

**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>Paragraph 37 describes the option of national commitments in advance of the formal adoption of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and Table 1 includes an entry to this purpose for August-October 2018. This is very important. The document should, however, work out this option in much further detail, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parties and observers could be asked to submit initial views earlier, so as to inform the discussion at SBI2; - Between SBI2 and COP14, Parties and observers could be invited to submit (further) views in particular on the desirable scope or focus of voluntary commitments. A focused process may help addressing key biodiversity issues and fostering political commitment. - the timetable could set a deadline for such voluntary initial commitments. This deadline might need to be in Summer 2020, so as to allow an analysis before the Leaders' summit in September. The timetable would include at least two additional dates for interim steps: a first one for reviewing Parties' preparations of such commitments and a second one for reviewing progress and for discussing any issues that may have come up. - the paper would provide options as regards the entity (or consortium of entities) that would review such commitments. Table 2 would include corresponding cost estimates. <p>Such a process would depend on a Decision by COP14. The draft recommendation to COP14 to be included in the document should work out this option (and potential alternative options) for consideration by SBI and the COP.</p>
0	0	<p>The document (and the draft Decision) on the preparatory process should address explicitly how and where the objectives of access and benefit sharing and biosafety will be addressed. There may be various options to consider. How would discussions on these objectives under the Convention relate to potential further discussions under the Protocols?</p>
0	0	<p>The process should describe explicitly the way to ensure full coherence between (potential) targets and commitments and (potential) indicators and tools for monitoring their implementation. Involvement of the BIP will be important in this respect.</p>

5/6	20	Targets for 2030 should indeed be set in the perspective of the 2050 vision and scientific analysis, including models and scenarios, of global trends are very relevant. The reference to "work at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties" is, however, rather vague and would merit further specification.
10/11	40	It would be useful to distinguish between meetings/workshops focused on the full scope of the post 2020 framework and meetings/workshops focused on individual or subsets of a few targets. Focused meetings/workshops may allow more in-depth discussion, and thereby more ownership of the outcomes.
10/11	40 (c)	Indent (c) of point 40 refers inter alia to non-CBD processes and stipulates: " <i>They also represent opportunities to receive information from sectors on how the framework could facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity. Specific actions could include making interventions in formal processes and organizing side events.</i> " However, some of these processes are crucial for later implementation, and therefore actions should go much beyond "interventions" and "side events". The relevant FAO bodies, notably, may make formal recommendations as regards the formulation of the substance and ambition level of potential targets, as well as the indicators and tools for implementation. This could foster greater coherence and stronger commitment. In order to facilitate solid discussions, the timetable should make as clear as possible the (tentative) expectations, as well as the deadlines for relevant documents for those meetings. The FAO Platform on mainstreaming biodiversity, launched following CBD COP13, should be closely involved.
11/12	43	Key information sources should also include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the National reports on SDGs, - IPCC assessments (1.5°C assessment, Climate Change & Land assessment) - information on indicators and data resources, e.g. provided by the BIP.
13/14	Table 1 and 2	<p>The table provides for separate global workshops for science and policy (September 2019 and February 2020 respectively). We doubt whether such separation is useful: ensuring a solid science-policy interface is very important. Furthermore, the (potential/requested) role of IPBES should be outlined.</p> <p>Table 2 provides for 10 regional consultation workshops, i.e. 2 per region. The only entry in Table 1 for these workshops is for December 2018-May 2019. It may be desirable to organise two rounds of regional workshops, the first in Spring 2019 (not too short following COP14) and the second in Spring 2020 (e.g. shortly after publication of GBO5).</p>

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