

Template for the review of the document on linkages between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS

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<i>Comments</i>		
Page	Paragraph	Comment

0	0	<p>The comments provided in this document do not constitute an agreement expressed by the Government of Argentina in any proposed goal or target for the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). In particular, these comments do not include suggestions for the goals and targets under the understanding that these have been provided for context and that they will be subject of negotiations to take place in future stages.</p>
0	0	<p>We believe that alignment between the GBF and the 2030 agenda is needed. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are indivisible in their environmental, social and economic dimensions. Therefore, the GBF, as a specific framework for biodiversity targets, is a necessary but not sufficient condition for progress in the SDGs.</p> <p>In this regard, the actual linkages between biodiversity and each particular SDG requires careful consideration. In our view, the implementation of the GBF will directly contribute to progress on SDGs 14, 15 and 17. However, we regard the rest of the SDGs more as enabling conditions for the GBF, rather than supported by it.</p> <p>Therefore, we consider the need to be cautious on affirmations such as “the GBF supports the Sustainable Development Agenda”, or “X GBF target contributes to X SDG”. For many developing countries, addressing social and economic issues may come as a priority to underpin sustainable development. As a matter of fact, the Sustainable Development Agenda itself considers eradicating poverty as the greater challenge that humanity faces and as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.</p>
1	2	<p>We believe that the GBF is designed to be a multilateral strategy with means of implementation to improve the status of biodiversity and, therefore, guarantee the provision of ecosystem services. In this sense, the GBF is designed to directly support SDGs 14, 15 and 17. While the implementation of the GBF may benefit other SDGs, it is not designed with this proposed in mind.</p> <p>We do not recommend to underline indirect connections between the state of biodiversity and the delivery of goods and services needed to support all the Sustainable Development Agenda. Whether a poor the delivery of goods and services needed to progress in SDGs is caused by biodiversity loss, climate change or by socio-economic inequalities should be determined on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>In this regard, proper consideration to the scope of CBD, and of the GBF as a subsidiary instrument, is needed. The CBD must be considered in the context of the global development agenda but not as supporting the whole global development agenda.</p>

2	Goal A	Relation with SDGs 6 and 13 is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant (i.e.: infrastructure, emission reduction, etc).
2	Goal B.	<p>Relation with SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 should be considered the other way around. The GBF could be supported by the achievement of those SDGs. The end of hunger, the alleviation of poverty, the improvement of the quality of life, gender equality, better education, etc, will allow countries and societies to better conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.</p> <p>The contribution to SDG 12 is related to the mainstreaming agenda and the achievement of SDG12 will contribute to the GBF as well.</p> <p>Relation with SDG 13 is partial. While the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, it is important to recognize the central role of emission reduction in order to achieve the Paris Agreement.</p>
2	Goal C.	We do not recommend prescribing what use will a country, a community or an individual give to the equitable and fair share of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Proper consideration has to be given to the fact that genetic resources are within the scope of national jurisdiction.
3	Goal D	It is important to highlight the relationship with SDG 17. Nonetheless it has to be considered that SDG 17 is mainly focused on the need for international cooperation to underpin sustainable development. This is different from mainstreaming or private resource mobilization.
6	Target 5	We believe it is unlikely that we will be able to achieve the stated aim of this target, particularly to control all pathways by 2030.
6	Target 6	Relation with SDGs 3.9, 6.3, 11.6, 12.4, 12.5 and 14.1 is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant. It has to also be considered that if the relation is not, in fact, the other way around: progress in these SDGs will support the GBF in its effort to better conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

7	Target 7	<p>The relation of this target with SDG 13 is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant. It has to be considered, that stronger links may be found with SDG 1.5. However, it has to be taken into account that this overlaps with the competence of the convention <i>ad hoc</i>.</p>
8	Target 8	<p>The relation of this target with SDG 2.3, 3.b, and 3.d is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant.</p> <p>SDG 1, specifically SDG 1.4 should also be mentioned as it relates to this target. It has to be noticed that progress in SDG 1 could support the implementation of the GBF.</p>
10	Target 9	<p>The relation of CBD with SDG 2.3, 2.4, and 5.A is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant. Due consideration has to be given to the fact some of these SGGs are closely related to other international processes and agreements.</p>
11	Target 10	<p>The relation of CBD with SDGs 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5 is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant.</p>
12	Target 11	<p>The relation of CBD with SDGs 9.4, 11.3, and 11.b is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant.</p>
13	Target 12	<p>The relation of CBD with SDGs 5.A is partial and, in some cases, indirect. In many countries, in order to progress with these SDGs, changes in aspects different from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are more relevant.</p>
13	Target 13	<p>Relation with SDGs 1.B should be considered the other way around: the GBF could be supported by the achievement of this SDG, which will allow countries and societies to better conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.</p>

14	Target 13	We believe that Target 11.b and 13.2 are out of the scope of CBD and, therefore, of the GBF.
15	Target 14	Relation with SDGs 6.4, 8.4, 9.4, 12.1 and 12.4 should be considered the other way around: the GBF could be supported by the achievement of these SDGs, which will allow countries and societies to better conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.
16	Target 15	Relation with SDGs 7.1, 7.3, 7.A and 7.b, 12.1, 12.3 and 12.5 should be considered the other way around: the GBF could be supported by the achievement of these SDGs, which will allow countries and societies to better conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. Target 8.4 is out of the scope of CBD.
17-18	Target 16	Analyses: The last sentence presents the assumption that biotechnology has negative impacts on biodiversity. This generalization is not correct, as there are plenty of examples of positive impacts of biotechnology, such as in the restoration of coral reef.

Comments should be sent by e-mail to secretariat@cbd.int by 25 July 2020