

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/SBI/2/17
30 May 2018

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Second meeting

Montreal, Canada, 9-13 July 2018

Item 16 of the provisional agenda*

PROPOSALS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

BACKGROUND

1. The Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, in 2020, is expected to consider for adoption the [post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#).¹ This will be done in the context of the 2050 Vision of “Living in Harmony with Nature” of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,² the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³ other relevant international processes while taking into account global trends that have an impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.
2. The Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with the Bureau and for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) at its second meeting, a proposal for a comprehensive and participatory preparatory process and timetable for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into consideration that this work must cover the Convention on Biological Diversity and also consider its Protocols (decision [XIII/1](#), para. 34). The present document has been issued in response to this request.
3. In the preparation of the present document, following discussions at a joint meeting of the Bureaux of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,⁴ a notification⁵ was issued inviting Parties, other Governments, relevant

* [CBD/SBI/2/1](#).

¹ The term “framework” is used in the present document so as not to prejudge a decision by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization as to what form the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will take.

² See decision [X/2](#).

³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, annex.

⁴ The meeting was held in Mexico City on 25 March 2017. The minutes are available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop-bureau/cop-bur-2017/joint-cop-sbstta-bureau-2017-04-25-26-minutes-en.pdf>

⁵ Notification [SCBD/OES/DC/KNM/86953](#). By 6 November 2017, responses had been received from Canada, Egypt, the European Union, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Alianza Mexicana por la Biodiversidad, B&L evolution, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, BirdLife International, the CBD Women’s Caucus, Conservation International, the Forest Peoples Programme, the Global Forest Coalition and Community Conservation Resilience Initiative, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, International Union for Conservation of Nature, MedPAN, Pro Natura, United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the World Wildlife Fund and Philip Bubb. All of the submissions are available at <https://www.cbd.int/post2020/submissions.shtml>.

organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities to provide comments and inputs on the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. To facilitate comments, an information note was also developed.⁶ In particular, in line with decision XIII/1, Parties and observers were encouraged to propose specific ways to ensure full engagement of various stakeholders and sectors in the development of the post-2020 framework as well as to suggest options for fostering commitments and enhanced implementation. A preliminary version of the present document was also made available for peer review from 23 November 2017 to 16 February 2018.⁷

4. Section I of the present document reviews the mandate provided by relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Section II summarizes the submissions received in response to the notifications mentioned above, and Section III addresses other relevant considerations. Section IV contains a proposed process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Section V contains proposed next steps and Section VI contains a draft recommendation for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body.

5. Given that the mandate set out in decision XIII/1 is focused on the development of a proposal for a comprehensive and participatory preparatory process and timetable for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 the present document does not address issues related to the detailed content of a possible post-2020 global biodiversity framework. However, submissions from Parties and observers addressing issues related to the content of the post-2020 biodiversity framework have been summarized in the annex to the present document. The information contained in the annex will be used, as appropriate, in developing documentation for the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework following an agreement on the way forward from the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing.

6. The present document is also supported by several information documents including one exploring elements for a transformative biodiversity regime post-2020 (CBD/SBI/2/INF/26), one reporting on the results of two meetings of the “Bogis-Bossey Dialogue for Biodiversity” as well as four information documents prepared in follow-up to recommendation [XXI/1](#) on scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.⁸

II. MANDATE AND RELEVANT DECISIONS

7. According to its Multi-year Programme of Work to 2020, referenced in decision XII/31, the Conference of the Parties will consider at its fifteenth meeting the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related means of implementation, including resource mobilization. The Conference of the Parties will also consider, at its fourteenth meeting, long-term strategic directions and scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature.

⁶ See document accessible from <https://www.cbd.int/post2020/doc/Approaches-Post2020Biodiversity.pdf>

⁷ Notification SCBD/OES/DC/KNM/86953 available from <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2017/ntf-2017-124-post2020-en.pdf>. By 1 March, review comments had been received from Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, European Union, Finland, France, Hungary, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, All India Forum of Forest Movements, Andes Chinchasyu from Ecuador and the Indigenous Women Network on Biodiversity from Latin America and the Caribbean, BirdLife International, Conservation International, Environment and Conservation Organisations of NZ Inc, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forest Peoples Programme, Global Forest Coalition and the Community Conservation Resilience Initiative, ICCA Consortium, Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, IUCN, Pro Natura, Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Environment Programme–World Conservation Monitoring Centre, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, University of Warsaw Centre for Environmental Studies and Sustainable Development, World Health Organization, World Wide Fund for Nature International, World Wide Fund Germany. All of the submissions are accessible from <https://www.cbd.int/post2020/submissions.shtml>.

⁸ CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/2/Rev.1, CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/3/Rev.1, CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/4/Rev.1 and CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/18/Rev.1.

8. In accordance with paragraph 34 of decision XIII/1, the Executive Secretary is requested to prepare, in consultation with the Bureau and for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting, a proposal for a comprehensive and participatory process and timetable for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into consideration that this work must:

(a) Cover the Convention on Biological Diversity and also consider its Protocols, as appropriate;

(b) Include options for fostering commitments, support transformative change, and strengthened implementation;

(c) Take into account the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the final assessment of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the national reports, and the thematic, regional and global assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), as well as other relevant scientific analysis;

(d) Provide for consultations among Parties, and with other Rio Conventions, other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, and inputs from indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia, and other relevant stakeholders and sectors.

