

**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
8	35	It is indeed very interesting the development of national voluntary commitments related to biodiversity.
10	40	Important to follow those basic elements of the preparatory process.  Add, an open meeting of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity related Conventions to discuss the post 2020 framework and the relation between Conventions.
11	42	It could be useful to invite representatives from other biodiversity-related conventions to participate of workshops and meetings for the construction of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
11	42bis	The process for developing the post 2020 global biodiversity framework must take a special attention to stablish, until it ends, feasible goals and key performance indicators (including process indicators and output indicators) to fostering commitments and strengthen implementation.
12	43	Add another source of information: <b>i) key strategies adopted by other biodiversity-related conventions.</b>

2	9	<p>Certainly the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the post-2020 period can and should be enhanced in comparison with the current plan, by ensuring that the new global targets framework better cover the main issues related to biodiversity including those dealt by all the Protocols of the CBD and by all the other global biodiversity-related conventions (e.g., by including targets related to biosafety, impacts of trade, migratory species etc.), by ensuring that all new targets have both process and outcome components and have clearly spelt-out elements (such as the current Aichi Target 11) and by ensuring that all new targets explicitly recognize the need to engage all sectors of governments and society and all stakeholder groups (mainstreaming).</p> <p>The level of ambition of the new global targets should be adjusted to take into consideration progress achieved under the current plan and most importantly should be adjusted to enable the achievement of the agreed 2050 vision and to give due consideration of the strength of the current and expected near future drivers of biodiversity loss, which for the most part continue strong or are on the increase. One unpleasant option would be to accept the almost certain loss of a significant proportion of the current global biodiversity in the coming decades and agree on a minimum “Noah’s Arch salvation” strategy, or in other words agree on how much biodiversity loss we (not just the conservationists but the whole society, which for the most part lack the knowledge to grasp the gravity of the situation) are prepared to accept.</p>
4; 18	16 e; Figure 2	<p>Ideally, we should be able to promote, through partners, broad consultations throughout 2018 and 2019 in all countries engaging the different stakeholder groups and the different sectors of governments to gather strong public support for key elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity strategic plan. This would be a big endeavour but it could be feasible with the right partners, as was done for the SDGs in most countries.</p>
5	18; 20	<p>It has been recognized by all CBD Parties at COP 13 that there is a significant mismatch between the level of ambition adopted by Parties for the current global targets (the Aichi Targets) and the level of ambition of (and drive to implement) the National Targets established by each Party in its revised or new NBSAP (currently 77% of CBD Parties have adopted revised or new NBSAPs), due mostly by the challenges faced by most countries to mainstream the biodiversity agenda in all sectors of governments, the economy and society. The post-2020 plan will face the same challenges unless it gives more attention to the need to contribute to the achievement of major society goals as agreed under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. The biodiversity plan should be seen by all not as a cost to society but as an investment to deliver major benefits to all (please refer to the recommendations of Sheila Aggarwal-Khan based on the findings of the short-comings and constraints for the implementation of global commitments under the CBD and UNEP at national levels – please see her book “The Policy Process in International Environmental Governance” published in 2011 by Palgrave Macmillan (unfortunately written before COP 10 of the CBD).</p>

6	24	<p>The post-2020 plan, to be practical and to enable better engagement, should have SMART targets as precise as possible (e.g., a new target on invasive alien species could have a quantification of the minimum number of oceanic islands to have invasive mammals eradicated and its expected cost and benefits).</p> <p>It would be interesting to have in the Plan forecast of financial aid to support as long as they need aid for their development.</p> <p>It would be interesting to have in the Plan forecast of financial aid to support Parties that need assistance in developing their targets and new strategies, if applicable.</p>
7	31	The post-2020 plan would need a more effective monitoring and modelling framework to assess progress or lack of and their consequences.
8	34	The post-2020 plan should have an agreed review mechanism to assess the matching of the level of ambition and implementation of the revised NBSAPs and their revised National Target similar to those adopted by the OECD and the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC.
8	35	Parties should be encouraged to comply with the commitments already made in their revised NBSAPs on the occasion of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, without disregarding them during the negotiation of possible new goals for the post 2020.
9	38; 39	<p>The post-2020 plan to be more effective than the current plan would need, therefore, a) more ambitious information, communication and education strategy targeting both the general population and decision-makers on the potential costs of biodiversity loss and the potential benefits of biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use with biosafety and benefit sharing; b) more effort to mainstream biodiversity into sectoral policies and practices, with more effort to incorporate the values of biodiversity into national accounts and to revise the economic incentives to ensure support for biodiversity; c) more ambitious capacity development and institutional building to enable all countries and sub-national governments to deal with the challenges faced by and the opportunities offered by biodiversity.</p> <p>In addition, parties should encourage programs on landscape connectivity, including components that allow cross-border connectivity, where feasible.</p>
10	40 a	<p>In order to reach the indigenous peoples and local communities, it would be very interesting if the material to be discussed is made available in a language and form accessible and adapted to these populations.</p> <p>The dissemination to the Parties of lessons learned on how to better engage this audience would also be welcomed.</p>
11	40 f	We are in agreement that the involvement of the political upper ranks of the parties is fundamental for the entire biodiversity agenda to gain strength. Meetings such as the aforementioned African Biodiversity summit should be encouraged on all continents.

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