

**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		
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0	0	Developing a post2020 global biodiversity framework is very important to keep the CBD and its Protocols on the right course of implementation. Implementation should be the main focus of the post2020 global biodiversity framework. SBI should be strengthened through having adequate personnel at the Secretariat to provide timely support to Parties, especially LDCs and SIDs on various aspects/programmes under the Convention and its Protocols. Increasing financing for biodiversity in the post2020 period will be critical for implementation in order for the CBD and its Protocols to create the desired outcomes and impacts. Resource mobilization should be taken as means to complement financial commitment by Parties as provided for in the Convention. Effective representation and participation of LDCs and SIDs in intersessional meetings and COP should be adequately addressed during the post2020 global biodiversity framework. Holding concurrent meetings of the CBD and its Protocols is not effective where the Secretariat only supports one delegate from LDCs and SIDs.
2, 5	5, 9, 20,	The text for the long-term Vision 2050 needs to be maintained when developing a post2020 global biodiversity framework. However the Mission for the Strategic Plan is too long. A shorter and more precise Mission statement for the post2020 global biodiversity framework that appeals to a broad range of stakeholders including political leaders would be more appropriate/attractive.
2	8	The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation has largely been delinked from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. During the development of the post2020 global biodiversity framework, the Strategy needs to be reviewed and its targets integrated into the relevant sections/parts of the post2020 global biodiversity framework for example Aichi targets 5, 7,12, 13 provides entry points for incorporating aspects of the Global Strategy for Plan Conservation.

2, 5, 6, 7	9, 18, 24, 26, 29	<p>The goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 -2020 can be maintained as is but there is need to create a link between the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore it also important to create the link between the targets for the post2020 global biodiversity framework and the relevant targets for the SDGs.</p> <p>The Aichi targets needs to be reviewed and rephrased/re-crafted to make them more relevant to the prevailing circumstances. Progress on the status of implementation should be taken into account to guide the crafting of the Aichi target(s) for the post2020 global biodiversity framework.</p> <p>The development of the post2020 global biodiversity framework should integrate the other Protocols under the Conventions (the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing; and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p> <p>Since there is a Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020, this also needs to be reviewed and accordingly recrafted.</p> <p>Developing an integrated post2020 global biodiversity framework also means there should one reporting template for the Convention and its Protocols. This will be more cost effective and will also help Parties to assess progress of implementation of the CBD and its Protocols from one report.</p>
6	24	Gender needs to be integrated in the post2020 biodiversity framework. This may require a standalone target.
6	25	Using champions or ambassadors for biodiversity is critical for increasing visibility of the CBD and its Protocols and enhancing implementation including mobilization of financial resources (from all sources). The use of champions or ambassadors for biodiversity s should be made into an activity or event whereby SBI and/or COP, such individuals are unveiled to the global community. This should also be encouraged to be adopted at the national level. Uganda has identified target champions in its NBSAP to create ownership by stakeholders in the implementation of NBSAP.
7	30	Making the post2020 global biodiversity framework rooted in science is good but will also be very challenging especially for the LDCs and SIDs where capacity in the relevant field of science is still not adequate. So perhaps it better to recognize the use/application of science in the post2020 global biodiversity framework but take into account the disparities among Parties in science. If the current goals of the strategic plan is maintained for the post2020 global biodiversity framework, then other fields besides science will be equally important for example economics, law, gender, social sciences among others.
8	35	It is a good idea to have national determined commitment to biodiversity like it is the case with UNFCCC. But making this voluntary will not serve the intended purpose. It should be a commitment that Parties should be required to undertake.
Table 1	13	There seems to be overlaps for example an activity for October – December 2018, then there is COP in November 2018. The same applies for October 2019– December 2019 and yet there is SBSTTA and WG8J meeting in November 2019. Perhaps the activities could be carried October- November and not include December.

Please submit your comments to secretariat@cbd.int or by fax at +1 514 288 6588 by **4 January 2018**