9. In other decisions, the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting:

(a) Decided to initiate the preparation for a fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which should provide a concise final report on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and provide a key contribution for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting (decision XIII/29);

(b) Decided to initiate the process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, ensuring its alignment with the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the work of the Protocols, and ensuring its coordination with the time table for the development of this framework (decision XIII/23);

(c) Recognized the importance of the strategic plans of the biodiversity-related conventions, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and any follow-up, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and related reporting and indicators, and called on the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to continue to strengthen its work to enhance coherence and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, including in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and any follow-up to this strategic plan (decision XIII/24);

(d) Requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to develop, subject to subsequent endorsement by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, proposals for the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols and to explore options for enhancing synergy on national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions and Rio Conventions (decision XIII/27).⁹

10. Further, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in its decision CP VIII/15 on the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan, agreed to improve the linkages between the outcomes and indicators in the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020, and noted that the indicators in the follow-up to the Strategic Plan should be simplified, streamlined and made easily measurable with a view to ensuring that progress towards achieving operational objectives can be readily tracked and quantified.

11. In addition, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in its recommendation XXI/1, noted the relevance of biodiversity scenarios for the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and recommended that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

⁹ National reporting under the Convention and its Protocols is further addressed in [CBD/SBI/2/12](#).

at its second meeting take scenario analyses into account in its consideration of the preparation for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.¹⁰ It developed conclusions regarding scenarios for the 2050 Vision on Biodiversity and recommended that the Conference of the Parties, at its fourteenth meeting, welcome these conclusions, noting their relevance to the discussions on the long term strategic direction to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These matters are further considered under section IV of the present document. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice further requested the Executive Secretary, when preparing proposals for the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to make provisions for sound analytical work in order to ensure that this framework is based on the best available evidence, building on previous work and takes into account the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice regarding scenarios for the 2050 vision for biodiversity,¹¹ work related to the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and relevant work under other multilateral environmental agreements and under the IPBES.

12. Figure 1 summarizes visually the different formal Convention process that will contribute to the development of a possible post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This could be complemented by national processes to support transformational change for biodiversity post-2020, as exemplified in the information document (CBD/SBI/2/INF/26) exploring elements for a transformative biodiversity regime post-2020.

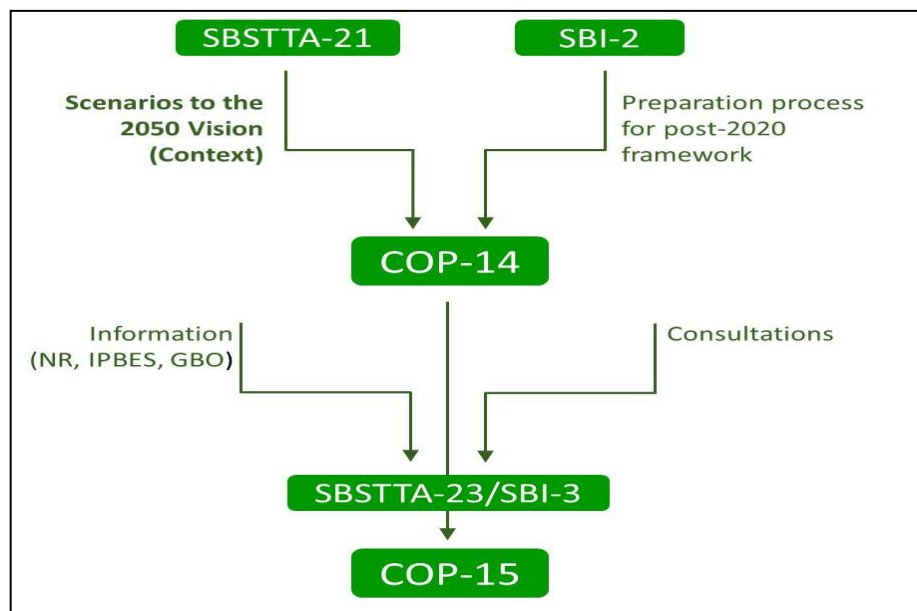


Figure 1. Process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

III. VIEWS OF PARTIES, OTHER GOVERNMENTS, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO THE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

13. The submissions received in response to the notification noted above and provided during the peer review of the present document were consistent in their call for an inclusive, transparent and clear process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Most submissions noted the

¹⁰ See the note by the Executive Secretary on scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (CBD/SBSTTA/21/2) and related information documents CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/2/Rev.1; CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/3/Rev.1; CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/4/Rev.1 and CBD/SBSTTA/21/INF/18/Rev.1.

¹¹ See the annex to recommendation XXI/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

need for meaningful engagement of Parties to the Convention and its two Protocols, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations (including the Rio Conventions, the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, IPBES, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Environment Facility and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, among others), non-governmental organizations, women organizations, academia, the business community, faith groups, youth and other stakeholders, including citizens. Given the urgency to safeguard life on Earth, it is of paramount importance to have a truly global conversation on where we stand on biodiversity and what solutions could be envisaged for its sustainable use.

14. Submissions noted that the plan for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including any supplementary tools for the implementation of the Protocols, should build upon the achievements of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, but be remarkably enhanced. In light of alarming scientific information indicating the dangerous destruction of biodiversity and ecosystems, which could lead to irreversible damage to the planetary systems, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to address the urgency to safeguard biodiversity as the infrastructure supporting life on Earth and human development. Submissions also noted that the post-2020 framework should take into account the specific requirements of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols in relation to the Convention.

15. Tools identified in the submissions to help foster engagement in the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework include the use of meetings and workshops, online consultations, campaigns, and citizens surveys. Additionally, the ability to comment on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at various stages of its development, and providing regular updates on progress were also listed as useful tools. It was also noted that biodiversity champions and ambassadors, at all levels, including strong political engagement, could help promote and raise the visibility for biodiversity in preparation for post-2020. Submissions recommended that the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be an iterative process which allows all interested groups and stakeholders, including experts on matters related to the two Protocols, to provide comments and input at various stages on the way to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It was further recommended that full consideration be given to ensuring an inclusive and transparent consultation process.

