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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Comments		
Page	**Paragraph**	**Comment**
1	4	Should be expanded to address the integration of the Post-2020 GBF targets which are relevant to the SDG targets expiring in 2020. It is worth noting that the development of the Post-2020 GBF calls for ambitious targets and therefore there is a possibility that its targets maybe too ambitious than the current SDG targets and this may pose a challenge in the implementation of the SDGs. However, the Post-2020 GBF as a successor to the Aichi Targets will also provide the possibility to cover the SDGs where some targets will end in 2020 and hence will provide for continued support to the implementation of relevant sustainable development goals taking into account the work done to meet these SDGs.
3	4	SDG 8 and 15 are also relevant to Goal C. SDG8 seeks to achieve creation of employment and decent jobs, of which some of the envisaged jobs are created in the ABS System in a form of benefit sharing. SDG 15 promotes fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
13	4	Target 6.1- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, is misplaced and should be removed in this section.
4	3	Target 2 indicators for the SDGs 14 and 15 are protected area coverage of marine (14.5.1), Terrestrial and freshwater (15.1.2) and mountain (15.4.1) important sites for biodiversity. These four indicators are measured by the Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). KBAs are recognized by the SDG process as representing sites of importance for biodiversity. Marine: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-05-01.pdf Terrestrial and Freshwater: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-01-02.pdf. Mountains: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-04-01.pdf
27	9	Examples of how human actions and impacts are relevant to be addressed in the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use should include

		"biodiversity and human health" in the context of zoonotic diseases causing infectious diseases such as the outbreak of Corona virus which had a huge impact on sustainable development particularly in developing countries that depends on revenues that comes from biodiversity. What is more, traditional knowledge underpins the way nature benefits people. Successful natural resource management often relies on the improved knowledge gained from communities' insights into the ecology and biology of resources and ecosystems. Traditional knowledge holders can complement the lack of sufficient scientific information on species and environments and help in the management of natural resources. Recognizing the value of traditional knowledge as a key asset in the research and development agenda, including the pharmaceutical sector this linkage may also be highlighted in this segment.
27	IV.	**AREAS OF FOCUS TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORKS** This section should also address issues of trade-offs which are very critical in implementing the SDG particularly from the developing countries point of view and also important to inform decision making process. Achieving the SDGs is quite important for Africa as it support the effective implementation of the Agenda 2063 and therefore a better understanding of the interactions occurring among the different social, economic and ecological goals and targets is pivotal for our region. For example, some targets are clearly synergistic, indicating efficiency gains in looking for actions that contribute to multiple goals and targets. For example, improving electricity access through solar technologies (Goal 7) enables students to spend more time studying (Goal 4) and improves access to information communication technologies (Goal 9). It simultaneously reduces the use of solid fuels and kerosene for cooking and lighting (Goal 7) and its related air pollution and diseases (Goal 3) (Collste et al. 2017). On the other hand, there are other goals and targets that present obvious trade-offs to their mutual achievement. For example, investing in biofuels to increase the share of renewable energy (Goal 7) and contribute to climate change (Searchinger et al. 2008).

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