism to do so, for instance, in biotechnology. They suggested to consider a plan to reinforce the implementation of the Convention and its three objectives.

Some experts underlined the need to be careful on not encroach on the mandates of other MEAs and the importance to avoid creating distortions to trade. Others pointed out that eliminating environmentally negative subsidies is one of the biggest challenges for countries, as World Trade Organization has not approved the elimination of harmful subsidies even after decades of negotiation. Lack of sound data for LAC countries on the matter was also noted (e.g., harvesting the stock of fish, where there are not indicators related to trade capacity such as bycatch).

Question 3. Is the ambition on the draft easy to communicate?

a) Highly	7 %
b) Medium	52 %
c) Lowly	41 %

Most experts voted that ambition on the GBF's draft **has a medium or low level of easiness to be communicated**. In this respect:

Some experts considered that a clear and short mission could be helpful, indicating where we want to be by 2030. This was underlined as a question that people might ask once the framework is adopted —what to do within this urgent global crisis?

Experts indicated that the framework is complex and missing some aspects to easily communicate. For instance, the UNFCCC has a few variable (e.g., temperature and emissions) while there are many regarding biodiversity protection. It was also mentioned that people are not clear about relationships, interactions, and dependency with the natural system. In this regard, education is missing as well as reaching better key performance indicators (KPIs).

Others noted that an important number of organizations are advocating for a mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and be nature positive by 2030. It was also stated that organizations working on biodiversity are not well organized, the number of documents and conventions are high and there is not clear understanding about documents and who produces them. Therefore, the framework is difficult for an outsider to understand.

Some experts raised deep concerns on the challenges of working the post-2020 GBF negotiations virtually and how that has played against the development of systematic consultations at national levels. As there are no clear scenarios still on the way to COP15 it is key to have a clear communication strategy to be able to enable dialogues and consultations with civil society, private and finance sectors, IPLCs, academia, youth and all the relevant stakeholders on the process at national levels.

Communicating the framework to the private sector was also identified as a key factor for success and a very important to engage the sectors that need to act and go through transformative changes. This was stated as an important demand from the private sector too as they work on sector-based approaches and need guidance so that they can respond to the framework.

Some experts noted there is a need for a stronger and clearer language to talk to finance sector as well as to demand that governments enable conditions and guidance for private and finance sectors.

Other experts expressed the need to highlight that we are reaching the planetary limits and to communicate more on this, and how the sustainable management of productivity of biodiversity is the most challenging ambition.

Some experts stressed the attention to the communication challenges that implementing the GBF will face, for instance for parliaments and representatives to understand the need of urgent and ambitious actions at the national level or when developing national commitments. This was specially mentioned for the agenda on reforming environmentally harmful incentives and subsidies, and how some countries in the region have made progress when communicating approaches for key actors were developed.

Experts also mentioned a communication challenge due to the experience with Aichi and lack of means of implementation commitments to close gaps in implementation. It was indicated that it is important to deal with how to mainstream biodiversity to productive sectors, public institutions, and other stakeholders. Experts also noted that education is necessary to achieve the required transformation.

Some opined that the proposed language on positive incentives in Target 18 is very weak, not measurable and that this could be substantially improved with language such as: scale up use and increase ambition of positive incentives. It was noted that positive incentives include instruments such as biodiversity-relevant, taxes, fees and charges, tradable permits and Payments for Environmental Services (PES).

Some experts underlined the need of countries in the region to develop capacities and knowledge on indicators and metrics, especially for statistical and planning institutions that normally do not address biodiversity related metrics in their analysis. It was noted that this will be key for decision makers to fully engage on the implementation of the GBF from a cross-sectoral perspective. Additionally, they underlined that the exchange of experiences among countries in the region is also key to face common challenges at the implementation stage of the framework.

Question 4. Does the scope address adequately the three levels of biodiversity, CBD's objectives, and attention to all drivers of loss?

a) Highly	15 %
b) Medium	67 %
c) Lowly	19 %

Most experts voted that the scope on the GBF's draft has a **medium level on addressing the three levels of biodiversity, the CBD objectives and all drivers of loss**. Main views expressed were:

Some experts opined on the need to look at the 3 goals of CBD at different levels and the new version of the post-2020 GBF has progressed a lot compared to draft zero.

Some experts opined that LAC region interests are more on objectives 2 and 3, while in the current draft the balance so far is clearly leaned towards targets and indicators defined for objective 1, so there is a strong need to work for giving balance to the draft through the remaining negotiations. In this regard, other experts mentioned that there are ambitious goals that do not include ambitious related targets.

Others suggested to promote initiatives in all countries to increase understanding of the importance of biodiversity for the well-being of people, economies, and society in general.

Some experts mentioned that the post-2020 GBF needs to be a biodiversity only framework, and not a new sustainability agenda, that has already been defined for 2030.

Some experts mentioned that some countries in the region will not rely only on the main five drivers of biodiversity loss identified on the draft and there is still much room for improvement on the indicators on this concern.

Experts also expressed their opinion on how Aichi targets were built far from national realities and that they are still being used to measure progress. They recommended to think outside the box and to avoid following a path of compliance based on wrong targets, connecting with the right transformative agents that do are responsible for biodiversity loss. In this regard, other experts also mentioned that the issue with Aichi was not the framework but the means to implementation and resources.

Some also noted the importance of stepping into other sectors' shoes, to address specific matters and making the framework a more a cross-sectoral affair and how, for this, the wording of the targets will need to be quite sensible to a cross-sectoral approach.

Experts also suggested that the framework should have a right and gender-based approach, it should recognize and incorporate IPLCs and it should make a link with climate change, desertification, sustainable food and agriculture, soils, human health, and land-sea interactions.

Some participants stated that nature-based solutions can be recognized and incorporated in the framework, but they need to consider an ecosystem-based approach and do not assign all responsibility to these tools because mitigation is required.

Question 5. How feasible are the draft goals in the current GBF?

Goal A

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| a) Realistic and achievable | 7 % |
| b) Challenging but possibly achievable | 63 % |
| c) Challenging and lowly achievable | 30 % |

Goal B

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| a) Realistic and achievable | 23 % |
| b) Challenging but possibly achievable | 62 % |
| c) Challenging and lowly achievable | 15 % |

Goal C

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| a) Realistic and achievable | 15 % |
| b) Challenging but possibly achievable | 50 % |
| c) Challenging and lowly achievable | 35 % |

Goal D

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| a) Realistic and achievable | 8 % |
| b) Challenging but possibly achievable | 54 % |
| c) Challenging and lowly achievable | 38 % |

Most experts identified that all four draft goals of the framework are **challenging but possibly achievable**. In this respect:

Some experts mentioned there shouldn't be numbers when discussing goals, emphasizing the complexity of including percentages at the goal-level and how those numbers may be considered as not realistic and complex, like the 90% of genetic diversity or the reduction of 10% of the rate of extinction.

Some stated that the goals lack alignment or coherence between CBD objectives, the goals and the vision of the post 2020 GBF.

Some opinions turned around a lack of coherence between the one draft of the framework and the three objectives of the Convention.

Some experts emphasized that the draft of the framework has a deep anthropocentric focus and, paradoxically, it is not clear how it can respond to human needs and how will solve the challenges of millions of people that are already paying the price of the ecological crisis.

Some experts' opinions were given on how goals should be written in simpler ways, with goal A being a good example of what can be improved, as it is up to countries to define what they want to accomplish and then find the correlation between the goals. Others opined this goal is more aspirational than feasible, while others remarked that is the easiest goal to achieve and even so it is complex to change systemic inertia.

Others emphasized that Goal A should be addressed with the idea of net gain (for instance, if there is a gain in one place but a lost in another this must be subtracted) and that civil society perceives

net gain as still promoting the loss of biodiversity, recognizing that even when policies are still going in that direction, new changes are being made in some countries in the region to try to safeguard ecosystems, adjust activities to ecological integrity and ecological representativeness.

Some experts stated that the main challenges are to establish connectivity between conserved areas as well as the need to restore ecosystems in areas that are adjoined to protected areas, while keeping up the effort to conserve areas already been established and that they are not degraded. It was also mentioned that there is a need to select new areas where sustainable use and other types of conservation must be the promoted approaches.

Some experts opined that the proposal on Goal A to reduce tenfold the rate of extinction should be considered carefully, as the region does not have solid scientific indicators for every group of species. For instance, adopting one indicator that favors one species would be understating the possibility for extinction for other species.

Others stated the need to be careful on how the 15 per cent of increase in integrity of all ecosystems drafted in Goal A would be implemented at the national level, as this represents an additional burden on countries in the region that have been successful in protecting areas. For instance, there is already a significant portion of the Amazon protected, and this would require an additional significant effort.

On the same matter, some experts stressed that in cases where ecosystems are already degraded 15 percent may not be very much and therefore there is the need of fair and equitable baseline that recognize that biodiversity loss has been ongoing since the pre-industrial period and how, thinking about the restoration target, perhaps there could be a differentiate approach between countries: those who have managed to preserve X percent should focus on halting deforestation and preventing land conversion, and others should be focusing on restoration. It was also stated that this goal is more aspirational than feasible.

Some experts identified Goal C on the Nagoya Protocol as quite limited, recommending strengthening it in the framework to enable a better implementation. In the same manner some opined that genetic resources are an ecosystem service and should be considered as such in the framework, putting more emphasis on how ABS mechanisms in various countries impact biodiversity positively. Some also noted that the goal is broad with regards to its milestone but remains disconnected from reality by not considering connecting key actors to the concept, especially the private sector as they are one of the main users of genetic resources.

Other opinions turned around the need to encourage more clarity and better guarantees on how the system works, as they considered this is the main aim of the CBD and this is what transparency is about. They opined that is why Goal C is isolated.

Some experts mentioned that private sector has not been involved enough, remaining disconnected from the global challenges on biodiversity.

Some experts stated that goal C on “benefits of use of biodiversity” is very challenging for LAC region, due to national conditions of land tenure and productive use of land and how this must be considered in this goal, avoiding focusing only on gaining protected areas but in also generation integrative approaches to face this regional reality.

Some also noted that the number of 30% for protected areas is a modest goal for the region, when considering all available forms of protection. For instance, it was mentioned that not only public protected areas can be established but also private protected areas or IPLCs managed areas, as has been done already in various countries in the region with rural owners in the agriculture sectors. Nonetheless, other experts noted that 30% of terrestrial and marine areas is a minimum necessary to restore ecosystem services, but that it does represent a big challenge for the region and that it is very important to analyze the goals that are being proposed from an operational perspective for the countries.

Some experts mentioned that the main problem for many countries is to build an initial baseline that can later be used to monitor progress and how the existing approach is not enough, as there is a need for field data to generate assessments, e.g. for connectivity and so on. In these concerns, they also expressed how satellite data is not enough and those gaps will need capable human resources for an efficient and innovative use of the available means.

Some experts identified a clear lack of gender perspective among all four goals.

Some experts identified the need to have an understanding that we need to challenge ourselves, especially at the political level, to enable real change, suggesting reaching something like what we have seen for climate change, for example.

Others noted the need of language to deeper engage the local governments on the framework’s implementation, as political will at national and local levels will determine whether the goals and targets are achieved or not.

