



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fourteenth meeting
Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018
Agenda item 17

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

14/34. Comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Adopts* the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contained in the annex to the present decision, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate its implementation, noting that the implementation of the preparatory process will require flexibility in order to adapt to changing circumstances and to respond to emerging opportunities;
2. *Decides* to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as described in the annex to this decision and *decides also* to designate Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) as co-chairs;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to support the open-ended intersessional working group and the co-chairs;
4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to set up a high-level panel, subject to the availability of resources, as described in the annex to the present decision;
5. *Decides* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision “Living in harmony with nature”, which will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy;
6. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation;
7. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, to facilitate dialogues on the post-2020 global

biodiversity framework and to make the results of these dialogues available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other appropriate means;

8. *Welcomes* the advice for Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to enable a gender-responsive and gender-balanced process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,¹ and *urges* Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to consider this advice in their processes on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, all relevant organizations and stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, when organizing meetings and consultations relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, to consider dedicated sessions or space to facilitate discussions on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

10. *Urges* Parties, according to their capabilities, and *encourages* other Governments and all relevant organizations and stakeholders in a position to do so to provide timely financial contributions and other support to the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including by offering to host global, regional, sectoral, or thematic consultations on this issue;

11. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to consider developing, as appropriate to the national context, individually or jointly, and on a voluntary basis, biodiversity commitments that contribute to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, strengthen national biodiversity strategies and action plans, facilitate the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contribute to an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework, without prejudging the outcomes of the process to develop this framework, and contribute to achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and to share information on these commitments through the clearing-house mechanism and other means;

12. *Encourages* indigenous peoples and local communities and all relevant organizations and stakeholders including the private sector to consider developing, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, biodiversity commitments that may contribute to an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to make such information available as a contribution to the Sharm El-Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People;²

13. *Invites* the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene a high-level biodiversity summit at the level of Heads of State/Heads of Government in 2020 in order to raise the political visibility of biodiversity and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³ and to the development of a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

14. *Encourages* Parties to explore opportunities for high-level regional engagement in the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

15. *Notes* that several of the biodiversity-related targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have endpoints of 2020, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in support of the work of the open-ended intersessional working group;

17. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, at its eleventh meeting, to provide recommendations concerning the potential role of traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local

¹ CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1, CBD/COP/14/INF/15 and CBD/COP/14/INF/21.

² <https://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-14/annoucement/nature-action-agenda-egypt-to-china-en.pdf>

³ General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

communities to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in support of the work of the open-ended intersessional working group;

18. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prepared by the open-ended intersessional working group, and to complement it with elements related to means to support and review implementation;

19. *Requests* the co-chairs of the open-ended working group to provide further guidance on the elements of work to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting, and to integrate the outcomes of those meetings along with other considerations into its draft framework, and to develop it further with a view to submitting the final draft framework to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group and the Bureaux of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as soon as possible with an overview of the decisions adopted at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties that are relevant for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

21. *Takes note* of decision 14/20 on digital sequence information on genetic resources.

Annex

PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

1. The Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, in 2020, will adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.⁴ Decision XIII/1 sets out the mandate for the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and provides guidance on its characteristics, which are reflected in the set of overarching principles, organization of work, consultation process, documentation and key information sources below.

A. Overarching principles guiding the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

2. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be Party led, and guided by the following principles:

(a) *Participatory* – While being Party-led, acknowledging the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development⁵ with regard to participation, the process will enable the effective and meaningful participation of all those who desire to engage in the process, including through participation in relevant workshops, consultations, and formal meetings and by providing feedback and comments on discussion and official documents according to the rules of procedure of the Convention;

(b) *Inclusive* – The process will help enable all relevant groups and stakeholders to provide their views for consideration. This includes Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent

⁴ The term “framework” is used in the present document so as not to prejudge a decision by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization as to what form the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will take.