16. Many of the submissions noted that the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should make use of all evidence and all relevant information. In this regard, the framework should build on the lessons learned from the implementation of the current Strategic Plan 2011-2020, and be informed by: (1) a review of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national targets, information on the effectiveness of actions taken by Parties to implement the Strategic Plan, (2) the best available information and knowledge, including scientific evidence, and indigenous and traditional knowledge systems, (3) the sixth national reports, (4) the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its related reports, (5) the deliverables of IPBES, (6) the sixth edition of the *Global Environment Outlook*, (7) other relevant scientific information related to natural and social sciences and (8) reports from biodiversity-related multilateral agreements and other governmental, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.

17. Submissions highlighted that the development of the post-2020 biosafety framework should be guided by the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020 as well as be informed by the assessment and reviews of the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol.

18. Submissions further noted that though the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is a political and aspirational undertaking, the process should be solidly informed by, and take account of, relevant, multi-disciplinary scientific information, including natural, biophysical and social sciences. This includes target setting, a broader understanding of the socioeconomic benefits of reaching or exceeding particular targets, as well as the potential risks, costs and implications of not achieving

certain targets. Use of modelling, systems approaches, and systems transitions research are also to be used to explore potential impacts and risks of different scenarios of biodiversity change as well as sustainability pathways. Given the strong emphasis on a science-based post-2020 global biodiversity framework, SBSTTA should have a role in providing advice on the evidence base for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

19. Submissions highlighted the importance of making use of various meetings between now and 2020 to discuss issues related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and also emphasized the need to ensure the participation of experts with experience in the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols. Meetings identified included: the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the United Nations Environment Assembly, the subsidiary bodies of the Convention, and relevant meetings, workshops, conferences and symposiums. The possibility of convening a high-level event on biodiversity at the United Nations General Assembly was also noted. It was recommended that the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity develop and maintain a calendar of relevant events where the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could be discussed between now and 2020. The calendar could also include the schedule for preparing relevant scientific assessments and other significant publications.

20. A number of submissions identified the need to establish national processes to facilitate national dialogue and input. The information derived from these national dialogues would help to build awareness and ownership for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national level as well as provide useful information to countries in developing their positions on the scope and focus of the future framework. In addition, several submissions noted the need to take steps to encourage stronger national implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework compared to the current period, and that the framework should be linked to capacity building, resource mobilization strategies, and other means of implementation.

21. A further issue identified in the submissions was the possible development of national voluntary commitments related to biodiversity. It was noted that developing a process analogous to, or informed by, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets¹² under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, could be useful in informing the negotiations and building ownership for the successful implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Reference was made to another source of inspiration, namely the voluntary commitments put forward by both State and non-State actors for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14 at the Ocean Conference, held in New York in June 2017.¹³ Submissions further suggested that international and non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, local authorities (subnational governments) and other stakeholders should be encouraged to develop biodiversity related commitments which could contribute to the national and global overall objective of safeguarding biodiversity. A number of Parties also identified challenges to developing national voluntary biodiversity commitments prior to the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These concerns included the difficulty of making commitments when the scope and format of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is unclear and the possible need to refine these commitments once the post-2020 global biodiversity framework has been agreed. It was also observed that NBSAPs, most of which already contain targets and which, in some cases, extend past 2020, already provide flexibility in setting national targets and/or adapting any global targets to national circumstances. It was suggested, therefore, that it could be unclear how any voluntary national commitments would relate to the NBSAPs. It was also observed that the focus should be on implementing existing commitments and not adopting new ones. Concerns were also expressed that national biodiversity commitments may merely become a compilation of the NBSAPs and that such a process may distract from the need to develop, revise or update these instruments in a timely fashion. The need for robust guidance on how to formulate national commitments to ensure that such commitments can be adequately monitored and evaluated was also noted. Further, it was observed that comparing and

¹² <http://www2.unccd.int/actions/ldn-target-setting-programme>

¹³ <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/>

aggregating different national commitments could be challenging. In the light of the divergent views on the possibility of developing national voluntary biodiversity commitments and potential voluntary commitments by non-state actors, Parties may wish to further consider this issue during the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

22. Finally, submissions noted that during the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, provisions should be made to discuss essential aspects relating to the framework's implementation, notably resource mobilization, technical support, capacity building, indicators, monitoring and communication, among others.

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

23. Several other consideration should be kept in mind to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with other existing or upcoming international processes:

(a) *First*, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be coherently linked with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are dependent on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. However actions to achieve targets under these goals could have a harmful impact on nature, as evidenced by several studies. The SDGs and related targets comprise an “integrated and indivisible” set with more than half of the targets recognized as cross-cutting, linking different goals. In addition to the two specific SDGs related to biodiversity (SDG 14 –“Life in Water” and SDG 15 “Life on Land”) almost all elements of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are reflected in some form or another in the other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Another important aspect is that many SDG targets are derived from the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, have a target date of 2020 and will need to be updated. In the light of this, once the post-2020 global biodiversity framework has been adopted by the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity could be requested to bring to the attention of the President of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination the fact that elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework have to be appropriately reflected and updated in the 2030 Agenda;

(b) *Second*, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be coherently linked to other relevant international agreements, including, but not limited to: (1) the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted under the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, (2) the Paris Climate Agreement, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, (3) the Land Degradation Neutrality Goal, adopted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,(4) the new Urban Agenda, adopted under United Nations Human Settlements Programme, (5) the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, (6) the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, and (7) the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as key strategies/agendas adopted by other biodiversity-related conventions, such as the (8) Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023, (9) the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030, (10) the Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 and (11) the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020. Furthermore, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for resource mobilization adopted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development remains relevant;

(c) *Third*, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could integrate useful lessons from the successful experience under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in developing the Paris Agreement with respect to inviting, in advance of the final agreement, voluntary interim commitments from Parties (“interim nationally determined contributions”), in addition to developing mechanisms for enhanced multilateral review and transparency, and securing high-level political engagement. Such an approach would help generate ownership and increased relevance at the national level, two of the key ingredients of the Paris Agreement's success.