Some others mentioned that CBD needs to lead the conversation differently (i.e., for the financing mechanisms or on how to discuss with different sectors) and how the major concern should not be a debate on new “Aichi-type” targets but on how to embrace all new narratives and integrate whole new sectors in policy making, which will not be easy because it breaks with the way we used to do things. They also suggested that maybe the post-2020 GBF should talk more about how to reach out to societies that need to change awareness on biodiversity, especially within cities and at the territorial level, like is going on in some countries in the region.

Question 6. Which are the targets with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved?	
Target 1: All land and sea under spatial planning	8 %
Target 2: 20% of all ecosystems under restoration	8 %
Target 3: 30% of land and sea conserved	19 %
Target 4: Recovery and conservation of species and genetic diversity	28 %
Target 5: Harvesting, trade and use of wild species	6 %
Target 6: Invasive alien species	0 %
Target 7: Pollution reduction	11 %
Target 8: Impact of climate change	19 %

Experts were asked to select the two draft targets on reducing the threats of biodiversity loss with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved. **Most experts identified targets 4, 3 and 8 as the ones with the most relevant gaps and issues.** In this respect:

On target 3, experts mentioned a lack of clarity on the contribution of different stakeholders and what each of them need to do to take actions. It also needs to be more specific and clearer about if the target is proportional to countries. Experts also stated that a 30% of land and sea conserved do not necessarily achieve the goal because many protected areas are only on paper and are not being managed for climate change, wildfires or do not count with monetary resources.

On target 8, some experts opined that indicating a quantitative goal for the reduction of greenhouse gases transfers responsibility from developed to developing countries and how indicating an amount that is highly focused on the mitigation process is problematic due to the principle of shared but differentiated responsibility and as the framework is drafted this can be highly problematic.

Other experts underlined the need to better include and strengthen the mainstreaming of biodiversity as a threading tool among all the targets.

Some experts raised concerns on the importance of land use change for the region, remaining as one of the main causes for biodiversity loss, and how specific strategies must be made better visible in the framework.

Other noted the need to better recognize the importance of IPLCs in contributing to conservation, since they represent a significant number of areas in LAC, and how indigenous peoples have requested greater participation and not just to be consulted. They also underlined the need to think about strengthening participation in the implementation capacity of indigenous peoples.

Question 7. Which are the targets with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved?

Target 9: Ensure benefits for people	18 %
Target 10: Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	27 %
Target 11: Nature's contributions	18 %
Target 12: Green and blues spaces	9 %
Target 13: Access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits	27 %

Experts were asked to select the two draft targets on meeting people's needs with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved. **Most experts identified targets 10 and 13 as the ones with the most relevant gaps and issues.** In this respect:

Some experts underlined there is progress on the draft, as urban areas before were not so strong in Aichi goals, and since the larger part of the population on the region lives in them, it is essential to include in the framework. On the other hand, other experts stated that the importance of green areas for people's health should be highlighted and reinforced within the framework and that there is also a need for initiatives to improve the green and blue areas that include the local population, so they may feel committed and responsible to preserve them.

Other experts noted the need for a better correlation with urban goals on biodiversity objectives and those on the 2030 Agenda. The initiatives that will improve the green and blue areas must include the local population so that they are community initiatives (participation so that they feel commitment and responsibility with the areas). In Bolivia last year the National Plan of Cities was also approved, which includes elements of urban biodiversity and its connection with rural areas.

Some experts asked for a better consideration of traditional knowledge, by incorporating a specific and quantifiable goal. Other experts mentioned that there is a proposal to refer to the participation of providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to develop new contributions to achieve target 13.

Some experts noted the need to put forth concrete proposals on sustainable agriculture (e.g. designating a certain number of working landscapes a certain percent of native vegetation) and how Target 10 does not currently provide much detail on how countries are supposed to undertake sustainable agriculture practices.

Some experts stated there is a lack of perspective of ecosystems in goal 9 as it is phrased only on species to achieve the goal.

Some experts recommended to fully engage the private sector on the achievement of target 10. Other experts indicated that the wording, increasing productivity, in target 10 is concerning. It was suggested that this should not be incorporated as part of biodiversity goals because it does not contribute and could be counterproductive.

Other experts recommended to include specific measures on Goal 13 to deal with new technologies, to improve implementation of the framework.

Question 8. Which are the targets with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved?

Target 14: Mainstreaming into all levels and sectors	14 %
Target 15: Reduction of negative impacts of business	20 %
Target 16: Waste and consumption	20 %
Target 17: Impacts and risks of biotechnology	3 %
Target 18: Harmful incentives for biodiversity	23 %
Target 19: Resource mobilization	11 %
Target 20: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	3 %
Target 21: Equitable and effective participation of IPLCs	6 %

Experts were asked to select the two draft targets on tools and solutions with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved. **Most experts identified targets 18, 15 and 16 as the ones with the most relevant gaps and issues.** In this respect:

Some experts noted the language on positive incentives is very weak (i.e., on target 18) and could be substantially improved with language such as: scale up use and increase ambition of positive incentives. Other experts noted that there is a lack of information about harmful incentives that could affect decision-making regarding them in the region. It was stated that short term reforms are

difficult, but a first step would be to develop studies to quantify impacts of harmful incentives and promote national knowledge to later, advancing on the needed reforms. They also mentioned that there is a need to develop studies that make the case in order to convince stakeholders to change attitudes toward biodiversity. Similarly, some experts stated that having the best information on the economic values of biodiversity serves to convince the productive sector and reduce the loss of biodiversity.

It was also noted that harmful incentives is a very relevant topic as addresses indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and the importance of developing biodiversity mainstreaming strong strategies.

Some experts noted that, while there are some studies available at a global and sectoral levels on environmentally harmful incentives and subsidies (e.g. those conducted by OECD from agriculture, fossil fuels, fisheries and the financial sectors), there is a strong need to develop that kind of analysis at a regional and national scales. Other experts noted that information on environmentally harmful incentives including subsidies is missing on the framework and how having studies to quantify their impacts at regional or national scales to promote national knowledge is paramount for LAC as it serves, in the short term, to build the case and ease possible reforms (for instance, in Brazil the economic value of the pollination service has been estimated in more than 10 billion dollars a year). They recommended to consider measures on the framework to promote more studies that serve to convince different actors to change their attitude towards biodiversity.

Some experts expressed that Goals 15 and 18 have major gaps and they need more specific language about what is required for businesses to achieve goals and make decisions. Greater guide is missing.

Some experts noted that investing in nature is still seen as an expense rather than an investment in our well-being, which is related to the mobilization of resources targets. They mentioned for instance, how in some countries in the region, exotic forest plantations have much more budget than the native forest law. They underlined the need for the framework to address this vision.

Some experts stressed the attention on the need to report on national budgets, specifically on amounts allocated for environmentally harmful incentives and subsidies, as it is increasingly difficult to understand encrypted budgets, stating how necessary it is to create capacities for understanding this in relation to resource mobilization targets.

In relation to target 21, some experts underlined that the target must give equal importance to women as to IPLCs.

Some experts noted a lack of rights approach within the framework, suggesting that rights must be better recognized on the draft by considering them a cross-cutting issue in the framework.

On target 16 about waste and consumption, some experts noted the lack of producers' role.

5.2 Dialogue 2 on Resource Mobilization

On August 12, the attendees considered the issues related to resource mobilization in the post-2020 GBF, specifically aiming to identify main gaps and opportunities on the draft one, as well as its contribution to solving the global crisis on biodiversity, from a regional perspective. Following a

similar approach as the one used for the first IMD, the discussion was structured through questions on these topics, asked by the means of polls.

The discussion was structured through the following questions:

- Is the GBF approach adequate, clear and transparent so that resource mobilization enables achieving goals, milestones and targets?
- Are the estimated numbers for resource mobilization enough and soundly supported?
- Which of the following needs do you consider as most relevant to close the finance gap of the GBF?
- Which of the following actors do you consider as most relevant for resource mobilization in the GBF?
- Which are the targets with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization?
- Which of the following components do you consider as most relevant for resource mobilization?

Answers and issues for each question are addressed below; nonetheless, it is important to consider that the issues are interlinked.

Question 1. Is the GBF approach adequate, clear and transparent so that resource mobilization enables achieving goals, milestones and targets? (Open question)

Some experts underlined how figures on the draft are insufficient or their origin is not fully specified and urged to work on the matter, to enable a proper implementation of the GBF. However, some experts opined that the first draft is an improvement over the zero draft since it's much clearer and more specific, therefore measurable. Other experts noted that the draft is considering numbers for first time, but they are low and do not reflect the ambition or means of implementation of the framework. Others noted that there is a kind of trap in handling fixed numbers, as these can be very different over the years.

On the other hand, some experts stressed the attention to the fact that there is a very important gap on the knowledge of what is needed for to achieve the goals, milestones and targets of the GBF and therefore it is paramount to have a sounder, clearer and better supported estimation on the figures. In this respect:

Some experts noted that the framework needs to provide better guidance in terms of climate change as a major challenge and to build better and more visible bridges between it and the issues of biodiversity, as both issues go hand in hand, with the same goals —protecting and recovering our environment— and there is a key opportunity in this to be seized by the post-2020 GBF. They underlined as well that if the framework fails to do this, we will not be able to secure the resources needed for the deep transformation that is required.

Some experts expressed concern that, as currently drafted, some targets of framework have been described as a vision – what we want to achieve – but that is hard to translate into how much they will cost to meet and, even when it could be clear enough, there are still targets which we need to be fine-tuned to ground them so that it would be easier for countries to create strategies and/or milestones, in order to meet those targets. They noted how the difference between saying what you want and how you are going to meet it, is including costs.

Some experts opined that having more quantitative targets is good advance, as that is the point of having SMART targets and there is an understanding of the value of having such targets, they help to determine how ambitious the framework will be at the global level and then countries can determine how they can contribute, what they can contribute, and what they'll need to get in order to achieve those national targets.

Other experts also noted that it is not clear how resources will be traced and how to ensure an efficient use of fundings. Additionally, experts mentioned that a strategy to mobilize resources, including management of impacts and financial terms, should be considered in the framework.

Some experts raised concern on how there has been insisted on biodiversity to be separate from other big problems, but in the world, climate change is becoming the language of the environment, and how rather than people talking about environment, they talk climate change. They noted that people are not hearing the biodiversity discussion and how the challenge is that the science is very clear, as the output of the IPBES and IPCC in June 2021 is excellent (biodiversity and CC and how the two are fundamentally linked and must act on both). Therefore, they urged to speak the language that people are listening to and to bring this into consideration at the negotiations of the GBF as there is not enough interaction between biodiversity and the Paris Agreement goals even when there is some progress on Target 8.

Other experts noted that it is not fair to say there is no linkage between the FCCC and CBD, as many countries have addressed these issues in their NDC, and even when some see the fragmentation of multilateral environmental governance as weakening effectiveness, trying to address the CBD UNFCCC and UNCCD all together would not have had the political will, as these treaties are on different grounds (e.g. the CBD principle could be weakened by including it under the CBD). They also noted how business groups are overlooking the need for ABS, which has been neglected over the 2011-2020 period. Therefore, the aim should be focused on synergies, as climate change and biodiversity loss have different causes, and the three objectives of the CBD have never been implemented in a balanced manner, so the focus should be on resolving the imbalance present over the past 30 years.

