**Identify yourself/ these inputs are submitted on behalf of:** (name/institution/email…)

The Biodiversity Research Program – PPBioof Brazil was created by the then Ministry of Science and Technology in 2004 and has today a national scope, aiming to promote the development of research, the training and qualification of human resources and institutional strengthening in the area of research and development of diversity in accordance with the National Biodiversity Policy Guidelines. The program began operations in the Amazon Region in 2004 and today the PPBio network is represented in five phytogeographic regions: Western Amazon, Semi-arid, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest and Campos Sulinos.

**GUIDING QUESTIONS**

1. **Structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

*What could constitute an effective structure for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, what should its different elements be, and how should they be organized?*

**REPLY: An effective structure should be elements, actions, objectives and main actors (e.g. Governments, business, stakeholders, scientists).**

**B. Ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

*In the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, what would “ambitious” specifically mean?*

**REPLY: ‘Ambitious’ means that the framework should be universal oriented to biodiversity conservation at the same time that address multiple scales and its direct and indirect drives to human wellbeing, fostering its support for implementation.**

**C. 2050 Vision for Biodiversity**

*What, in real terms, does “living in harmony” with nature entail, what are the implications of this for the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and what actions are needed between now and 2050 to reach the 2050 Vision?*

**REPLY: “Living in harmony” with nature entails nature protection at the same time that production and consumption is supported in a sustainable manner. Considering this, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should consider valuation methodologies within its scope as well as knowledge related to biodiversity and anthropological use of nature (especially those related to indigenous peoples and local communities). Actions to reach 2050 vision includes besides those already considered in section B.19 the need to strengthen the scientific community and recognition of its role in developing studies that support political decisions as well as spreading the idea that the vulnerability of human societies is associated, with the accumulation of wealth, but also the reduction of biodiversity on which human societies depend.**

**D. Mission**

*What would be the elements and content of an actionable 2030 mission statement for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

**REPLY: Elements should be related to reduction in loss of and revitalization of biological and cultural diversity and thus involves content related to integrated ecosystem-based and human-rights based governance at multiple scales. The financial support to improve knowledge of biodiversity (trough scientific studies) and the mobilization of commitments and partnerships by all actors across society.**

**E. Biodiversity Targets**

1. *What does “SMART” targets mean in practical terms?*
2. *How should the set of targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework relate to existing Aichi Biodiversity Targets?*
3. *How should the set of targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework align with other global targets, including those adopted under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?*

**F. Voluntary commitments and contributions**

*What form should voluntary commitments for biodiversity take and how should these relate to or be reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

**REPLY: meetings and frameworks must reflect the post-2020 global biodiversity framework gaps, opportunities and internal issues more specific to indigenous peoples and local communities.**

**G. Relationship between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other relevant processes**

*How could a post-2020 global biodiversity framework help to ensure coherence, integration and a holistic approach to biodiversity governance and what are the implications for the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

**REPLY: The post-2020 global biodiversity framework could help through permanent discussion forums were the implication is the fortification of global biodiversity framework.**

**H. Mainstreaming**

*How can the post-2020 global biodiversity framework incorporate or support the mainstreaming of biodiversity across society and economies at large*?

**REPLY: Creation of agendas and international pacts with more rigid repercussions, in a politico-economic context, for nations that refuse to discuss or integrate biodiversity-related themes in their public environmental policies. Also, effort should be expended to directing studies on the production chains, from the extraction of biodiversity products through the production and marketing process.**

**I. Relationship with the current Strategic Plan**

*What are the lessons learned from the implementation of the current Strategic Plan? And how can the transition from the current decade to the post-2020 framework avoid further delays in implementation and where should additional attention be focused?*

**K. Indicators**

*What indicators, in addition to those already identified in* [*decision XIII/28*](https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-28-en.pdf)*, are needed to monitor progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national, regional and global scales?*

**L. Implementation and NBSAPs**

*How can the effectiveness and implementation of the NBSAPs be strengthened, what additional mechanisms or tools, if any, are required to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and how should these be reflected in the framework?*

**M. Resource mobilization**

*How should the post-2020 global biodiversity framework address resource mobilization and what implications does this have for the scope and content of the framework?*

**REPLY: Resource mobilization should be an important topic in political agendas and it is crucial to maintain quality research and research centres as well as to facilitate meetings related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.**