24. Given the rapid evolution of global socio, political, economic, technological and ecological dynamics since the adoption the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in 2010, it is essential that the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework take into account other global trends that will impact biodiversity and ecosystems in the next decades. Among these, it is worth noting the fourth

industrial revolution and rapid technological developments (Artificial Intelligence, blockchain technologies, big data, geo-spatial data, etc), demographics, migration and security, but also innovative financial mechanisms, blended finance, impact investment, and more broadly, public-private partnerships that can unlock positive developments for biodiversity and ecosystems.

25. Information document CBD/SBI/2/INF/26 explores a transition approach that could empower transformative change in the biodiversity arena and support more effective and positive biodiversity outcome post-2020, both at national and global levels. Such an approach could help implement a focused multi-sectorial dialogue process around desired sustainability transitions at national level, taking into account the specificity of each national context and inform national ambitions. In this way, the national strategies could become more supportive of transformative action for biodiversity on the ground and provide a broader societal input towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

26. Ongoing work under the Convention and the two Protocols to strengthen implementation support mechanisms (resource mobilization, technical and scientific cooperation, capacity building including for NBSAPs, the programme of work on public awareness, participation and education in biosafety, informal advisory committees, liaison groups etc.) and the review of implementation (biodiversity monitoring and indicators, national reporting, review of implementation by Parties to the Convention, and the assessment and review processes of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols) will also be relevant for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Similarly, any frameworks focused on biosafety and access and benefit sharing, under the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, may also be relevant for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

27. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice developed a set of conclusions regarding scenarios for the 2050 Vision on Biodiversity – “Living in Harmony with Nature” and recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting welcome these conclusions, noting their relevance to the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as follows:

(a) The 2050 Vision – “Living in Harmony with Nature, whereby by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people” remains relevant and should be considered in any follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. SBSTTA conclusions considered that the 2050 Vision contains elements that could be translated into a long-term goal for biodiversity and provide context for discussions on possible biodiversity targets for 2030 as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) That scenarios show that there was a range of plausible futures that provide space for developing policy measures to achieve the 2050 Vision and other global goals, and that further visioning exercises, at multiple scales, and with strong stakeholder engagement, were needed to elucidate options among different combinations of policy measures and to promote action;

(c) That pathways towards a sustainable future, while plausible, required transformational change, including changes in behaviour at the levels of producers and consumers, governments and businesses. Further efforts would be needed to understand motivations and facilitate change. Societal and disruptive technological developments could lead to transitions that may contribute to, or counter, sustainability and the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention. Governments and international institutions could play a critical role in establishing an enabling environment to foster positive change. Further work was required to identify ways and means by which the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could leverage such change.

28. Following SBSTTA 21, a second Bogis-Bossey dialogue on transformative change and systems transition for biodiversity was held in Chexbres, Switzerland (4-6 March 2018), to facilitate exchanges of views among Bureau members, Parties and other stakeholders on transformative perspectives and transition management for the biodiversity regime at different levels of governance. The Dialogue provided Parties with insights, tools and guidance to explore the ‘transition arena’ and a backcasting approach, among other techniques in sustainability transitions research and governance applicable to the

biodiversity realm, taking into account broader connections with other socio-economic development priorities. These issues are further discussed in information documents CBD/SBI/2/INF/26

V. PROPOSED PREPARATORY PROCESS

29. Decision XIII/1 sets out that the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework must cover the Convention on Biological Diversity and also consider its Protocols as appropriate. The proposed preparatory process will provide an opportunity and different avenues for issues relevant to the Convention and the Protocols to be discussed in an integrated manner, including aspects related to implementation, such as: resource mobilization, capacity building, indicators, monitoring and communication. The preparatory process makes no assumptions as to the content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework or the manner in which issues relevant to the Protocols will be addressed in it. Such conclusions will be reached as part of the preparatory process itself and will be decided by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

A. Overarching principles

30. Decision XIII/1 sets out a number of principals which need to be reflected in the plan for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in order to create a sense of shared ownership and provide overarching guidance to the process. Further principles were identified in the submissions received, as highlighted in Section III. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be guided by the following principles:

(a) *Participatory* - should enable the effective and meaningful participation of all those who desire to engage in the process. This should include the ability of experts with the necessary knowledge of the Convention and the two Protocols to participate in relevant workshops and consultations, participation in relevant formal meetings as well as the ability to provide feedback and comments on any discussion and official documents which are prepared;

(b) *Inclusive* – should encourage all relevant groups and stakeholders to provide their views. This includes Parties, other government organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. The process should also be gender sensitive by ensuring appropriate representation in relevant meetings. Efforts should be made to solicit views from a wide range of perspectives, going beyond those traditionally involved in the work of the Convention and the two Protocols;