Experts expressed that resources mobilization should also interact with the restoration decade and agroecology because funders are more interested in sustainable use of natural resources rather than conservation. While these concepts are implicitly incorporated in the framework, they need to be explicitly indicated to facilitate fundings and resource mobilization.

Some experts noted that the milestones, goals and targets are rather vague on resource mobilization needs, and in some cases, it is very difficult to establish the perfect or right numbers. For some, it will be suitable to have something that is broad enough to represent everyone, something specific enough to take steps to and move towards to reaching each goal or target. They suggested to improve this on the draft, starting by asking different countries what they would really be able to do and fulfill in each topic and from there to increase the ambition to different things, rather than doing it on the other sense. This suggestion was made thinking on actions at a global level that are hard to implement at the national level.

Other experts raised their concerns on how the draft is just proposing the development of a resource mobilization strategy and how, at this stage, there is really nothing yet to be really agreed upon with

figures that will help us face the huge challenges of this planetary crisis. In this regard, experts noted the need for a vision that includes all necessary conditions and a theory of change that considers planetary boundaries.

Some experts expressed how the importance of having commitments from state actors and non-state actors —especially the private sector— has received a lot of attention and agreement. The framework also lacks attention on the necessary engagement from society as well and on how to develop the necessary conditions for both state and non-state actors to be able to perform in terms of resource mobilization and the use of these resources. They also opined that the current draft seems to be repeating the strategies used in the previous framework.

Opinions also turned around how there is a need for a big change in the whole economy, and the need as well to bring the global economy to operate within the planetary limits, talking about facing the defiant challenge to change all economic systems. But it was recognized that the issue is very complex due to strong financial lobby for business as usual carried out by companies with high impact on national policies. It was noted that multi-filial credit organizations should be aligned with biodiversity mainstreaming. Other experts stated that the mainstreaming as a strategy of resource mobilization is complex in the region as the structure of incentives is not very strong and avoiding harm requires a costly transition reaffirming other sectors (e.g GEF & IMF) must be included in the discussion. It was also recognized that mainstreaming goes beyond the scope of multilateral environmental agreements and that everything it encompasses it must be resized, as it has other powerful concepts and tools beyond resource mobilization.

Some experts noted the need to include a specific language that can be better understood by the financial sector, so they can take internalize the GBF and its targets in their whole processes.

Some experts noted that there's a nice narrative about resource mobilization, but the economic model needs to be transformed to oblige economic models to be respectful of the planet's limits, and resource depletion. They also noted that Latin America and the Caribbean is a region with high environmental conflict and how the debate has focused on international aid, and not about how multinational corporations are one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss in the region.

Some experts underlined how imbalance of resources is an issue for the proposed framework, especially when identifying where resources are allocated, as they are more allocated to things that have to do with workshops or technical advice, but they are not an end in and of themselves., To reduce the loss of biodiversity, there is a need to increase the amounts available to manage biodiversity and transform ecosystems, more than what there has been allocated until now. They also noted there is also a need to identify how the resources set the pace for other activities, whether it is capacity building or other and how to better distribute finance resources and there is a lot of money associated to creating policies and documents and these are a means to an end and not an end themselves.

Experts also stated that there is lack of information or diagnosis in some countries about how much monetary resources are allocated to biodiversity and how much is required to act in consequence and achieving the framework goals. Many countries do not have an elaborated budget of the resources needed to develop a national strategy.

It was also indicated that there is no certainty about how to mobilize the resources proposed in the framework and how much is needed by each country. The framework is missing a deeper approach on where to obtain the resources and need to devise tools to mobilize resources.

Experts also mentioned that the framework is not clear about the financial sector and is missing some aspects to aligning them with transformations. For instance, this sector has a role in deciding where to invest, considering or not environmental impacts.

It was expressed that the framework needs to specify what it is meant with resource mobilization from all sources, which sources and how resources will be mobilize.

Question 2. Are the estimated numbers for resource mobilization enough and soundly supported?

a) Highly	9%
b) Medium	55%
c) Lowly	36%

Almost all experts voted that numbers for resource mobilization on the GBF's draft are **medium to lowly enough and medium to lowly supported**. Main views expressed were:

Experts mentioned that the numbers in the framework show a medium ambition. In this regard, it was noted that while the number are supported, the world GDP is much higher, indicating that the ambition is moderated and could be enhanced. It was also stated that the numbers represent a medium ambition for the region due to the value of biodiversity in LAC.

Some opined on the need to make sure that each target has the necessary investment and resources it requires to get attained, or else it is not worth having that target.

Some noted the need of specific goals and targets for resource mobilization that consider what are the critical resources needed for each specific target while providing proper indicators to assess performance in mobilizing resources, this being critical for LAC region countries. On the other hand, it was highlighted that the national statistical institutes do not fully understand the wording of the SDG 14 & 15 in the 2030 Agenda and have not been involved with the GBF and that it is crucial that other sectors different from the environmental respond to the consultations on environmental indicators to involve them and to increase their capabilities.

Some experts asked how ambitious and transparent the targets for resource mobilization may be, when the current GBF draft suggest aiming for a 200 billion dollars and other projections state that there is a need for at least 700 billion dollars.

Some experts noted that, as a result of their national consultations on resource mobilization, one view is that numbers are tricky and there may be no need of numbers there as they will vary so much that it can be hard to stick to them. On the other hand, other views suggested to provide numbers where they are not given, in order to use them as a reference. They also noted how in Aichi no numbers were provided and it was far vaguer, and how this should be a matter for discussion in the region.

Additionally, experts indicated that efficiency and monitoring of use of resources is as important as reaching the proposed numbers.

Question 3. Which of the following needs do you consider as most relevant to close the finance gap of the GBF? (Experts were asked to select only two options)

Estimate of financial needs	13 %
Consideration of all sources and sectors	14 %
Increase private sector financing	12 %
Alignment of public and private financial flows	13 %
Eliminating and repurposing harmful subsidies	17 %
Diversifying funding mechanisms and distributional impacts	7 %
Accuracy of assessments	0 %
Engagement of financial sector	13 %
Whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches	9 %
Transparency, equity and rights	4 %

Experts were asked to select the two most relevant needs to close the finance gaps on the current draft of the GBF. **The answers were quite dispersed, the first two more voted were addressing harmful subsidies and consideration of all sources.** In this respect:

Some experts noted that rather than thinking only on getting rid of subsidies, we need to rethink the open-door approach to multinationals who deplete the region’s resources. On the other hand, other experts noted how traceability can lead to the engagement of productive sectors, as has been performed by some countries in the region to integrate subsidies reforms into politics. It was also indicated that repurposing harmful subsidies has potential but is a mayor challenge, which will require time and resources and specific examples that can contribute to scaling to a national level or by sector. Additionally, experts expressed that repurposing of incentives could be instrumental to reach the three goals and as mean of implementation for the framework. It was also mentioned that technology could decrease need for subsidies.

Others opined that political will is paramount when talking about harmful subsidies, as it plays a key role even for those that with tiny modifications could become much more efficient, and much less harmful for biodiversity, or even become positive for biodiversity conservation. They mentioned for instance how it would be very complicated to transform traditional agriculture into organic agriculture as fast as it is required and therefore there is need to find alternatives, but before that we need to make sure that there’s political will to explore such alternatives. They noted that on this matter, there is lack of political debate in the framework and the negotiations to reach agreement or even to move forward just a little bit, and this can be clearly noticed when some countries are creating barriers through negotiated language.

Some experts opined that even when it is very important to redirect harmful subsidies towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use the bar is raising even higher, and it will be very difficult to achieve. They noted that government support, which comes in different forms, isn’t there to harm biodiversity on purpose as there are other objectives, like food security, for instance, and

there are ways that subsidies can be reformed or adjusted so that they don't have harmful impacts but can help meet development objectives.

Some experts recommended to use a progressive approach when addressing the harmful subsidies. Other experts mentioned that subsidies reduction is urgent and not gradual. Others suggested to avoid packing too much into the reform of subsidies and incentives, as will be much harder to achieve in reality, and there are other ways to raise biodiversity finance, such as by focusing on the positive incentives, which hasn't been done yet.

Some experts underlined that as the scope of the GBF is still uncertain, numbers on resource mobilization are also uncertain, and that also leads to raising key questions, for instance, on who will be in charge of implementation of whatever is agreed — only government or other actors? — and this leads to the fact that the public sector on every country needs to have a concrete idea of what to do to solve and protect biodiversity and that governments need to act and measure how financial mechanisms can be improved and innovated upon to strengthen resources for implementing the GBF. This will require a proper identification of the stakeholders to engage as a first step and who may also help to estimate the financing needs.

Some also expressed that the exercise of estimating financing needs is expensive and, in the past, some governments in the LAC region have not always been able to achieve it, like when asked by the GEF for the fund replenishments, for example.

Some recommended to develop a specific goal on the alignment of financial flows that may consider an appropriate vocabulary on financial risk to be aligned with practices in the finance sector.

Some experts suggested to explore the possibility in the framework for development of biodiversity National Determined Contributions (NDCs) as an additional resource mobilization tool, such as those been used in climate change, and how that would allow to match the level of ambition of the country and adapt international targets of the GBF at the local level that are still quite broad. In that respect, some opined to be careful as biodiversity already has tools like NBSAPs to determine national targets, so even though tools used for climate change could be a good inspiration, we need to make sure they are not unnecessary duplications.

Some experts opined that even when NBSAPs have a key role on determining national targets and should not be replaced, having national financing strategies for their implementation would be paramount for the region, even serving to enable a proper monitoring of systems that can look at allocated resources and how they are being used, among others.

Some experts noted the standards developed by financial institutions may create additional standards rather than simplify access to financing, they urged to avoid creating additional barriers for developing countries to access financial flows.

Some experts stated that thinking in the way that private sector sees investment could help to achieve resources mobilization from them and that incorporating the private sector into the discussion could help to achieve transformation and increase knowledge.

A shift in the financial logic is required from the financial sector to engage and financing sustainable projects. Financing biodiversity encompassed other elements and other times that need to be

considered when investing in projects. In this regard, there are many actors in the financial sector that need to be involved to achieve the required changes.

It was also indicated by some experts that the GBF should aim that all actors and sectors are sustainable. For this, biodiversity mainstreaming is key.

Question 4. Which of the following actors do you consider as most relevant for resource mobilization in the GBF? (Experts were asked to select only two options)

a) National governments	18 %
b) Subnational or local governments	6 %
c) Ministries of finance or Treasury	16 %
d) Central banks	9 %
e) Public and private financial sector	27 %
f) Private sector	11 %
g) Civil society	0 %
h) International financial institutions	13 %

Experts were asked to select the two most actors for resource mobilization on the current draft of the GBF. **The answers were quite dispersed, although the first two priorities are clear, as the first two more voted were public and private financial sector and national governments.** In this respect:

Some experts highlighted the role of private sector investments and the financial sector behind, in investing in activities that are harmful to biodiversity and that there is no data available and many companies are constantly involved in making lobby to continue with business as usual. They pointed out that this has the potential to be several orders of magnitude bigger money stream than any harmful subsidies reform. They suggested to get more insight and transparency on these streams that could be negative now, but converted to positive investments, this having a huge potential for the GBF implementation. Therefore, the role of the private and financial sector needs to be much better addressed in the drafted framework and the first step is to increase transparency and disclosure, such as trade and multi-filial credit institutions and initiatives (i.e., the World Trade organization, the World Bank, the Nature Financial Disclosure Task-force or the Global Environmental Facility, among others).

