**Question: 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?**

Structure would have to include as an important element a strong and reinforced link and connection between field actions and experiences at local level with decison and policy-making processes at higher levels (national, regional, international).

Structure would have to ensure support and promote inter-cultural and multi-lateral dialogue and cooperation among all actors (protected areas managers, scientists, civil society, decision-makers, donors, public institutions, stakeholders and in particular small-scale fishermen, etc.) at all levels.

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

“Bottom-up” approach and ad hoc external communication (with new channels and tools, and simple messages based on concrete case studies) to improve awareness raising, inform and influence the general public and the key economic sectors about:

- The ecological and socio-economic values of protected areas,

- The challenges, added value and success stories of protected areas effective management,

- The benefits of strongly (fully and highly) protected areas,

Scale-up communication and advocacy at local and national levels, by providing ready-to-use toolkits & arguments on key topics and issues. This will particularly help to reach wider audience at those levels including general public (especially young generations) and economic stakeholders.

**Question: 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?**

Need to accelerate implementation of commitments on protected areas (insufficient coverage, weak management effectiveness and capacities of managers, poor integration of protected areas into the wider development context, and low protected areas funding availability).

To do so, human networks of protected areas managers and actors must be reinforced at national, regional and international levels.

Those networks are successful in sharing knowledge and best management practices through effective communication and capacity building at practical level. They allow for exchanges with common issues in different local contexts, and generate creativity, problem solving and resource sharing.

Ecological connectivity will be enhanced by strong human connectivity.

Those networks build “protected areas communities” at all levels, by connecting spatial planners and managers, decision-makers, scientists and other stakeholders, working towards the same overall goal of healthy, sustainable terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

Those networks act as intermediary structures to reinforce the link between actions on the ground at local level with decision-making processes at national, regional and international levels.

**Question: What indicators, in addition to those already identified in decision XIII/28, are needed to monitor progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national, regional and global scales?**

In addition to core data on protected areas (name, designation and type of designation, country, status, year of creation, IUCN category, nature of the site, total surface and marine surface, management authority name, governance type, existence of management plans), effort must be done regarding management data on protected areas (objectives and management, staff, budget and equipment, uses and pressures, regulations, studies and monitoring, habitats and species, education and awareness).

**Question: 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?**

Implementation can be supported through regional actions plans on biodiversity (especially for marine challenges).

**Question: 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?**

Effort must be focused on local, national, regional and international mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing for existing protected areas’ management costs and networking of protected areas’ managers.

**Question: 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?**

The GEF would have to support networks of protected areas’ managers at national and regional levels as well as connections between those networks at global level.