(c) *Comprehensive* – should enable feedback on all issues relevant to the work of the Convention and its Protocols. It should also make use of all available information (see the section below for further information on possible sources of information). Additionally, it should use other relevant international frameworks, broader global trends and other relevant strategies and plans, as described above;

(d) *Transformative* – should help mobilize a broader societal engagement on the longer term to achieve accelerated sustainable transformations, whereby biodiversity and ecosystems are recognized as the essential infrastructure supporting life on Earth and the natural capital without which human development and well-being will not be possible, thus placing biodiversity at the heart of the sustainable development agenda;

(e) *Catalytic* – should serve to catalyse a global scale movement for biodiversity, emphasizing the sense of political urgency and mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement concrete actions from local to national and global levels;

(f) *Knowledge based* – should be based on the best available science and evidence from relevant knowledge systems, including the natural and social sciences, local, traditional and indigenous

knowledge, as well as on the best practices and lessons learned from the implementation to date of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols;

(g) *Transparent* – should be clearly documented; regular progress updates should be made to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, through a dedicated webpage and to meetings of subsidiary bodies to better allow interested groups and stakeholders to participate in the process. Progress in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and opportunities for engagement in the process should also be effectively communicated;

(h) *Iterative* – should be developed in an iterative manner. There should be ample opportunity for those interested to comment on relevant documentation and/or to participate in relevant consultations. Such an iterative process will help build consensus and ownership.

B. Oversight and transparency

31. The progress in implementing the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be overseen by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. A dedicated webpage will be prepared in this regard and be regularly updated by the Secretariat. Progress reports will also be made available to appropriate meetings of relevant subsidiary bodies of the Convention and to the Protocols. Documents prepared as part of the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be made available for review and comment. It will also be reviewed by SBSTTA and SBI prior to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework being presented to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing for possible adoption.

C. Activities

32. The principles identified above will be applied to all of the actions undertaken as part of the preparatory process. The effectiveness of this process will also depend on the active participation of the Parties to the Convention and the Protocols by promoting meaningful national consultations to ensure that their views and perspectives are considered. Equally, active engagement of observers and other stakeholders is necessary to ensure that their perspectives are heard. Specifically with regards to the involvement of the Protocols, the Secretariat will support the effective participation of Parties to the two Protocols in the preparatory process, including by ensuring that relevant notifications and information are shared with the focal points to the Protocols.

33. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will need to be flexible in order to take advantage of opportunities which arise throughout the intersessional period and to best use resources and knowledge. However, basic elements of the preparatory process, will include:

(a) Providing opportunities for Parties to the Convention and its Protocols, indigenous peoples and local communities and all relevant stakeholders, including citizens, subnational governments, and representatives of sectors which depend or have an impact on biodiversity to submit their views. Ample opportunities to do so will be provided, including the submission of comments on working documents, submissions through online forums, surveys, campaigns, questionnaires, as well as interventions in relevant workshops and meetings. The views received will be made available through a dedicated webpage, as appropriate and will be acknowledged in relevant documentation;

(b) *Global, regional and sectoral workshops*. It is envisioned that a series of global, regional and sectoral workshops will be organized. Some of these workshops will focus on specific aspects related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including its relationship to the two Protocols. These workshops will allow for consultations at different scales and facilitate dialogues on the development of transformative agendas and sustainability transition pathways for biodiversity. These workshops would be informal and would allow Parties to the Convention and Protocols, indigenous peoples and local communities and all relevant stakeholders, including citizens, subnational governments, representatives of sectors which depend or have an impact on biodiversity to share experiences and exchange views. An

adequate level of participation of experts with experience in matters related to the two Protocols will be promoted;

(c) *Consultations at relevant meetings.* Between the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, various meetings will be convened by other biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions and other relevant processes, including meetings of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity related Conventions. Similarly, there may be opportunities to participate in meetings outside the traditional biodiversity community where consultations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could be held. These meetings represent opportunities for the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to undertake consultations and to raise awareness of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. They also represent opportunities to receive information from sectors on their relationship with biodiversity. Specific actions could include making interventions in formal processes and organizing co-designed events to build engagement and coalitions with other relevant sectors to contribute to post-2020 actions. Further, depending on the type of consultation or meeting, formal recommendations could be made;

(d) *An outreach effort to encourage participation in the process.* The Secretariat will work with partner organizations to undertake communication activities concerning the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a view to enabling inputs from various perspectives and to mobilize engagement in the resulting framework. Parties will also be encouraged to facilitate corresponding efforts at national level;

(e) *Mobilizing political buy-in* at the highest level and encouraging and supporting actions that would raise the visibility and political profile of biodiversity among competing global priorities. Achieving a successful post-2020 global biodiversity framework can be facilitated through political championing and also through featuring biodiversity at key strategic meetings both specifically dedicated to biodiversity, such as the Africa Summit during the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties or a possible Heads of State Summit in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in 2020, but also, outside the traditional biodiversity community, such as the World Economic Forum, G7, G20, Finance Ministerial Meetings, the World Bank Group's high-level meetings and many others. Additional relevant meetings could possibly include a dedicated Global Business and Biodiversity Summit in 2019, featuring biodiversity and nature-based solutions in high-level events of UNFCCC, and more specifically the Secretary General's Climate Summit in 2019. Other possible events include the IUCN Congress in 2020, or a biodiversity summit at the subnational level organized in 2019 under the leadership of the Province of Quebec in Canada;

(f) *Encouraging and supporting the organization of meetings by third parties* – The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will promote the convening of workshops, expert meetings, and other inputs organized by Parties, partners and stakeholders that are relevant to supporting development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Such engagement and facilitation could include the development of 'transition arenas' for specific biodiversity relevant sectors in the national and local economy with support of the researchers from biodiversity and transition communities. Complementary to existing NBSAPs, such processes could help to develop national transition agendas in which transition to biodiversity positive economic pathways are explored in relevant sectors in congruence with the objectives of mainstreaming biodiversity adopted at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and proposed for discussion at the fourteenth meeting;

(g) *Formal consideration* by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-second and twenty-third meetings of the IPBES regional, global and thematic assessments.