In addition, some experts opined that many of the necessary transitions that have been identified and that are being reflected in the framework will cost monetary resources, and they might generate benefits in the mid- to long-term, but they will need resources now. They noted the need for them to be fair and to have safeguards and recommended to better reflect this in the GBF.

Some experts noted that if the goal is to engage the private sector, the drafted framework needs to clearly take in consideration what that sector is asking from the CBD: to set a nature positive goal with a clear metric about creating something comparable to carbon neutrality, and through it they can manage their affairs to be nature positive.

Some opined that perhaps the targets should be tailored to governments as the responsibility falls on them ultimately, but they should be made flexible enough so other actors can be active

contributors. Experts also highlighted the role of governments as they set the rules and have resources for transformation. They mentioned that it is key to align governments' expenses with biodiversity goals. Generally, governments' budgets do not consider biodiversity and harmful impacts on nature (e.g. construction of roads and highways). Participants indicated that ministries and public financing need to align with biodiversity goals more than just increasing resources. Ministries of finance have ability to mobilize resources, therefore, creating capacity building about the value and benefits of biodiversity in authorities that manage budgets is important to trigger investments positive for biodiversity.

Some experts noted that for the private sector the issues on resource mobilization are a problem of alignment of indicators on the GBF draft, as biodiversity is not a specific focus of the business sectors and recommended to work on the alignment of indicators. Experts also mentioned that involving private sector is important as it also reflects consumers' choices.

Some experts noted that even when BIOFIN is helping to complete the accounting analyses for some countries in the region to bridge their financing gaps, looking at the current draft of the GBF, it remains unclear what the full picture is, speaking about numbers.

Some experts called for a meeting for central banks for countries and negotiators, pointing out that some national central banks are already taken into consideration some indicators and considerations of biodiversity conservation, so there is a path to better communicate and cooperate, but further bridging of the gap on financing the next GBF. Experts seem central banks and finance ministries as key for their role as regulators of resources and that banks are missing impact assessment to allocate funds.

Other opinions turned on how central banks are already familiarized with climate change issues but not on those related with biodiversity, so communication and awareness is a key element to be considered on the draft of the framework, as a big opportunity to involve the finance sector immediately, to start discussing the GBF's target.

Some experts noted that, even when there is no doubt that the CBD is an agreement between States, it requires the full engagement of local actors for biodiversity conservation and local governments should be key actors in these dialogues and they are not being adequately represented in the current draft. It was also mentioned that local communities are not aware on how to access resources.

Some experts noted that one thing that is missing in the targets when speaking about the private sector's risks and dependencies is the opportunity to engage the private sector to contribute to positive things like through the bioeconomy or other existing mechanisms —like payment for ecosystem services. They underlined that such mechanisms that engage the private sector allow them to contact local communities and that is a win-win solution, because it addresses the social dimension. They also mentioned how public-private partnership mechanisms may help to leverage funding for national parks and conservation units.

Some experts noted the importance of national resources and international cooperation resources, as both resources need to add up and there should be required for countries to choose between the two. They suggested to develop innovative financial models but never replacing the responsibility that each country has by putting the burden on international cooperation.

Question 5. Which are the targets with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization? *Goals to reduce the threats of biodiversity loss*

(Experts were asked to select only two options)

Target 1: All land and sea under spatial planning	10 %
Target 2: 20% of all ecosystems under restoration	23 %
Target 3: 30% of land and sea conserved	17 %
Target 4: Recovery and conservation of species and genetic diversity	13 %
Target 5: Harvesting, trade and use of wild species	6 %
Target 6: Invasive alien species	7 %
Target 7: Pollution reduction	12 %
Target 8: Impact of climate change	12 %

Experts were asked to select the two draft targets on goals to reduce the threats of biodiversity loss with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization. **The answers were dispersed but the two targets more voted were 2 and 3.** In this respect:

Some experts noted that, from one side, it is important to have quantitative elements for the targets as a basis for discussion, but in many targets, there are quantitative elements —like planning, genetic diversity, etc.— and it is hard to estimate what the resources will be needed to meet those goals. They also noted that there is some clarity on funding conservation and restoration targets, but some of the other targets are much harder to estimate the numbers and the current draft of the framework remains unclear about to match both things —resource mobilization and all the targets we need to achieve.

It was also noted by some experts that while target 1 was not assigned much priority in the poll exercise, there are not enough funds for it. Experts indicated that spatial planning needs to consider participation of all stakeholders to reach a common vision and plan. However, participation means substantial efforts on resource mobilization and the public sector is key as well as other sectors.

Some experts expressed gaps on target 2 about restoration as there are few resources available and these actions usually require plenty of resources for implementation and monitoring. They stated that resource requirements are also high for target 6 on invasive species and target 7 on pollution.

Experts also noted that working with BIOFIN on identifying financial needs to restore ecosystems led to understand that the resources needed are high, even with a very basic restoration approach. And to clearly understand also how cheaper and easier it is to preserve than trying to restore what has been lost. They noted then that it will require big amounts of resources, prioritizing ecosystems and ecosystem services of interest to be restored, by giving them a social value and how this can be done by aligning goals and subsidies in a way where you can redirect the subsidies, requiring the assistance of finance experts to do it.

Some experts noted that, in the case of invasive alien species (target 6), usually national governments recognize the threat and set measures in place and emergency funds available, as they perceive that invasive alien species threaten tourism, agriculture or health of their population. This

is maybe why it is not seen as a priority at the global level since it is usually handled well at the local level.

Some experts mentioned that there have been some efforts to mobilize resources from the private sector for target 2, 6 and 7 because these actions are linked to impacts of this sector.

Experts also stated that funding are usually allocated to species and genetic resources, leaving the ecosystem-based approach behind. This could be explained because of the complexity of working in ecosystems, the scale of challenges, processes, and interactions to consider, which require substantial efforts in resource mobilization.

Additionally, experts expressed that target 7 needs to deal with different economic activities and sectors and their impacts, which explains gaps in resource mobilization.

Question 6. Which are the targets with the most significant gaps for resource mobilization?

Goals on meeting people's needs. (Experts were asked to select only two options)

Target 9: Ensure benefits for people	25 %
Target 10: Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	32 %
Target 11: Nature's contributions	16 %
Target 12: Green and blues spaces	11 %
Target 13: Access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits	18 %

Experts were asked to select the two draft targets on goals to meet people's needs with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization. **The two most voted targets were 9 and 10.** In this respect:

In regard with target 9, participants mentioned that it is important and linked to health and educational benefits and social investment.

Some experts noted that one way of channeling resources for target 9 is to stimulate the bioeconomy, investing more into biological processes, goods and services, as this helps value wild species that could help local communities and advance in high value economic sectors. They also underlined that one way of leveraging resources for food security, nutrition, etc. is to invest in products from the bioeconomy that can bring multiple benefits over the long term.

Some experts noted that on Target 13, ABS needs to be gender sensitive since women have more knowledge about nature, and they may be excluded from natural resource management in various ways. Experts also indicated for target 13 that need more clarification before allocating investment and resources.

Other experts also noted for target 13 that the drafted GBF do not reflect the three pillars of the convention in a balanced manner, leaving this target with a pretty low ambition when compared to other pillars. They expressed their concerns on how all countries need to be implementing ABS frameworks and making sure that they are operational and also that there is also room for stronger language on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Other experts noted that the political dimension of these elements is key, and of extreme importance to underline the fact that the global framework must include mechanisms allowing countries to reach decision-makers, especially on the challenging issues, such as harmful subsidies in agriculture. They expressed that this would need an awareness information army for decision-makers. As they must be brought onboard, otherwise there will be failure.

Some experts underlined the importance of closing the gap in resource mobilization on agriculture, aquaculture and forestry (target 10), in order to ensure that all agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries sectors are managed sustainably. They expressed resources must be mobilized because demonstrative experiences need to be carried out, which can be quite expensive, but are necessary to scale them up afterwards to the rest of the sector. They also noted that resources are necessary as well to determine which strategies are necessary to achieve sustainable production.

Experts also stated about target 10 that need to address gaps on resource mobilization as sustainable practices are complex and should be integrated through all the productive chain.

Some experts noted that the relatively low percentage for target 11 on the poll results could be related to the fact that the current framework is not clear enough about what nature’s contributions means and therefore does not allow to fully understand what resources are needed to achieve the target.

On target 13 some experts expressed how funds are necessary to define and explain what genetic resources are, to effectively work with IPLCs in accompaniment and understanding of the necessary actions to achieve the target as proposed.

Question 7. Which are the targets with the most significant gaps for resource mobilization? Goals on tools and solutions. (Experts were asked to select only two options)

Target 14: Mainstreaming into all levels and sectors	22 %
Target 15: Reduction of negative impacts of business	15 %
Target 16: Waste and consumption	8 %
Target 17: Impacts and risks of biotechnology	7 %
Target 18: Harmful incentives for biodiversity	18 %
Target 19: Resource mobilization	15 %
Target 20: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	5 %
Target 21: Equitable and effective participation of IPLCs	10 %

Experts were asked to select the two draft targets on tools and solutions with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization. **Targets 14 and 18 were identified as the ones with the most relevant gaps and issues.** In this respect:

Some experts noted that targets 14-21 are the broadest targets in terms of scope, and they should almost have a “Marshall Plan” for biodiversity, in order to adopt protective structures across all the productive, economic and financial sectors, this also due to the fact that all of them go beyond conservation of biodiversity and therefore will need a lot of resources for their implementation.

Some noted as well that mainstreaming of biodiversity is a recent agenda, dating only since the 2016 COP in Cancun and being at present in the public debate in some countries but still on a long way to go for its full implementation in the region. Others identified mainstreaming as a costly tool for developing countries, since it requires often major technological transformation and acquisition as well as major capacity building, being logical that mainstreaming issues are identified as requiring a lot of financing. They also recommended that the framework defines in better and clearer ways what it considers as biodiversity mainstreaming.

Other experts noted that mainstreaming biodiversity at all levels doesn't always mean mobilizing resources and securing investments, as it can sometimes be a more long-term, indirect effect, although it is a tool that will need considerably resources for its implementation. Nonetheless, as countries have taken on commitments with political interest, this tool and its needs is something very relevant to take into consideration, as the scope of the present draft goes beyond the scope of the CBD and therefore there is a need to look at trade agreements, national priorities and political tendencies at the national level, which can be quite complex.

Some expressed their concerns about mainstreaming, asking if it should be considered as a trigger or a lock, as other sectors respond to other multilateral treaties and other international commitments, noting that the solution could be at the national level to involve higher political will and global international agreements where there are more "meeting points" for the different involved stakeholders, especially from the private sector.

