

**TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS ON THE PROPOSALS FOR A  
COMPREHENSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE  
POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

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Comments on the draft proposals		
Page #	Para #	Comment
0	0	<p>The success of the new Strategic Plan, particularly in developing countries, will depend upon on the availability of tools to help countries implement it. The Plan must address the need for new and additional financial resources in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, including through the Resource Mobilization Strategy.</p> <p>As for text on page 4, paragraph 15 ‘According to its Multi-year Programme of Work to 2020, 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.’</p> <p>The ‘Proposed preparatory process’ (Section VI of the document) shall apply for all components of what will constitute the post-2020 biodiversity framework, including the means of implementation. However, we believe there are specificities associated with resource mobilization issues– e.g. stakeholders, sources of information, meetings, timelines, etc, that would require additional elements to be considered in the current process. We therefore suggest that the document is further developed to reflect this comment. It could be helpful to refer to lessons learned coming out of the process to develop the current Strategy on Resource Mobilization.</p>
5	20	<p>We agree that while the 2050 Vision remains relevant, it should be underpinned by simple, more action-orientated, scientifically robust, easily communicable milestones for 2030 and 2040. These milestones should better foster public and political action to implement the post-2020 framework, as the 1.5-2°C target has done for the climate agenda. We agree that they should be informed by models and scenarios, including through IPBES, but must be agreed through a wide process of consultation with Parties and other stakeholders.</p>

9	35/37	<p>Parties were requested to develop or review their NBSAPs in light of the then new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity Plan 2011-2020. These national plans comprise of a whole set of commitments made nationally and which will contribute to achieve global biodiversity goals.</p> <p>Therefore, it is not clear to us what would constitute ‘national commitments’ in the context presented in this paragraph.</p> <p>With respect to ‘interim commitments’, Parties should be expected to invest all efforts to implement commitments already made through their NBSAPs. These should not be disregarded in the view of the yet-to-be-negotiated targets. New, adapted commitments would be made once the post-2020 strategic plan is approved. The current paragraph should therefore encourage Parties to invest all efforts possible to accelerate implementation of the current targets. Enhanced efforts made now would lend credibility and momentum to the process of developing new targets.</p> <p>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – a comparison with the process under the UNFCCC – may be harder to apply under the CBD. The first is a specific contribution to a single gas emission-related target as opposed to a much broader and complex framework, with various targets, which constitutes the CBD strategic plan. NDCs or voluntary commitments would apply if made to all targets under the CBD Strategic Plan, and, as mentioned above, should be more clearly articulated and reported through the NBSAPs.</p> <p>The concept of champions to one or more biodiversity targets is a valid concept, whereby a Party or partner of the Convention has the opportunity to make specific pledge and lead implementation of a target. Other non-government stakeholders could be included here, in particular business.</p>
9	39 (a)	<p>We concur with the list of principles outlined in paragraph 39.</p> <p>Participation, for instance, is key. However, equally important is that participatory interventions look at efficiency in disseminating information and take into consideration the way different stakeholders absorb those pieces of information. That is, to be well understood, information should be conveyed in appropriate language (both in relation to the different ‘tongues’ spoken and in the content and form).</p>
9	39 (b)	<p>We suggest to include an explicit mention of the financial sector here. Investments in development (through plans and activities of various other sectors) have strong implications for biodiversity conservation, so it is particularly important that this sector is integrated in the post 2020 discussions.</p> <p>It is also important to ensure that stakeholders are included in consultation workshops, activities and others, as early and as much as possible.</p>
10	39 (d)	<p>Alongside scientific evidence on biodiversity status and conservation needs, it is important that the process of developing the new strategic plan takes into account evidence on the resource needs*, including financial, to achieve biodiversity goals. There exists some assessments in this regard and they will be instrumental in informing the development of a resource mobilization strategy.</p> <p>*McCarthy, <i>et al</i> (2012). Financial Costs of Meeting Global Biodiversity Conservation Targets: Current Spending and Unmet Needs. Science Vol. 338 no. 6109 pp. 946-949</p>

