Identify yourself/ these inputs are submitted on behalf of:

**EcoHealth Alliance and the Future Earth oneHEALTH Global Research Project Scientific Steering Committee**

* **Answers in bold and enlarged**

**GUIDING QUESTIONS**

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

***IV. A (11) (Page 6) “Many submissions suggested that a structure or approach is needed to link the different elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to highlight the linkages between its different elements. In the submissions, several different possible models or approaches were proposed. Some of the suggested approaches have been a pyramid or tiered structure while others have suggested structures similar to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.”***

*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?*

* **Dedicated section to interactions with other sectors (health, agriculture, finance, private, etc.) to show points of mutual benefit and implementation**

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

***IV. B (12) (Page 6) “A general view is that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be ambitious and support the transformational changes needed to realize the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should serve as a universal framework for action on biodiversity and foster strong ownership and support for its implementation.”***

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

**C. 2050 Vision for Biodiversity**

***IV. C (13) (Page 6) “Decision 14/2, sets out that the 2050 Vision “Living in harmony with nature” remains relevant and should be considered in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Further many submissions also indicated that the rationale for the 2050 Vision should be further developed and that a common and clear understanding of what reaching the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity entails in concrete terms needs to be developed.”***

*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?*

**D. Mission**

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

**E. Biodiversity Targets**

***IV. E (15) (Page 7) “There is wide support for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework having a set of science- and knowledge-based “SMART” (specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound) biodiversity targets for the period from 2021 to 2030. Several submissions noted that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be used as the basis for developing any new targets and that changes to these should be kept to a minimum. Alternatively, it was suggested that some “modernization” of the Aichi Targets might be required. Further, many submissions suggested possible new 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?*

* **We need to recognize the linkages between biodiversity and health and these need to be brought into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
* **Use biodiversity information to inform early warning systems**

**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?*

**- Expand environmental impact assessments to include an audit process for new development projects that include emerging infectious disease risk to humans and animals**

**- Encourage investment to build the capacity of environmental health services**

**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?*

**H. Mainstreaming**

***IV.H (18) (Page 7) “Decision 14/3 recognized that mainstreaming is critical for achieving the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and should be one of the key elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to achieve the transformational change required throughout society and economies, including changes in behaviour and decision-making at all levels. Further, in decisions 14/3 and XIII/3, several specific sectors were highlighted owing to their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity and areas for development of a long-term strategic approach to biodiversity mainstreaming were identified. Several submissions pointed to the need for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to offer greater opportunities for the mainstreaming of biodiversity across society and to develop synergies with other processes. The need to have a post-2020 global biodiversity framework which generates buy-in from sectors that are reliant on, and have significant impact on, biodiversity was also noted in many submissions.”***

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

**- Support an increased understanding of disease resistant mechanisms and properties in biodiversity to protect animals, plants, and humans**

**- Convey the importance of biodiversity for resilience to promote adaptation to known and unanticipated threats to societies and economies**

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

***IV.I (19) (page 8):* “*Many submissions note that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should build from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.”***

*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?*

**- Better communicate and build awareness about the Strategic Plan for broader stakeholder engagement including through the NBSAPs.**

**- We observe more frequent infectious disease outbreaks (among other disease burdens) due to environmental change without adequate attention to the shared drivers of biodiversity loss and disease. This trend hasn’t materialized into action on prevention.**

**K. Indicators**

***IV.K (20) (Page 8) “The importance of identifying indicators for the different elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was noted in many submissions. Most suggested that the starting point for indicators should be the indicators developed for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 noted in decision XIII/28. The indicators used in the IPBES global assessment were also suggested. The need for indicators which could be used at the global and regional level was also noted.”***

*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?*

**- Establish baselines to measure progress**

**L. Implementation and NBSAPs**

***IV. L (21) (Page 8) “Many submissions noted the need to emphasize implementation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The continued relevance of the NBSAPs for implementing the Convention was emphasized; however, many submissions also noted that the NBSAP process needs to be strengthened and accountability enhanced. Further many submissions noted the need for additional mechanisms to support implementation.”***

*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**

***IV.M (22) (Page 8) “Decision 14/22 affirms that resource mobilization will be an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to initiate preparations on this component at an early stage in the process of developing the framework, in full coherence and coordination with the overall process for the post-2020 framework. Further the decision also tasked an expert panel to undertake a number of activities, and to prepare reports, to contribute to the overall process for the post-2020 framework. The importance of resource mobilization, has also been underlined in many of the submissions.”***

*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?*

**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?*

­**- Streamline the process of obtaining GEF funding for Parties**

**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?*

* **CBD should work closely with CITES to ensure the rapid sharing of emergency diagnostic specimens to protect the health of wild species**

*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?*

**- Help WHO and other stakeholders understand the positive aspects of access and benefit sharing and wider elements of the Convention. Their current perception is the CBD will inhibit their ability to do work, which is overly simplistic.**

**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?*

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

*(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?*

*(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?*

**- Clearly defined property rights as they contribute to health benefitting ecosystem services**

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

**­- Strengthen the Global Youth Biodiversity Network and other youth council organizations at all levels of government and private sector**

*(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?*

**- Mainstream private sector engagement throughout the framework, particularly incentivizing involvement**

**- Clearly defined property rights as they contribute to health benefitting ecosystem services**

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

**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?*

* **Engage journalists and other expert science communicators (including training these communicators to effectively portray the importance of biodiversity)**
* **Expand their social media and outreach impact**
* **Use Health benefits to leverage public interest in biodiversity**

**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

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

* **Target: No more outbreaks due to anthropogenic ecosystem changes that also lead to biodiversity loss (SDG 3.d)**
* **Target: Utilization of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience for disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction)**
* **Target: Avoiding health and economic burden due to environmentally linked disease epidemics (World Bank One Health Operational Framework, SDG 10)**
* **Target: Countries should quantify net contributions of biodiversity to human health and wellbeing (Aichi Biodiversity Target 14)**
* **Target: Conduct investigations and implement control measures on all wild animal and plant disease outbreaks to identify and control threats to biodiversity where anthropogenic change is the driver (OIE Standards, IPPC, IWC)**