Others underlined that implementing the framework will require to bring many stakeholders together, and mainstreaming is one of the key tools for the transformative change that is needed. A lot of effort in dollars or time needs to go into that and this includes the reduction of negative impacts of business, which is part of mainstreaming. They also noted how mainstreaming is directly and inevitably linked to other key targets, such as target 1 on spatial planning, that require to engage all the stakeholders in any region.

Some experts raised concern in the opacity of the language on positive incentives, on targets 18 (compared to its predecessor, Aichi Target 3), as it is not realistic or feasible to evaluate each policy instrument in place to determine whether they are neutral or positive for biodiversity. They stated that organisations such as OECD are tracking economic instruments (i.e. positive incentives) for biodiversity – and the finance they generate, to which more than 120 countries are contributing data.

Others expressed the need for productive and economic sectors to be able to find the common ground among themselves and define shared goals. They mentioned for instance how the agricultural sector is beginning to realize some big issues to consider in their approaches towards sustainability and biodiversity conservation. They are starting discussion on soil biodiversity, allowing space for reflections and actions on how to adapt and applying the recommendations from international agreements and other treaties.

Some experts noted a high level of complexity in the current draft regarding how to make the private sector comply with target 15 as mechanisms should be applied to all stakeholders which is not really the case at the moment. Some others added that the existing gaps in resource mobilization for that

target are not only financial but also technical and regulatory and that they require support and a lot of work to be able to mainstream biodiversity in the related sector.

Others noted that perhaps target 18 should focus on documenting and mapping those harmful incentives (including subsidies), also noting that some countries' latest national reports provide an overview of incentives, but they have not yet achieved to fully quantify them, therefore it is important to consider how to provide countries with enough and reachable support to quantify their environmentally harmful incentives and subsidies, as drafted in this last version of the GBF.

Some experts noted that target 19 lacks the ambition that countries in the region are trying to achieve, as this target is probably what we have now and there is not an adequate commitment from developed countries to developing countries. In this respect, they also noted that within CBD, there have never existed financial mechanisms as those seen under FCCC and how disappointing it is that we cannot reach an ambitious number to help developing countries. They finally noted that even when other sources are important, the post-2020 GBF must fully consider Articles 20 and 21 and the duties of States under them.

Experts also expressed that the numbers under target 19 could be improved. A lack of understanding about the role of ecosystem services and ecosystem valuation as well as perceiving natura and biodiversity as much more complex than climate change, could be affecting those numbers. Experts suggested that having a 1.5°C equivalent would help to simplifying and then making it mandatory.

Some experts noted that some things will be more expensive than others and that, if adequately financed, targets 20 and 21 would have very large impacts for nature, biodiversity and climate. Yet, the places where we do production and restoration will require big amounts of money as well. Therefore, they noted that one of the interesting questions is, how much money do we need, where? — as there are very different needs in different landscapes (urban/exurban/wild).

Some experts suggested to strengthen resource mobilization on goal 21 as it will require not only to carry out consultations, but also to implement mechanisms to enable the effective participation of all sectors, not only of women, youth and PICLs, but also of other key stakeholders (e.g., artisanal fishermen).

Some experts noted how targets 14, 15, 18 and 19 could be considered as the core targets that business are most interested, in what the post-2020 GBF concerns.

Question 8. Which of the following components do you consider as most relevant for resource mobilization? (Experts were asked to select only three options)

Reforming and repurposing harmful subsidies	19 %
Investment risk management	6 %
Mainstreaming	19 %
Official Development Aid (ODA)	8 %
Biodiversity offsets	3 %
Domestic budgets and tax policy	14 %
Green financial products	5 %
Natural based solutions and carbon markets	8 %
Sustainable supply chains	10 %
Capacity building	7 %

Experts were asked to select the three most relevant mechanisms for resource mobilization from a list prepared based on the BIOFIN portfolio of financial mechanisms for biodiversity. **Reforming and repurposing harmful subsidies, mainstreaming of biodiversity and domestic budgets and tax policies were identified as the most relevant.** In this respect:

Some experts noted that redirecting harmful subsidies and incentives is important, but that the post-2020 GBF should not place the burden of resource mobilization on developing countries; if subsidies are redirected, they might need to be oriented towards other development needs.

Experts also indicated that mainstreaming in finance is important to increase green impact but requires capacity-building. Others highlighted that using mainstreaming may not be enough to mobilize the needed resources for the region, as incentives in the countries are not strong enough. They also noted the relevance to engage all the relevant new actors on the process.

Some experts noted that many times, the question of indicators is linked to a poor understanding of the technical aspects being discussed. So, the adoption of the GBF document that is not going to be easy as it has a cross-cutting scope and a profound dependency on each country's agenda.

Other experts noted that developing countries are under significant strain after the 2008 economic and COVID crises and that there is a need for more ambitious targets on tech transfer, scientific information, and capacity building because these underlie the projects that will be funded as part of the post-2020 GBF.

Some experts raised concern on how important ODA is for the region, when implemented in biodiversity projects. ODA has played a key role in Latin America because public resources may be insufficient to implement things like PES or strengthening of protected areas, by enhancing on-ground work. They also recognized that official aid often does not cover the full cost of projects, which is one of the main existing gaps.

Others opined that the drafted framework needs to ensure that there are more incentives for conservation and preservation, which can take the form of internationally funded products. Especially when there is a need for long term approaches, where international nature conservation

agencies may play a key role by matching national finance resources, providing then a sustainable approach to conservation.

Some opined that there are other mechanisms to assess progress, and there could be an aspiration of resources invested in biodiversity preservation to be considered in the drafted framework, keeping in mind that what really matters is to measure progress at the national level (e.g. minimum perspective of GDP invested in nature preservation, in biodiversity preservation, etc.). This was identified as a very important issue as, if we come up with a global figure because it will be difficult to assess how things are progressing in each country, which could be even harder, as the framework targets are difficult to measure.

It was also expressed by some experts that green financial products are just starting to generate permanent changes. On the other hand, experts also indicated that trading needs a stop to make social and environmental changes and that free trade agreement might have a role or might be an obstacle.

Some experts stated their surprise about the lack of agreement within the biodiversity community regarding NbS in the text of the GBF given the need to link with climate change. They noticed that even if there are political reasons behind that, including NbS in biodiversity and climate change will enable governments at the national level to implement both treaties at the same time, and if we are not enabling them, we are making it harder for them to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and the GBF. This was underlined, as countries need entry points for integrating both efforts at the national level and, even when CBD recognizes the ecosystem-based approach, it is not the same as NbS and there is a need to link with the fact that CC is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss.

Others expressed concern on mobilizing resources towards some innovative mechanisms such as carbon markets, biodiversity offsets and NbS, as there is not sound data on the positive or negative effects they might have on biodiversity. They suggested to develop clear and sound supported criteria so that those mechanisms that actually receive resources do help to achieve the objectives of the framework (i.e., there is first step on the standards developed by IUCN for NbS), as some mechanisms may actually carry hidden adverse effects for biodiversity. Some experts expressed that biodiversity offsets must be considered exceptionally and not as rule, and that the same should be applied to NbS and carbon markets. In the same matter, some experts underlined the need to define clear rules for inclusion in all those mechanisms.

Some experts urged to consider implementing more taxes on activities that impact biodiversity, to earmark at least part of that for ecosystem restoration. They noted that if many countries put these types of instruments, even a small tax, at the national level, based on polluter pays principle, it would generate enough revenue to restore 20% of ecosystems. Others underlined how they would help to internalize externalities while helping to develop proactive approaches and attitude changes in the productive and economic sectors.

Some experts noted that when looking at the list of possible sources and mechanisms, some are not explicitly addressed in the framework, which shows the complexity of the resource mobilization discussion and how it is overlaid with political dimensions. They also expressed concern that this complexity hampers progress on discussions of substantive goals and targets which correspond directly to the three CBD objectives.

Some experts noted that many times the results obtained through these mechanisms are ambiguous and even contradictory and, therefore, it is key to provide clear and well-defined names to avoid confusing and ambiguous results (e.g., what does “green” means for a specific sector). They also noted how in dialogues for Africa and Asia, where European negotiators also participated, it was an advantage to use conceptual clarity and language from other environments and partners on NbS, in order to integrate changes.

6. Closing the Dialogues

Closing remarks were made by Jeanette Sanchez and Marcia Tambutti from ECLAC and Jean-Paul Paddock from WWF, congratulating and thanking the participants for their reflections and exchange of ideas that would be a useful insight for all the negotiators and stakeholders in the region on how to improve the draft of the post 2020 framework.

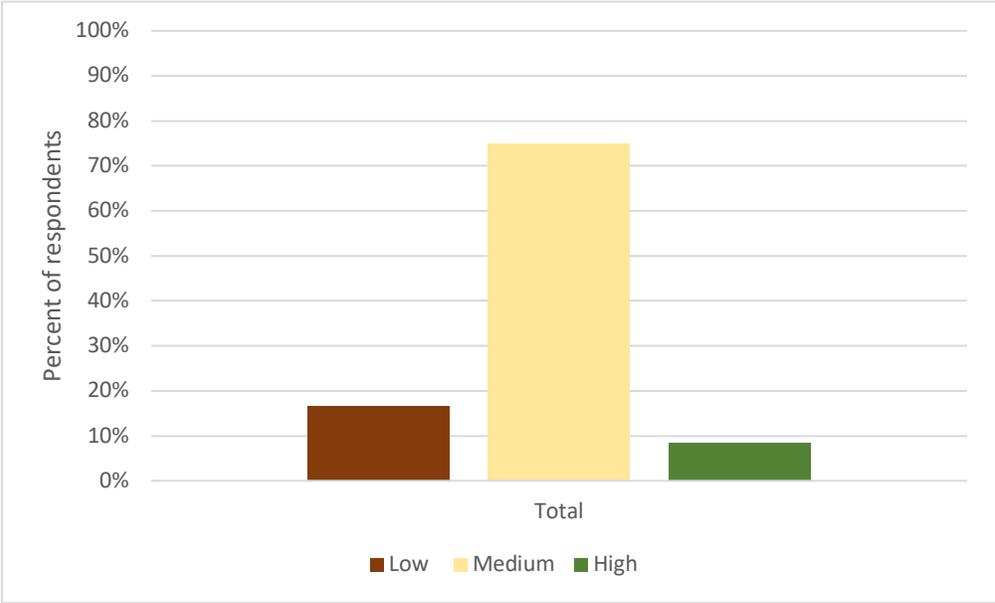
The discussions were closed at 13:50 hours on Thursday, August 12th 2021.

