

Views expressed in Plenary on potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (item 4 of the agenda)

CLUSTER 2 - ENABLING CONDITIONS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

This cluster was taken up in the morning session of the second day. Statements were made by the following Parties to the Convention: Norway, Switzerland, New Zealand, India, Republic of Korea, Japan, Mexico, China, Brazil, Finland speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States, Syrian Arab Republic, Kenya speaking on behalf of Africa, Liberia, Ecuador, Peru, Australia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Eswatini, South Africa, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania, Chile, Egypt, Uganda, Colombia, State of Palestine, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Russian Federation, Cameroon, Pakistan, Cuba, South Sudan, Niger, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Statements were also made by the following organizations: International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity on behalf of IPLCs, Global Youth Biodiversity Network, Birdlife International, Friends of the Earth International, CBD Women, The World Bank, The Nature Conservancy, and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

General matters

Areas of convergence

- (a) The means identified under cluster 2 (resource mobilization, financial mechanism, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management and communication) will be critical to the successful implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; their timely consideration is important.
- (b) The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should integrate the means of implementation/focus on the implementation mechanism, including enabling conditions.
- (c) The means of implementation should be delivered in a coherent, cooperative and coordinated manner.
- (d) The level of ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be matched with commensurate means of implementation.

Points for further consideration

- (a) How the means of implementation should be rooted in the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
- (b) Whether the enabling conditions can be included in the COP decision adopting the new framework and not in the framework itself.

Resource mobilization

Areas of convergence

- (a) Resource mobilization is an important element for the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and is an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as per decision 14/22. Additionally, adequate and predictable resources will be needed to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and achieve the 2050 Vision.
- (b) There is a need to develop a clear and comprehensive framework for resource mobilization, including both international (ODA) and domestic resources.
- (c) Resources should be mobilized from a variety/all sources, taking into account national circumstances and, as appropriate, the safeguards developed under the Convention.

- (d) Resource mobilization should go beyond financial resources; it should include human, technical and institutional resources (and collective action of IPLCs?).
- (e) BIOFIN results could inform the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including providing a baseline, an idea of the cost of implementation (financial needs for the framework) and a basis for the development of a resource mobilization target or targets.

Areas proposed for amendments/refinement or requiring further development/consideration

- (a) Whether post-2020 global biodiversity framework should include an explicit target or targets and indicators on resource mobilization.
- (b) Mobilization of private finance as well as new and innovative sources.
- (c) Application of the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

Financial mechanisms

Areas of convergence

- (a) GEF continues to be the main financial mechanism for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. However, it needs to be strengthened. Procedures for access to GEF funds should be streamlined further.
- (b) The GEF 8 replenishment should match the ambition of the new framework.
- (c) Considering that GEF also serves other multilateral environmental agreements, there is a need to increase resources in order to finance integrated projects, thus allowing for multifocal actions that would lead to greater impact and foster synergies in implementation.

Points for further consideration

- (a) Exploration of new biodiversity financing windows beyond GEF, e.g., through GCF, LDN fund.
- (b) The establishment of a biodiversity trust fund from which Parties could draw additional resources beyond GEF.
- (c) How GEF procedures can be improved to enhance the programming of GEF funding for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol.

Capacity-building

Areas of convergence

- (a) Capacity-building should be an integral part of the framework.
- (b) Welcome the development of a comprehensive long-term strategic framework for capacity-building that incorporates the needs and priorities of the Parties to the Convention and the Protocols to underpin the implementation of the framework.
- (c) The long-term strategic framework should include clear indicators to measure progress and the impact of capacity-building efforts.
- (d) Formal and informal education should be a key element of capacity-building.
- (e) Capacity building should not focus just on the individual level, but also at the systemic and institutional levels.

Points for further consideration

Whether specific targets on capacity-building should be included in the framework.

Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

Areas of convergence

- (a) Effective technical and scientific cooperation and a sound knowledge base should underpin the implementation of the Framework.
- (b) Existing networks of scientific institutions should be strengthened to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including through the exchange of best practices.

Areas proposed for amendments/refinement or requiring further development/consideration

Establishment of mechanisms for accelerated action on technology transfer in line with the provisions of the Convention and of the Protocols to facilitate access to and transfer of relevant technologies and innovations, drawing on the experience of the Climate Technology Centre and Network under the United Nations Convention Framework on Climate Change.

Knowledge management and information sharing

Areas of convergence

- (a) The mobilization of data, information and knowledge is a critical enabling condition for achieving the 2050 Vision. Thus, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should address the issues of insufficient data and knowledge gaps.
- (b) The post-2020 framework should be underpinned by scientific and evidence-based decision-making. The framework should thus support and encourage further research, scientific cooperation and knowledge management and also draw on other sources of knowledge.
- (c) Transparency is a crucial element in resource mobilization and information management
- (d) Easy and timely access to relevant information and knowledge is needed to support the planning, policymaking and decision-making processes.

Areas proposed for amendments/refinement or requiring further development/consideration

- (a) Further development of voluntary guidance on improving accessibility of biodiversity-related data and information appended to COP decision 13/31, including such measures as promoting open data access using common standards.
- (e) Options for taking into account other knowledge, including traditional knowledge and practices, should be explored.

Communication and public awareness

Areas of convergence

- (a) The framework of the communications strategy should be updated as requested in decision 14/34 to develop and share strong, consistent and coherent messages that cause positive change in attitudes and practices.
- (b) Ensure that the new framework and targets can be clearly communicated, avoiding highly technical and legal language.
- (c) There is a need for strong, coherent and innovative messages.

Areas proposed for amendments/refinement or requiring further development/consideration

- (d) How, in the era of social media, can communication be showcased in a creative and simple way, taking into account user experience, design and information architecture?