34. Specifically with regard to the engagement of Parties, it will be important to ensure the widest possible cross-sectoral engagement. As such, Parties may wish to promote the involvement of all relevant focal points and encourage the participation of national focal points of other related international and regional agreements and processes, including the focal points of FAO bodies, as well as representatives from other sections to also actively participate in the process. Further the Secretariat of the Convention on

Biological Diversity will encourage other multilateral environmental agreements and other biodiversity-related conventions.

35. Based on the information generated from the elements above, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will prepare discussion documents which will serve to summarize views and guide further discussion and review by Parties to the Convention and Protocols and observers, in an iterative manner. After review and consultations by Parties and stakeholders these discussions documents will become the foundation for the documents to be considered formally by SBSTTA, WG8J and SBI, and ultimately, by the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing. Annex table 1 presents an indicative chronology of key events leading to the consideration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols. Annex table 2 presents an indicative budget for these events.

D. Key information sources

36. A number of information sources will be used in developing the discussion documents that will feed into the process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These information sources include:

- (a) Inputs and submissions from Parties to the Convention and Protocols, by indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;
- (b) National reports to the Convention and its Protocols;
- (c) Information made available through the clearing house mechanisms of the Conventions and its Protocols;
- (d) National biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (e) Outcomes of the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol to be conducted by COP-MOP 3;
- (f) Outcomes of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of its Strategic Plan to be conducted by COP-MOP 10;
- (g) The fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and related reports;
- (h) Global, and regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and completed thematic assessments of IPBES;
- (i) Assessments from other relevant processes, such as IPCC and relevant national and subregional assessments;
- (j) Information from the other biodiversity related conventions and Rio Conventions and other relevant organizations, including relevant national reports to the other multilateral environmental agreements, and relevant strategies adopted by other biodiversity related conventions;
- (k) Voluntary National Reviews to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the 2019 *Global Sustainable Development Report*;¹⁴
- (l) Information provided by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;
- (m) Relevant documentation prepared for meetings of the Convention and its Protocols and for meetings of subsidiary bodies as well as reports of relevant global and regional workshops and other meetings;

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, annex, para. 83.

(n) Relevant peer reviewed literature and other relevant reports, including reports on systems transitions,¹⁵ transition management and transformative change, as well as information from other knowledge systems;

(o) Other sources of information, relevant for the broader interlinkages between biodiversity and other societal and economic processes, notably the transformation of economic sectors and the financial industry to achieve sustainable development within the Planet's ecological boundaries (i.e. food and environmental security, health, cities and urban development, business innovation, technology, sustainable consumption and production, water and efficient resource use, to name just a few) will also be considered.

37. These information sources will be used to prepare analytic discussion documents which will review experiences in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. These documents will include both scientific reviews as well as reviews of implementation, and analytical work prepared in accordance with SBSTTA recommendation XXI/1 (scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity).

38. The discussion documents would also address any implications for needs associated with capacity building beyond 2020, resource mobilization, monitoring and reviewing implementation, promoting gender equality, enhancing coherence and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols and options for enhancing synergies on national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions, Rio conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals. Ultimately, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should consider implications to real world challenges that connect biodiversity to social and economic agendas, namely to people.

VI. NEXT STEPS

39. The Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its ninth meeting and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing at its third meeting are expected to adopt the modalities of a preparatory process on the basis of a recommendation from the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Given that, in 2020, the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and the respective meetings of the Parties to the Protocols are expected to update the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will need to be developed primarily through an intersessional process following the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the respective meetings of the Parties to the Protocols.

40. A further issue that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to consider concerns the time lags between the anticipated adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the reflection of the post-2020 framework in national biodiversity targets. By 2015, 69 Parties had submitted an NBSAP that was prepared or revised/updated after the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the light of this, in decision XIII/1, the Conference of the Parties noted with concern that Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 had not been met by the target date of 2015 and urged Parties to pursue efforts to achieve it. There is a need to reflect on how to avoid a similar lag after the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

VII. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

41. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

1. Welcomes the proposed the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹⁶

¹⁵ See: <https://drift.eur.nl/about/transitions/>

2. *Also welcomes* recommendations XXI/1 and XXI/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice, with respect to Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the plan for the preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

3. *Notes* the need to make effective use of the period between the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and *requests* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, all relevant stakeholders, to submit their views on the possible scope and content on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the Executive Secretary;

4. *Welcomes* the revised information documents prepared by the Executive Secretary in response to recommendation XXI/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice and further notes the relevance of scenario analysis to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

5. *Also welcomes* the information document on transformational change and transition management for biodiversity;

6. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Adopts* the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate its implementation, *noting* that the implementation of the preparatory process will require flexibility in order to adapt to changing circumstances and to respond to emerging opportunities;

2. *Urges* Parties and other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, all relevant organizations and interested stakeholders, to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