10	40	It could be valuable that guidance is prepared for when consultation takes place with stakeholders and the various sectors at the national, regional and global level, on possible ways in which these could engage and contribute with post-2020 framework. These would be useful, including, for the ‘means of implementation’.
10	40 (a)	Although implicit, it would be helpful if this paragraph included text around securing that submissions by Parties and other stakeholders will be taken into account. It is also critical to consider the means of communicating and collecting feedback from countries/communities with limited or no internet access. This is particularly the case for consultations made through online forums and the like, mentioned in the text.
10	40 (b)	We encourage the support, when possible, of nationally-led processes to gather feedback on the development of the new framework, communicate it and ensure its implementation.
10/11	40 (d)	Outreach efforts under this item should be also an opportunity to raise awareness about biodiversity values, contributing to the delivery of the Aichi Target 1, rather than a process driven ‘just’ to collect inputs to the new strategic plan.
10/11	40 (e)	All meetings and consultation efforts led or supported by the Secretariat should be aligned with previously identified priorities to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the development of the new strategic plan. Therefore, it is also important that there is investment in identifying what information is crucial to the development of the new plan – an evidence needs assessment.
10/11	40 (f)	Although this paragraph provides just examples of high level meetings, and therefore does not intend to encompass all possible ones, we suggest that economic-related meetings (e.g. World Economic Forum, OECD, etc) are explicitly mentioned. Involving stakeholders of the other pillars of the sustainability model, particularly economic, will be fundamental for a long term vision to be achieved.
11	43	We suggest that the Secretariat develops and includes in the discussions, as a <i>key information source</i> , an overall review (lessons learned) of what worked well and what didn’t work with the development of the 2011-2020 strategic plan, to inform discussions regarding development of the new framework.
11	43	There seems to be quite a comprehensive list of <i>key information sources</i> which can support the development of the post 2020 framework. However, we suggest that further thoughts are developed in the direction of understanding which elements of information will be used from each piece and how useful they will be in developing the new plan. Information in this regard could be added alongside each item of this paragraph.
18	Figure 2	Along the lines of the previous comment, it would be useful to include in the Gant chart or to add a dedicated table, what the outcomes would be for each of the listed meetings and how these would build into the new strategic plan. e.g. if a consultation meeting is set to focus on review of information, or work on the targets or assess means of and complementarities in implementation, etc.
16	Table 3 of Annex	Correction: dates of events under 2019 heading are currently shown as 2018 and should be corrected to 2019.

16	Table 4 of Annex	Correction: Item 1 ‘Space for Nature Symposium’ should be termed ‘Safeguarding space for nature, securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy – a public symposium’ and will be held 27-28 February 2018; it is hosted by the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and National Geographic Society in partnership with BirdLife International, IUCN, RSPB, UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD).
16	Table 4 of Annex	Correction: Item 2 ‘Effective use of knowledge...’ should be termed ‘Framing the Future for Biodiversity: Effective use of knowledge in developing the post-2020 biodiversity agenda – a science-policy expert workshop’ and will be held 10-12 April 2018, convened by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative (BirdLife International, IUCN, RSPB and UN Environment WCMC) in conjunction with SCBD, UK/Defra, WWF and ZSL.
16	Table 4 of Annex	The CCI expert workshop noted above will be followed by a high-level public lecture on 12 April 2018, hosted by the CCI with a key note presentation by CBD Executive Secretary Cristiana Pasca-Palmer, and then a one day communications workshop on 13 April 2018 convened by the CCI on behalf of the SCBD. The communications expert workshop is a contribution to developing a strategy to raise awareness of both biodiversity and the profile of the CBD in order to achieve a level of transformative change needed in the post-2020 biodiversity framework.
0	0	When the text refers to ‘Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders’ it should read (added text in bold) ‘Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and <b>other</b> stakeholders’. We understand that indigenous peoples and local communities are <i>also</i> stakeholders, alongside with civil society organisations, academia, youth, etc.
0	0	Language around potential participating stakeholders should be streamlined throughout the text. Reference to other stakeholders other than Parties varies throughout the text: ‘Parties to the Convention, indigenous peoples and local communities’ (page 10, parag.40 (a)) or ‘Parties and observers’ (page 11, parag.43 (d)), etc.

Please submit your comments to [secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int) or by fax at +1 514 288 6588 by **16 February 2018**