**N. Financial mechanisms**

*How can the Global Environment Facility support the timely provision of financial resources to assist eligible Parties in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

**REPLY: Supporting the financing of projects through trusted institutions. In order for the funding to go as far as it needs, the calls for proposals should be drawn up with the participation of members from different sectors of society.**

**O. Review process**

*What additional mechanisms, if any, are required to support the review of implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and how should these be integrated into the framework?*

**P. Relationship between the Convention and the Protocols**

*What are the issues associated with biosafety under the Convention and what are the implications for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

*What are the issues associated with access and benefit-sharing under the Convention and what are the implications for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

**Q. Integrating diverse perspectives**

*(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities: How can the post-2020 global biodiversity framework facilitate the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and support the integration of traditional knowledge as a cross-cutting issue?*

**REPLY: Promote and support projects that bring together scientists, indigenous and traditional peoples to engage in cross-cutting issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem services. They should also effectively participate in the production chain, through public policies and evaluate models that have had good returns within the specificities of each region.**

*(b) Women and gender: How should gender issues be reflected in the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

**REPLY: Support efforts that explicitly consider gender as well as other disenfranchised groups when seeking causes and solutions to the biodiversity crisis. The different knowledge bases about biodiversity possessed by different genders in traditional societies should be explicitly acknowledged to obtain more diversity in approaches.**

*(c) Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities: How should issues related to subnational governments, cities and other local authorities be reflected in the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

**REPLY: They ought to be involved as they are in the contact zone between human populations and the ecosystems to be managed! If they are not participating, the risks of no gain are higher. They should be organized by the largest scale environmental sector of the country (federal level), but with the participation of the States and Municipalities from the initial moment of construction of collective and network proposals.**

*(d) Civil society: How can the post-2020 global biodiversity framework facilitate the involvement of civil society in the development and implementation of the framework?*

**REPLY: Ensure that members of all minority and disenfranchised groups are included in discussions and policy formulation, especially people residing in rural and naturally vegetated areas.**

*(e) Youth: How can the post-2020 global biodiversity framework facilitate the involvement of youth in the development and implementation of the framework?*

**REPLY: Make sure young people are invited to attend discussions. Hold concerts and social media events that interest the young. Use of internet to attract them is a very important tool. Use of cell-phone apps is important to attract young people, including those in indigenous communities.**

*(f) Private sector: How should issues related to the engagement of the private sector be reflected in the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*

*How should the post-2020 global biodiversity framework reflect diverse and multiple perspectives?*

**REPLY: Regarding the engagement of the private sector, it is important first to inform about the issues related to this sector. Most of them do not relate to it because they simply ignore biodiversity! Then, we should show them the benefits we would gain when adopting certain strategies or not. This can best be achieved through personal contact and through internet.**

**Also, to add a diverse and multiple perspective it is important to ensure that all indigenous and other minority groups, spectra of sexes and social classes have equal opportunity and access is critical to obtaining multiple perspectives. This can best be achieved through personal contact since these groups are less likely to be reached via mass or media contacts.**

**R. Communication and outreach**

*How should the post-2020 global biodiversity framework address issues related to communication and awareness and how can the next two years be used to enhance and support the communication strategy adopted at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure an appropriate level of awareness?*

**REPLY: Use existing streaming media outlets (e.g., Wiki Aves (Brasil), iNaturalist (USA), NGO outreach) and civil society oriented web outlets to reach everyone. Develop cartoon videos for web outlets such as YouTube.**

**Suggested target formulations and topics**

Many of the submissions suggested specific formulations for future biodiversity targets and/or identified issued that should be reflected in targets. The Annex of document [CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1](https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/de9c/8c12/7c0cb88a47f9084e5d0b82eb/post2020-prep-01-inf-01-en.pdf) grouped these suggestions under a number of broad headings:

1. Species
2. Ecosystems and habitats
3. Genetic diversity
4. Direct pressures on biodiversity
5. Indirect pressures on biodiversity
6. Enabling actions for biodiversity
7. Resource mobilization for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
8. Benefits from biodiversity
9. Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

**Add: Supporting sociobiodiversity**

After careful consideration of the document, do you have any **additional** views/suggestions regarding targets under these headings?