3. *Urges* Parties and other governments, together with indigenous peoples and local communities, all relevant organizations and interested stakeholders, to establish processes at national, subnational and local level, to facilitate dialogues on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to make the results of these dialogues available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other appropriate means;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments all relevant organizations and interested stakeholders, when organizing meetings and consultations relevant to biodiversity, to consider dedicated sessions or space for side events to facilitate discussions and the development of outcomes on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and all relevant organizations and interested stakeholders in a position to do so to provide timely financial contributions and other support to the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including by offering to host global, regional or sectoral consultations on this issue;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and all relevant organizations and interested stakeholders to consider developing, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate to the national context, and on a voluntary basis, biodiversity initiatives that may contribute to an effective post-2020 biodiversity framework commensurate with achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and to make information on these initiatives available to the Executive Secretary;

7. *Invites* the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene a high-level biodiversity summit at the level of Heads of State/Heads of Government in 2020 in order to raise

¹⁶ CBD/SBI/2/17, sect. V.

the political visibility of biodiversity as a contribution to the development of a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

8. *Notes* that several of the biodiversity-related targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁷ have endpoints of 2020, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third meeting to contribute to the development of the scientific and technical rationale for the post-2020 biodiversity framework, on the basis of relevant information as outlined in the note by the Executive Secretary;¹⁸

10. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting to review possible biodiversity targets as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, for further consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

11. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to review a draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to prepare a recommendation for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to keep the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties informed about progress made in implementing the preparatory process and to make information regularly available through the Convention's clearing house mechanism;

7. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

1. *Takes note* of the proposed process for the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *endorses* decision XIV/- of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Decides* to address the follow up the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020 as part of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

3. *Invites* Parties to participate in process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

8. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol

1. *Takes note* of the proposed preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and *endorses* decision XIV/- of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Invites* Parties to participate in process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", annex.

¹⁸ CBD/SBI/2/17, sects. IV and V.

*Annex I***Annex table 1. Indicative chronology of key activities leading to the consideration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by COP 15, COP-MOP 10 and COP-MOP 4**

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Activity</i> |
|------------------------------|--|
| 9 - 13 July 2018 | SBI-2 considers the proposed preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, provides a recommendation to COP-14, CP COP-MOP 9, and NP COP-MOP 3 and requests the Executive Secretary to begin implementing relevant elements. |
| 28-31 August 2018 | Sixth meeting of the Liaison Group on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation on the integration of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation beyond 2020 with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| 10 – 22 November 2018 | COP-14, COP-MOP 9 and COP-MOP 2 consider the proposed preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and COP-MOP 3 to conduct the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol |
| December 2018 - May 2019 | Parties and observers submit views on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| December 2018 - May 2019 | Regional Consultation workshops and online discussion forums, focused on the post-2020 process |
| June 2019 | Discussion paper issued on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| July-September 2019 | Parties and observers submit views on the discussion paper on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| September – October 2019 | Global consultation workshop(s) with focus on the Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol |
| September – October 2019 | Global consultation workshop focused on the evidence from the natural, economic and social sciences and traditional knowledge systems related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| October 2019 | Revised discussion paper issued on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| October-December 2019 | Parties and observers submit views on the revised discussion paper on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| November 2019 | SBSTTA-23 reviews the draft of GBO-5 and the IPBES global assessment and other relevant information and prepares a recommendation on the implication of these and other completed thematic assessments of IPBES for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| November 2019 | WG8J-11 examines the potential role of traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. |
| January-March 2020 | Draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework made available for peer review |
| January-February 2020 | Global consultation workshop focused on issues related to policy and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| March 2020 | Draft updated post-2020 global biodiversity framework made available for peer review |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Activity</i> |
|-----------------------|--|
| April-May 2020 | Input from the Liaison Group on Capacity Building under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and from the Compliance Committee to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety |
| May 2020 | GBO-5 published on the basis on the 6 th national reports, updated NBSAPS the IPBES Assessments and information from the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership |
| May-June 2020 | SBSTTA-24 considers the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a view to providing technical and scientific advice on targets to SBI-3 |
| May-June 2020 | SBI-3 considers the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including related means to support and review implementation, with a view to developing a recommendation for COP-15, CP COP-MOP 10, and NP COP-MOP 4 |
| September 2020 | Leaders' summit meeting on the margins of the opening of the UN General Assembly to give political direction and momentum to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| October 2020 | COP-15, COPMOP10 and COPMOP4 consider the final draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a view to adoption |

Annex table 2. Indicative budget for key activities leading to the consideration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by COP 15, COP-MOP 10 and COP-MOP 4

| <i>Activity</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> | <i>Cost (United States dollars)</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Regional Consultation workshops | 10 regional consultation workshops (2 per region) will be held. These workshops would be open to Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders from the relevant regions. | 600 000 and in kind support |
| Dialogue workshops | Dialogue workshops (such as the Bogis-Bosey Dialogues for Biodiversity) with the participation of experts and representatives from Parties and observers | In kind contribution |
| Global consultation workshops | A global consultation workshop focused on evidence from the natural, economic and social sciences and traditional knowledge systems related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework would be held. An event, such as the Trondheim Biodiversity Conference could be used to convene the consultation. | In kind contribution |
| | A consultation workshop will be held with a focus on the scientific and policy issues related to the Cartagena and the Nagoya Protocols and would have representation from Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders from all regions would be held. | 100 000 |
| | A global consultation workshop focused on issues related to policy and would have approximately 100 participants representing Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders from all regions would be held. | 200 000 |
| Staff travel to relevant events | It is assumed that two or more staff members would travel to relevant meetings in order to raise awareness of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to undertake consultations with relevant actors. | 150 000 |
| Communication and outreach activities | With the view to achieve the desired objective to ensure a wide, inclusive and transparent consultation, communication and outreach activities will be essential. The Secretariat will work closely with partner organizations on communication activities and consultation campaigns. Resources will be necessary to support such efforts, including contracting consultants while in-kind contribution from partner organizations will also be sought. | 250 000 |
| Subtotal | | 1 300 000 |
| Programme support costs (13%) | | 169 000 |
| Total ¹⁹ | | 1 469 000 |

¹⁹ These figures are indicative. Also these figures do not include the costs associated with preparing the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* which have been included as part of the production plan for the report outlined in [CBD/SBSTTA/21/6](#).