7. Appendix - Results obtained from the polls applied during the dialogues

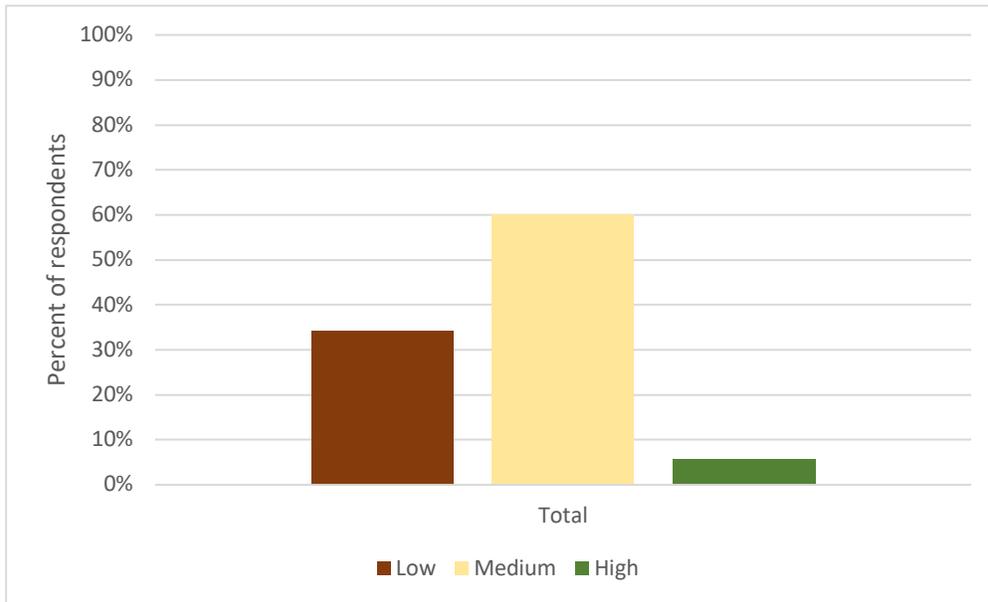
Dialogue 1 on Goals & Targets

Question 1. Is the structure of the GBF enabling a proper correlation between the Vision and the goals, milestones and targets? This was an open question and do not have poll results associated.

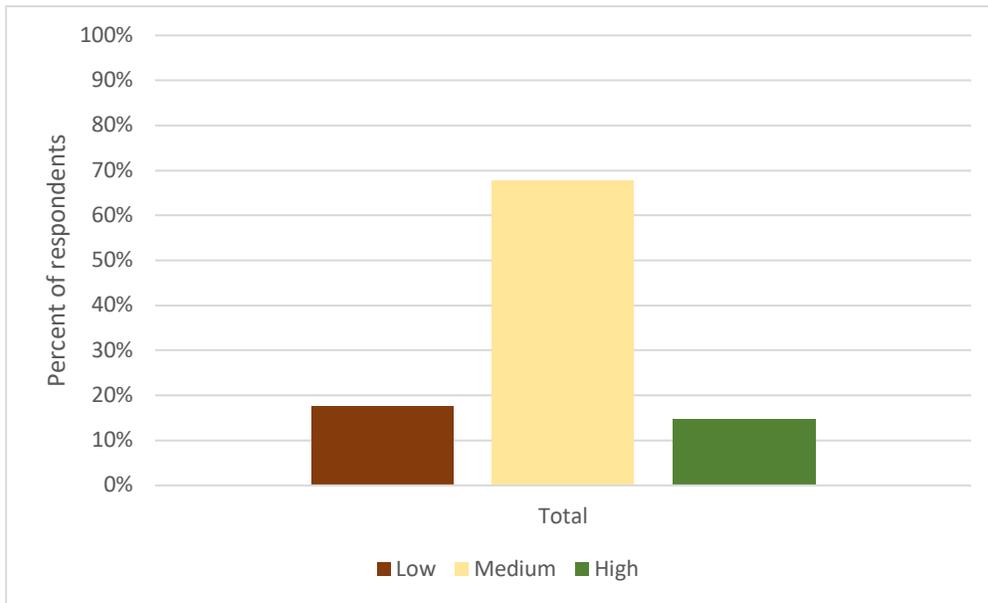
Question 2. Is the ambition on the draft clear and supported?



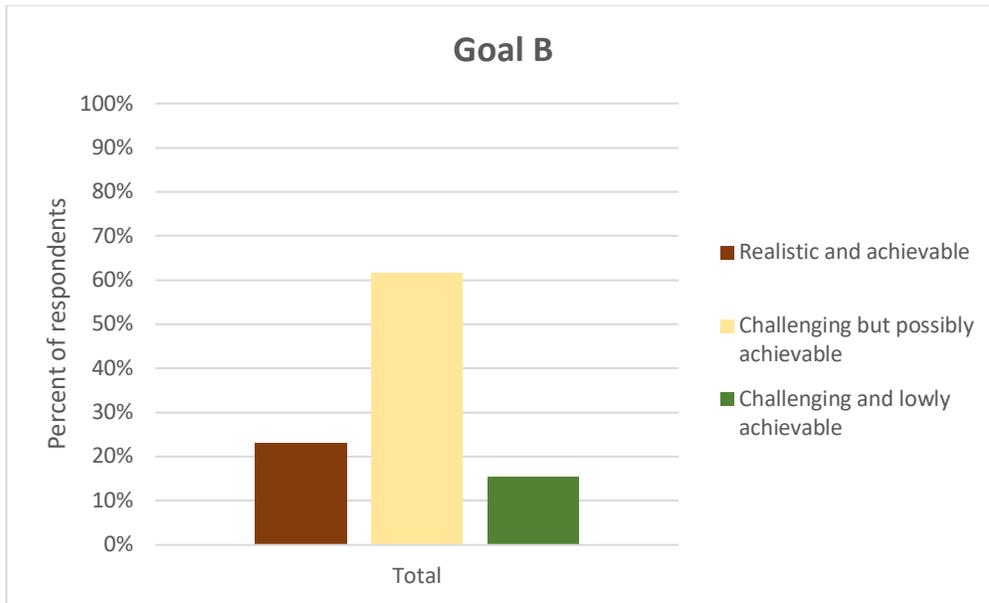
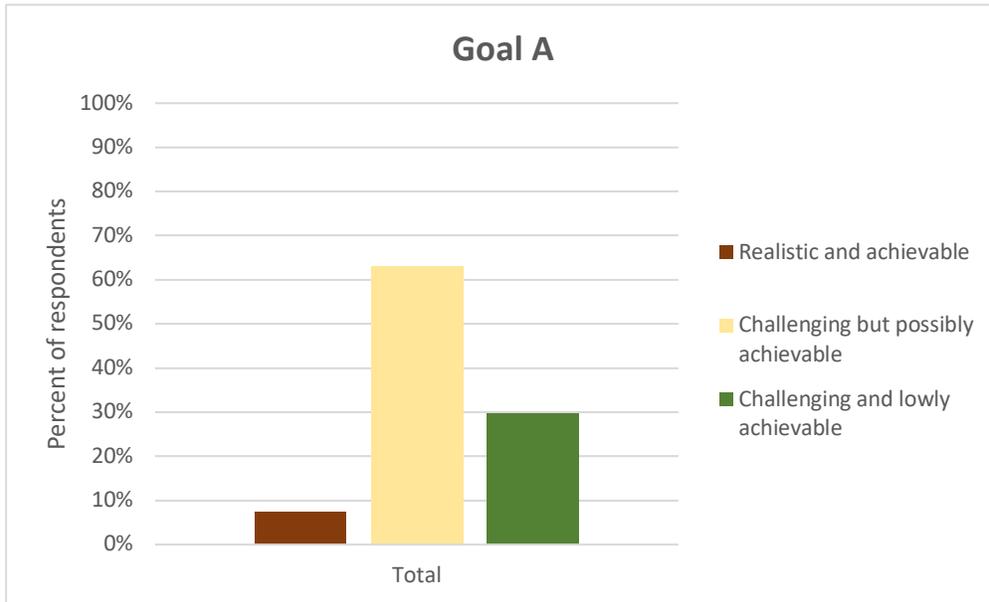
Question 3. Is the ambition on the draft easy to communicate?

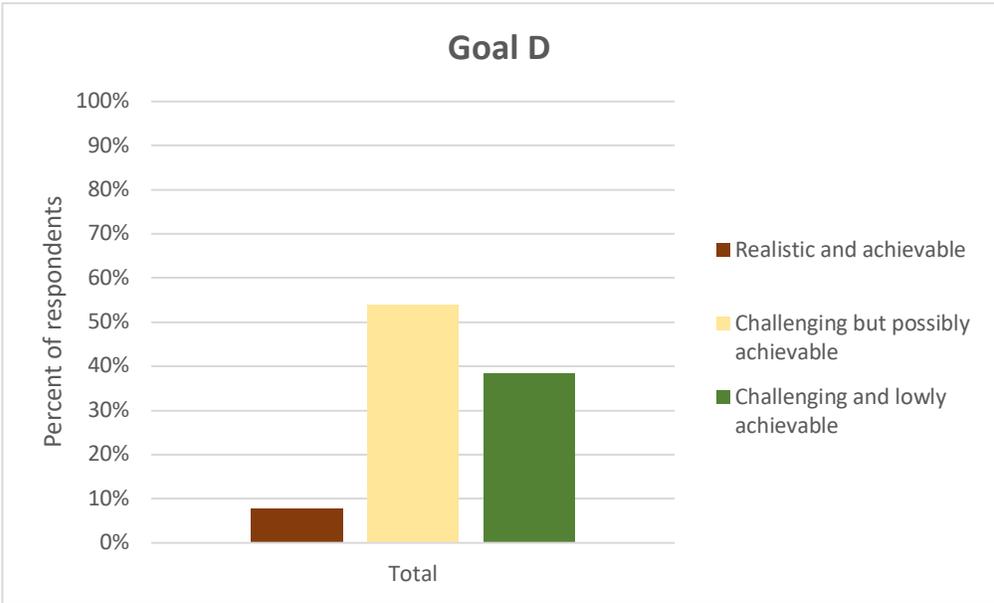
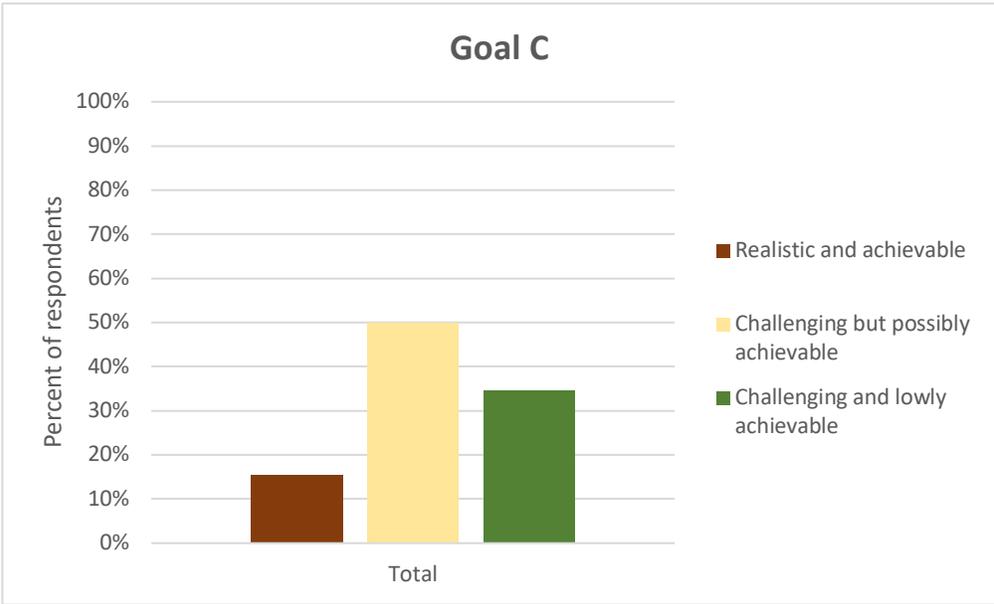


Question 4. Does the scope address adequately the three levels of biodiversity, CBD's objectives, and attention to all drivers of loss?

