

**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	We appreciate the Secretariat’s efforts to prepare the draft document and for already conducting one round of peer review in 2017. This approach to public review and consultation of meeting documents – i.e. through more than one round before the subsidiary meetings – is very welcome and increases the opportunities for broader participation in the work of the Convention.
0	0	<p>In para. 34 of Decision XIII/1, Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare “... 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 account ... <u>inputs from indigenous peoples and local communities</u> ...” (emphasis added).</p> <p>We must keep this at the forefront of the preparatory process. Indigenous peoples and local communities are the custodians of much of the world’s biodiversity but they also bear the brunt of forces that threaten biodiversity – sometimes losing their lives in the process of defending their territories and areas against threats such as industrial mining, forestry, agriculture and infrastructure. Indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ worldviews, cultural practices and knowledge systems are invaluable to our understanding of biodiversity, of our relationship with nature and of how we can live within our means. Although they have amassed incredible information and wisdom through generations of interrelationships with their territories and areas, their knowledge is often not regarded in mainstream legal processes as “science” or “evidence”.</p> <p>Ensuring Indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ full and effective participation and genuine inclusion in the process to develop the post-2020 framework is an important way for CBD Parties to recognise and respect the former’s rights and responsibilities to their territories – a culture of stewardship from which the whole world benefits. These rights include, <i>inter alia</i>, the right to grant or withhold their free, prior and informed consent to policies, legislation, programmes and other measures that may affect them – and this includes the post-2020 biodiversity framework.</p>

9	37	<p>An additional ‘time lag’ issue to consider is that some Parties revised their NBSAPs post-2010, but the timeline of their NBSAPs actually extend beyond 2020 and thus beyond the 2020 Strategic Plan (e.g. in Malaysia, the national equivalent of the NBSAP extends from 2016-2025). Such Parties may face challenges at the (sub-)national level but they could also be encouraged to conduct mid-term reviews of implementation and consider updating them to reflect the post-2020 framework, when adopted.</p>
10	39(d)	<p>We support the recommendation and explanation of the Forest Peoples Programme as included in their submission on this same topic. The recommendation is to include the following additions:</p> <p>“The post 2020 global biodiversity framework should be based on the best available evidence from relevant knowledge systems, including science and traditional knowledge, as well as on the experiences to date in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols”.</p>
11	43(e) and (e) <i>bis</i>	<p>We agree with the points on this para. included in the submissions of the Global Forest Coalition (GFC) and Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI) and the Forest Peoples Programme.</p> <p>Past national reports and editions of the GBO have contained relatively limited information from Indigenous peoples and local communities, despite their significant knowledge and contributions to biodiversity.</p> <p>The first edition of the Local Biodiversity Outlooks was well received and preparation of a second edition was requested in Decision XIII/29, para. 2, as well as in para. 6 of the recommendation contained in CBD/SBSTTA/21/L.4. This is a crucial source of information about the contributions of Indigenous peoples and local communities to biodiversity and it is a standalone product with a drafting process that is much more accessible to communities.</p> <p>We recommend specific inclusion of the Local Biodiversity Outlooks and related reports in a new para. 43(e)<i>bis</i>, as follows: “e.bis. The first and second editions of the Local Biodiversity Outlooks and other reports related to Indigenous peoples and local communities and biodiversity”</p>
12	44	<p>We agree with the proposal of GFC and the CCRI to include specific mention of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions in the final part of this paragraph. We welcome the existing mention of the Working Group on Article 8(j) in para. 40(g) of the draft document (i.e. formal consideration by the Working Group as well as SBSTTA and SBI as a basic element of the preparatory process). Including it in para. 44 would ensure consistency and also underscore the crucial role played by the Working Group within the Convention. We recommend the following addition (in blue):</p> <p>“... Further, prior to the post 2020 global biodiversity framework being presented to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for possible adoption, it will be reviewed by SBSTTA, the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions and SBI.”</p>

Please submit your comments to secretariat@cbd.int or by fax at +1 514 288 6588 by **8 January 2018**