*Annex II***VIEWS OF PARTIES, OTHER GOVERNMENTS, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS ON THE SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

1. Parties and observers expressed a range of views on the possible scope and content of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These views included general observations, views on the relationship between a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, possible elements for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and views on the content of such a plan. The views expressed are summarized below and will be used in developing subsequent documentation related to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

2. Parties and observers were generally positive in their view of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the role it has played in galvanizing action and raising awareness. Many submissions noted that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework should continue to serve as a framework for universal action on biodiversity. A general view expressed is that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity should serve as a form of “baseline” and that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should not be less ambitious than the current plan or other biodiversity-related agreements. Similarly, some felt that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be used as a starting point for negotiating the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and that changes to these should be kept to a minimum. However, others felt that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be more ambitious than the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and convey a greater sense of urgency.

3. The importance of aligning a post-2020 global biodiversity framework with other international frameworks was highlighted in many submissions. In particular, most submissions noted the high relevance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be fully aligned with it. In addition, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should be seen as enhancing the enabling environment for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Similarly, it was noted that aligning the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with the 2030 Agenda will help to avoid the isolation of biodiversity from other global social and economic goals and allow biodiversity to be better mainstreamed. Some other specific issues highlighted in the 2030 Agenda that were noted as being relevant to a post-2020 global biodiversity framework were peace and food security. It was also felt that, if the 2030 Agenda and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework were appropriately aligned, there could be synergies both in terms of implementation and reporting on progress. More generally, some submissions also noted that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework should highlight the links between biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and development.

4. A number of submissions noted that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should emphasize the need for implementation. In this respect, the important role of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the possible need to enhance this body was noted in some submissions. Similarly, the need to ensure that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework has tools to support its implementation and is appropriately resourced and linked to the resource mobilization strategy was also noted. More generally, the need to ensure that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is scalable, and has traction and impact at all relevant levels was also noted as being an important element in ensuring its implementation. It was also noted that there is a mismatch between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the level of ambition and implementation of the national targets established by Parties in their new, revised or updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans and that this issue requires more attention in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

5. Some submissions noted that the strategic plans of other multilateral environmental agreements were relevant to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions was noted as a possible avenue for further advancing the alignment of the respective strategic plans among these various processes.

II. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONVENTION AND THE PROTOCOLS

6. Some submissions noted the need to ensure that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework comprehensively addresses the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols in order to improve integration and coordinated governance, implementation, review and financing. However, several submissions also noted concerns. Specifically, with regard to the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020, it was noted that this plan had a different structure and content than the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Additionally, the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020, including its multi-year programme of work, was noted to be more detailed than the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and provided specific guidance for the work of the Secretariat, for national level implementation and for the decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol as well as facilitating resource mobilization over the past decade. Some submissions also noted the seemingly decreasing role of the Cartagena Protocol in the proposal for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and regarded that going back to a general description of biosafety targets without concrete indicators would likely hamper further progress in the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. Similarly, some submissions noted the need for the role of the Cartagena Protocol to be maintained throughout the post-2020 process and recommended a combined approach whereby biosafety considerations would be included in the scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, possibly by the inclusion of an objective or target focused on biosafety, and a specific post-2020 implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol would be developed with clear outcomes and indicators.

III. ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

7. Many of the submissions noted that the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan is relevant to a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as are the five strategies goals and most of the issues addressed by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. However, many submissions noted the need for clear targets which are easy to communicate, are rooted in science and could be easily measured. Others also emphasized that targets should be “SMART” (specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time bound). A number of submissions also noted the need for baselines for any targets as well as indicators to be able to monitor progress in their attainment.

8. One issue that was noted in several submissions was the need for an effective review process in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Various means of reflecting this type of process in the framework were noted. Some submissions noted the use of milestones as a means of gauging progress in implementation, encouraging the enhanced use of existing tools and mechanisms across biodiversity-related conventions, including systems for reporting, indicators and information-sharing, national reports and national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Others emphasized that the review process should be transparent and allow for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. It was also noted that the initial rounds of voluntary national reviews considered by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development could provide useful lessons for a review mechanism. It was further noted that the review mechanisms under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change could also be a useful approach.

9. The importance of communication was also noted in some submissions. It was suggested that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be supported by a communications strategy, in line with the framework for a global communications strategy welcomed in decision XIII/22. It was noted that effective communication would help to both encourage meaningful participation in the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in its implementation as well as help to raise awareness of its importance.

IV. CONTENT

10. Many submissions identified issues not currently explicitly covered by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, such as gender, cultural diversity, trade, migratory species, and biosafety that should be included in a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Others noted themes that are currently in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 but that should be more visible in a post-2020 global biodiversity framework including health, and capacity building. Additional proposed modifications included enhancing the

scientific basis for targets, including changes to make the targets easier to assess and more streamlined, and changes to better address issues related to indigenous people and local communities. It was also suggested that targets should have both process and outcome components and that all new targets should recognize the need to engage all sectors of governments and society. However, some submissions also cautioned against expanding the scope of the Strategic Plan excessively as the Plan could lose focus, and biodiversity issues could become less prominent. Some felt that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework should focus on the overall trends and drivers of biodiversity loss.