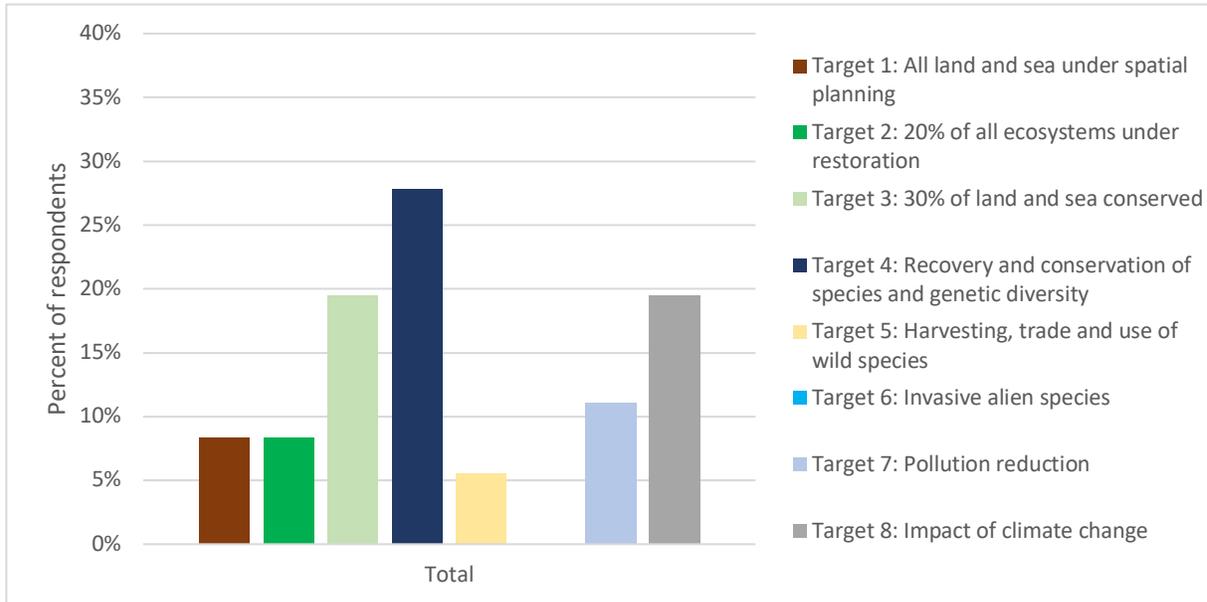


Question 5. How feasible are the draft goals in the current GBF? For goals A, B, C and D.

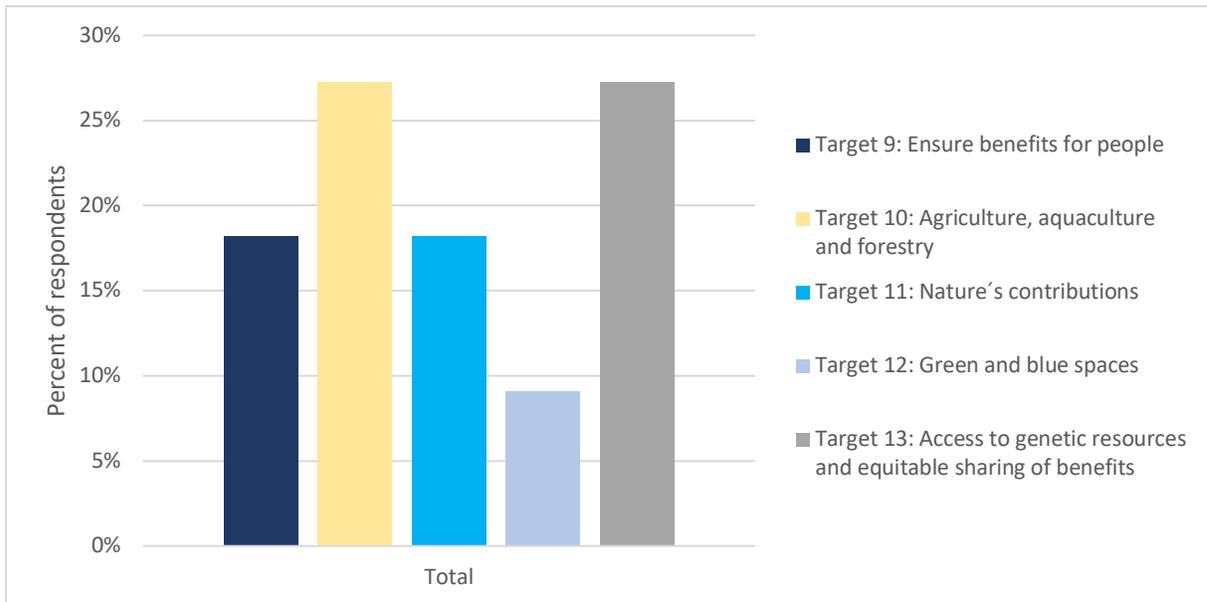




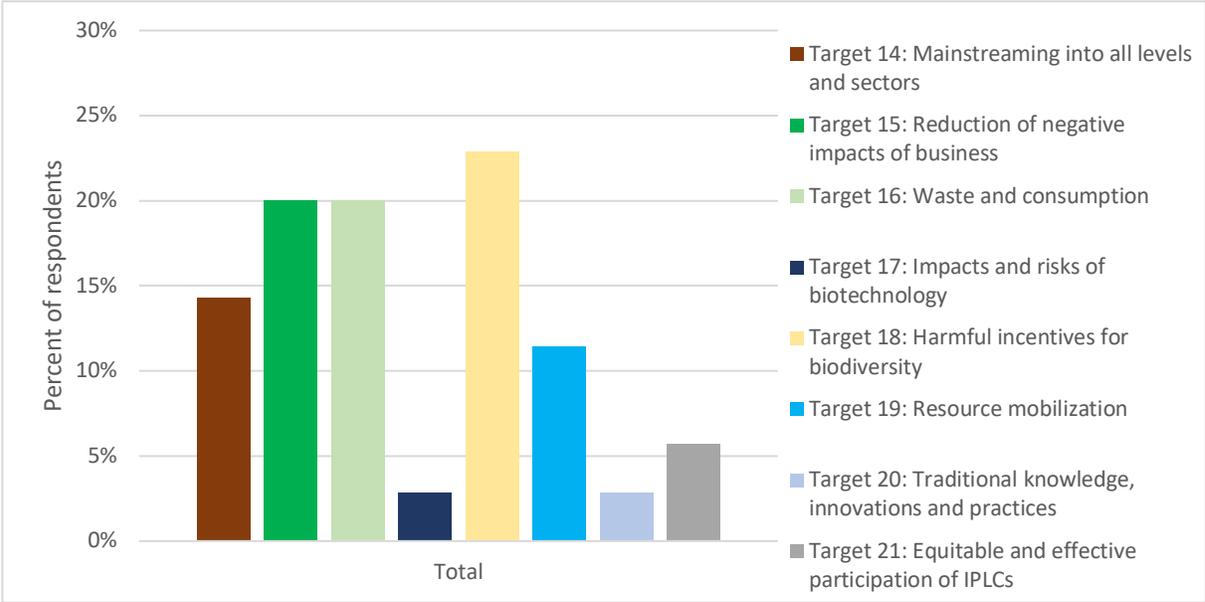
Question 6. Which are the targets with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved? Targets associated to reducing threats to biodiversity



Question 7. Which are the targets with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved? Targets associated to meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing



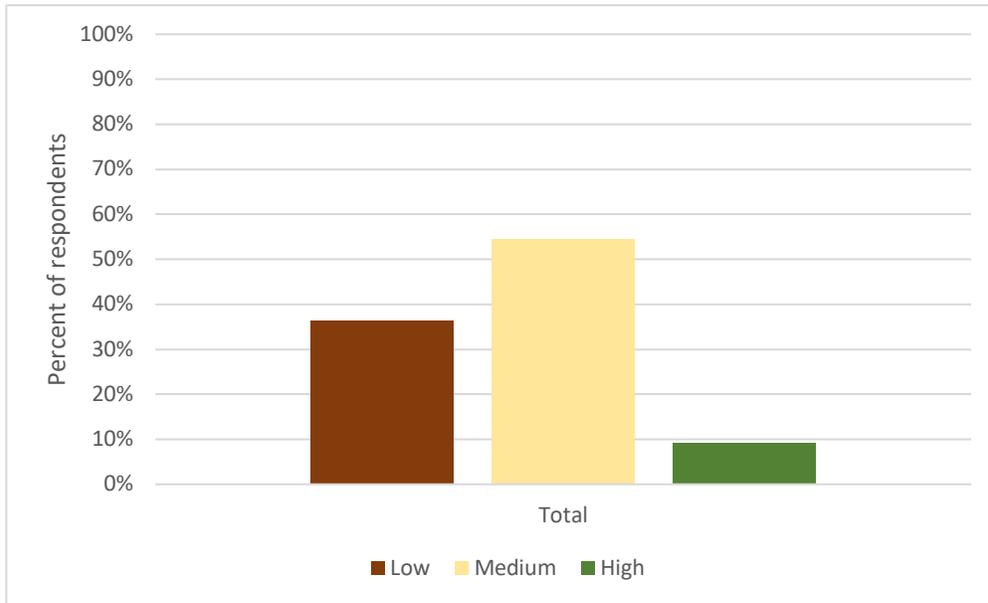
Question 8. Which are the targets with the most relevant gaps and/or issues to be solved? Targets associated to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming



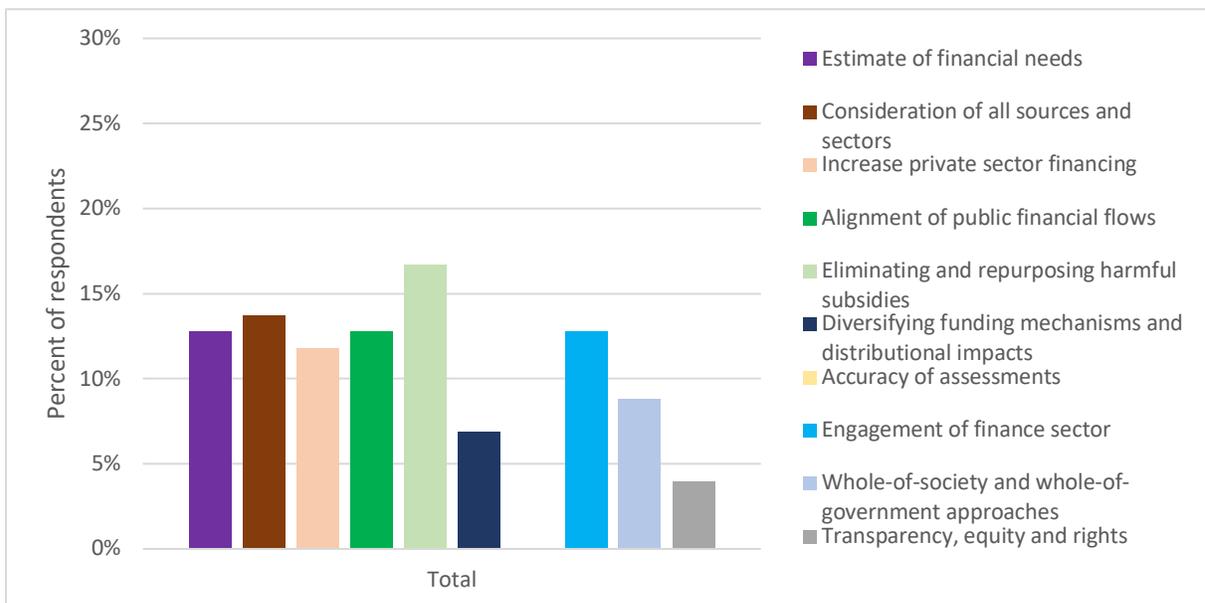
Dialogue 2 on Resource Mobilization

Question 1. Is the GBF approach adequate, clear and transparent so that resource mobilization enables achieving goals, milestones and targets? This was an open question and do not have poll results associated.

