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MALAWI'S SUBMISSIONS ON THE POSSIBLE ELEMENTS AND STRUCTURE OF A POST 2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Malawi would like to make a submission in response to notification Ref.: SCBD/OES/ CPP/JMF/88326 **made by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity inviting countries** to provide proposals on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The submissions by Malawi are based on the non-paper submitted by the co-chairs of the Post 2020 working group titled "Proposal for a possible structure of a post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework."

A. Rationale and scope

Malawi agrees with the suggested issues to be reflected in the rationale and scope of the Post-2020. Malawi would however like to stress on the following points:

- I. Paragraphs 3a (iii) on the need for ambition in addressing the current challenges facing biodiversity, 3a (v) on Transformational Change and 3a (vi) on the theory of change can be combined under one heading "**Transformational Change**". However, Malawi would like to highlight the need to pin-point what elements are **transformative** in each goal or target set under paragraph 6. These elements then should be summarised in the rationale. It will be very important in the rationale to highlight what is **unique** and **transformational** about the post 2020 strategy that did not exist in the predecessor strategy. This can be both tangible and intangible changes that will transform processes, policies, capacity, commitment and outcomes.
- II. On the direct and indirect drivers Malawi would like to mention that most solutions to indirect drivers like poverty are linked to achievement of SDG's. When expounding on the issue of indirect drivers, a linkage to the SDG's should be spelt out. Considering that achievement of biodiversity goals is strongly dependent on the activities of other sectors, there is a need to define which sectors and multilateral processes can assist to deal with indirect drivers that can contribute to achievement of goals under the CBD. This

will guide mainstreaming efforts and linkages with other conventions and identify what is expected of other sectors to enhance biodiversity goals. It is important that the rationale should also include a section that acknowledges the political, economic, social and technological forces and trends and the implications of new or changing laws and regulations on achievement of the 2050 vision. One of the most important issues to include is trade and the impact of trade decisions and agreements on the achievement of the 3 objectives.

- III. When considering the findings of the IPBES report, the rationale should specifically provide the baseline information that justifies the proposed post 2020 targets and mention the scenarios that were identified in the IPBES report that provide the best pathways to the attainment of the 2050 vision.

B. 2050 Vision

Malawi supports the continuation of the existing Vision for Biodiversity and the proposed elements.

C. 2030 Mission and/or apex goal and milestones

Under possible issues to be reflected, Malawi would like point out that item (x) that is addressing drivers should address both the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss.

D. Goals, targets, sub-targets, and indicators

- I. Malawi would like to highlight the need of adopting goals that support the desirable quantity and quality of biodiversity at ecosystem, species and genetic level.
- II. Malawi supports the development of goals based on the 2050 vision of the CBD but would also like to bring attention to the importance of looking at the existing Strategic five goals as most of them already respond to the 2050 Vision. We should revise the goals to indicate the desired result based on the Vision of 2050. The goals should tell us where we want to go rather than how we do it. The targets and sub-targets should address the how.
- III. We need to identify what is transformative in each goal and what changes can be projected as a result of a direct uptake of new approaches or new pathways or new ways of doing things. When dealing with the third objective of the convention, For example, a tangible change was made where sectors ratified and developed legislation,

but the real transformation is in the significant flow of benefits to local and indigenous communities and the gains in biodiversity. In defining our goals therefore, we should be mindful of how that goal will lead to an outcome that contributes to achievement of the three objectives.

- IV. On direct and indirect drivers, Poverty and inequality should be highlighted as they are important driving factors of overexploitation of biological resources.
- V. In terms of global governance, there is a need to acknowledge that economic and social decisions and activities that are being promoted in other multilateral processes have a direct or indirect impact on achievement of the vision. This will help develop targets that are focused on dealing with indirect drivers at global and national levels systematically by addressing the root causes.
- VI. There is also a need to have a balance between outcome targets and process targets. Sub-targets can focus on process targets while the main targets should be outcome oriented.
- VII. The linkage between Biosafety and the three objectives of the convention should be strongly highlighted through the goals and the targets.
- VIII. Simple and clear indicators are key in measuring progress and assessing effectiveness of measures for implementation of the post 2020 biodiversity framework

I. Means of implementation and enabling Conditions

- I. There should be a clear connection between enabling conditions and the achievement of the targets. There is need to develop clear indicators to track the contribution of the enabling conditions to the achievement of targets, and goals. Enabling conditions should include special assistance to countries that have multiple layers of indirect drivers that if not addressed affect how direct drivers are managed.
- II. When it comes to technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, the focus should be on promoting transfer of technologies to support innovation processes to achieve the three objectives of the convention. This will require that scientific cooperation should assist to improve the absorptive capacity of technologies by developing countries and enhance their readiness to use the technology.
- III. Further, there should be effective channels identified for technology transfer to contribute to innovation.

- IV. In terms of adopting management approaches for achieving the 3 objectives, careful assessment should be done to ensure that only those approaches that have been tested and there is evidence that they provide maximum gains on biodiversity are promoted as strategies for achieving the 3 objectives. It is not good to adopt approaches because of their popularity.

J. Cross Cutting Issues and Approaches

Gender and youth issues remain of importance in achieving the 3 objectives of the convention. There is need to include sub targets that address gender, youth, ILC and vulnerable groups in every one of the major goals under the post 2020 framework to make sure that there is sufficient integration and consideration.

K. Outreach, awareness and Uptake

In terms of outreach and awareness, it is important to consider the effectiveness of communication channels and messages and come up with measures to address communication barriers. In terms of outreach, we need to position CBD in a way that it becomes attractive for other sectors to want to engage with us, not always CBD wanting to engage with others. How can we get the attention of other sectors and get them to see biodiversity as invaluable and important as it really is?