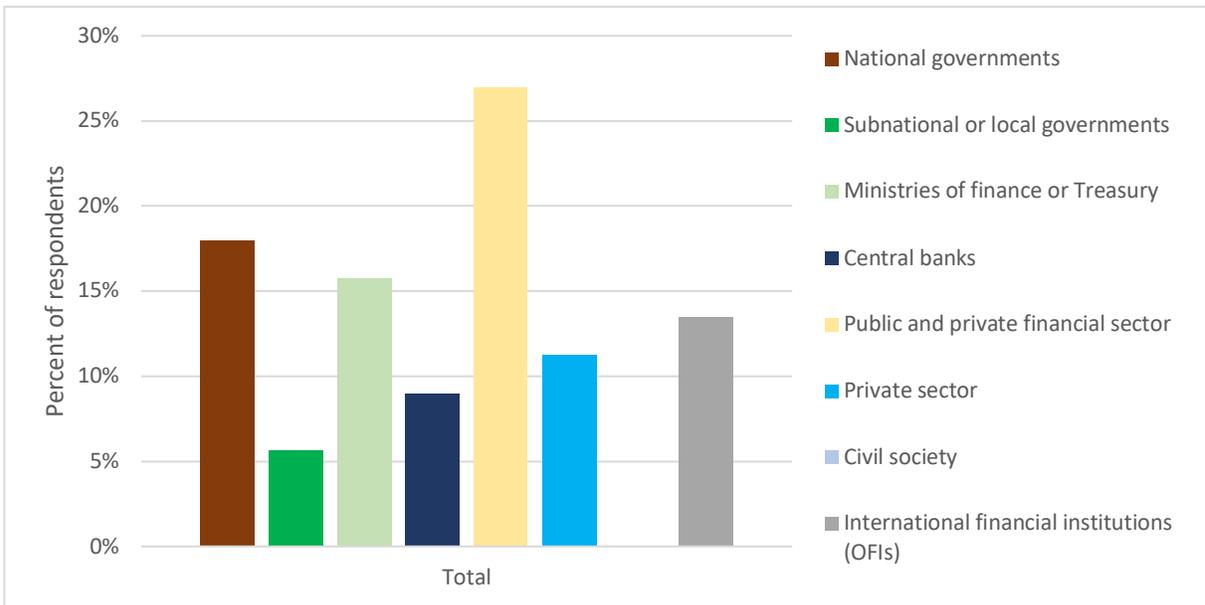
Question 2. Are the estimated numbers for resource mobilization enough and soundly supported?



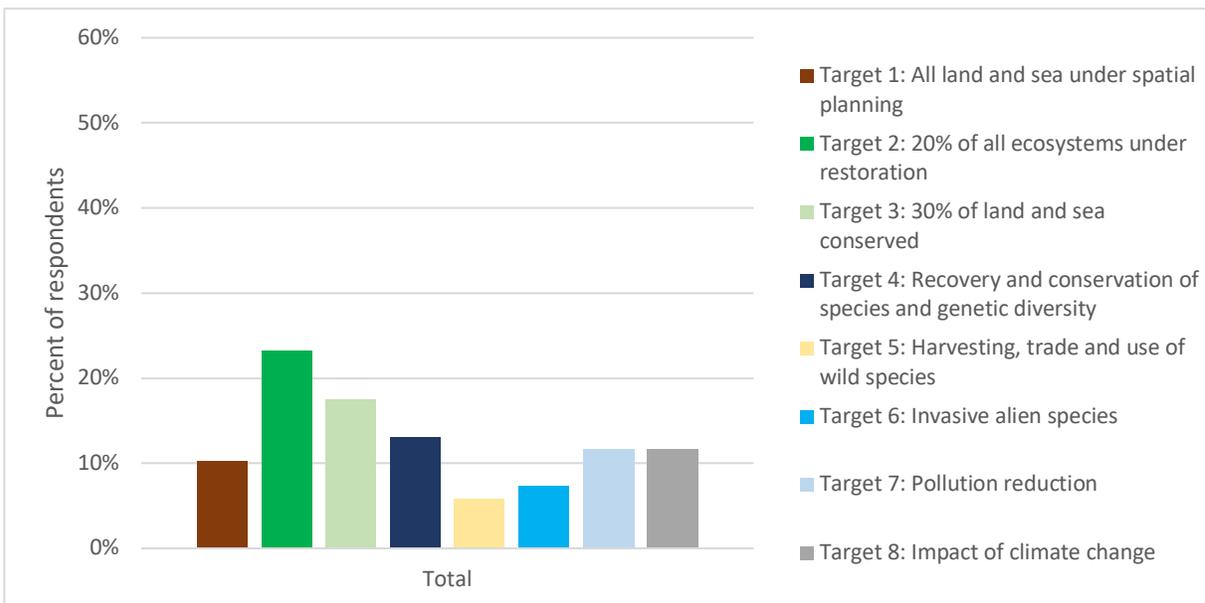
Question 3. Which of the following needs do you consider as most relevant to close the finance gap of the GBF?



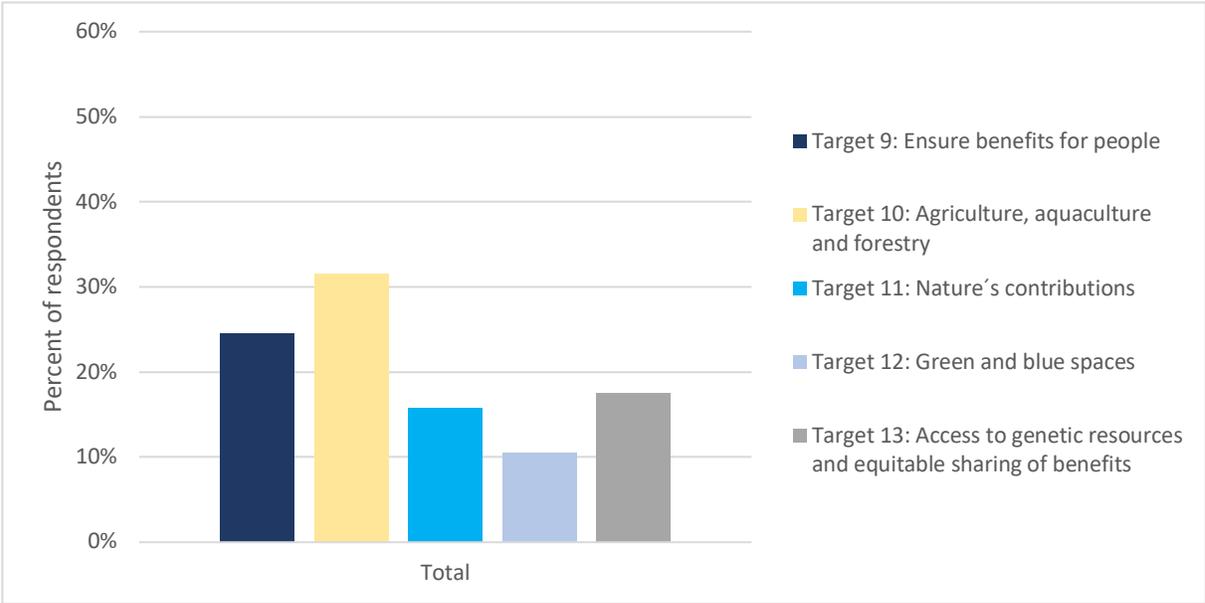
Question 4. Which of the following actors do you consider as most relevant for resource mobilization in the GBF?



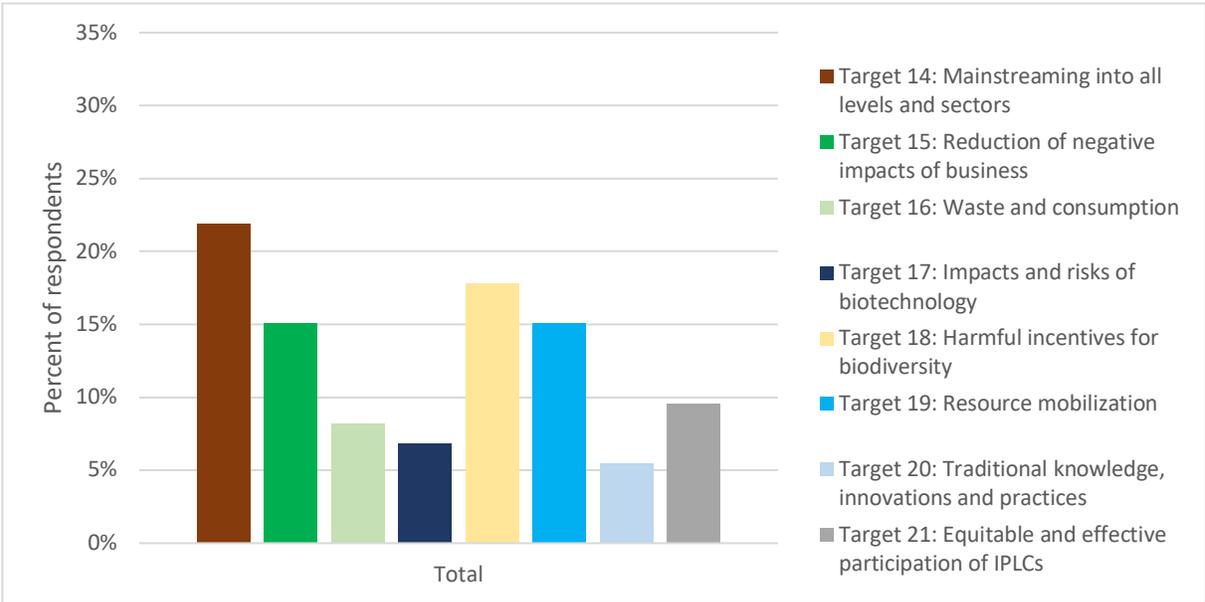
Question 5. Which are the targets with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization? *Targets associated to reduce the threats of biodiversity loss*



Question 6. Which are the targets with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization? *Targets associated to meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing*



Question 7. Which are the targets with the most significant gaps and needs for resource mobilization? *Targets associated to tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming*



Question 8. Which of the components do you consider as most relevant for resource mobilization?