⁵ United Nations, *Agenda 21: Earth Summit: The United Nations Programme of Action from Rio* (United Nations publication, Sales number: E.93.I.11).

on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. Efforts should be made to solicit views from a wide range of perspectives, going beyond those traditionally involved in the work of the Convention and the two Protocols;

(c) *Gender responsive* - The process will be gender responsive by systematically integrating a gender perspective and ensuring appropriate representation, particularly of women and girls, in the process. Efforts should be made to advance the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive data, including data disaggregated by sex;⁶

(d) *Transformative* – The process will mobilize broad societal engagement to achieve accelerated and sustainable transformations to implement the three objectives of the Convention, whereby biodiversity and ecosystems are recognized as the essential infrastructure supporting life on Earth, without which human development and well-being will not be possible. It will place biodiversity, its conservation, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, at the heart of the sustainable development agenda, recognizing the important linkages between biological and cultural diversity;

(e) *Comprehensive* – The process will enable feedback on all issues relevant to the work of the Convention and its Protocols. It will also make use of all available information and take into account other relevant international frameworks, strategies and plans;

(f) *Catalytic* – The process will serve to catalyse a global-scale movement for biodiversity, emphasizing the sense of political urgency and mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement concrete actions from local, national, regional and global levels;

(g) *Visible* – the process for the development of the post-2020 biodiversity framework will be made globally visible so as to position the process in the international agenda, make it nationally relevant and bring it to the attention of the largest possible number of people;

(h) *Knowledge-based* – The process will be based on the best available science and evidence from relevant knowledge systems, including the natural and social sciences, local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, citizen science, as well as on the best practices and lessons learned from the implementation to date of the Convention and its Protocols;

(i) *Transparent* – The process will be clearly documented, including through updates of progress by the co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, and to meetings of subsidiary bodies. Progress in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and opportunities for engagement in the process will also be effectively communicated;

(j) *Efficient* – The process will build on existing processes, be cost efficient and take advantage of opportunities to share views and build consensus;

(k) *Results-oriented* – The process will seek to identify at an early stage issues for further clarification, discussion and exploration. Relevant experts and stakeholders will be engaged to address potential issues and realistically achievable solutions, building on the experiences in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(l) *Iterative* – The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be developed in an iterative manner to build consensus and ownership. There will be ample opportunity for those interested to comment on relevant documentation and/or to participate in relevant consultations;

⁶ Draft advice for Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to enable a gender-responsive process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework has been developed and is contained in CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1, CBD/COP/14/INF/15 and CBD/COP/14/INF/21).

(m) *Flexible* – The process will be implemented in a flexible manner to adapt to changing circumstances, new global developments, and to take advantage of emerging opportunities which arise throughout the intersessional period and to make best use of resources and knowledge.

B. Organization of work for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

3. The negotiations to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, will be undertaken by a dedicated open-ended intersessional working group under the leadership of two co-chairs and overseen by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The formal process to negotiate the post-2020 global biodiversity framework culminates in the adoption of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework by the Conference of the Parties and its endorsement by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols at their meetings in 2020.

4. The open-ended intersessional working group would be composed of representatives of Parties to the Convention and the Protocols and open to observers, including from other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders.

5. It is envisaged that the open-ended intersessional working group would meet at least twice in the intersessional period. Additional meetings could be envisaged if the need arises, subject to the availability of resources. Considerations for the timing of the meetings of the open-ended intersessional working group include (a) the need to build on a sufficiently developed consultative process as a basis for its discussions; (b) the timing and sequence of and relationship with other meetings scheduled to take place in the intersessional period; (c) the availability of suitable facilities to accommodate the number of delegates envisaged to participate. The co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group and the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, will develop as soon as possible and regularly update a timetable of key activities for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and make this available to Parties and stakeholders.

6. The elements of work relevant for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and the work of the open-ended working group will be mutually supportive, avoiding duplication of efforts.

7. For issues where the respective contributions from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the open-ended intersessional working group are not determined, the co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group should liaise with the President of the Conference of the Parties and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, to advise the respective Bureaux to determine relevant agenda items of relevant meetings in a timely manner and for developing the relevant documentation.

8. The co-chairs of the open-ended inter-sessional working group for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework would be expected to dedicate significant time to leading the process over the 22 months of its development. They would guide the work of the Secretariat in facilitating the process. The co-chairs would participate, as ex officio members, in meetings of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties which provides oversight of the process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The co-chairs will also participate in relevant meetings of the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. In addition to the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Presidency of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be invited to participate ex officio in the meetings of the Bureau

of the Conference of the Parties on matters related to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

9. The co-chairs will seek to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to consistency and coherence with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement⁷ and other related processes, frameworks and strategies.⁸ They will encourage other multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, relevant international organizations and their programmes, and other relevant processes to actively participate in the development process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The process will build on ongoing work under the Convention and the two Protocols to strengthen implementation support mechanisms and the review of implementation.

C. Consultation process

10. Following guidance by co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group, consultations, through appropriate processes, including but not limited to online discussion forums and global, regional and thematic workshops, will be organized. Initial regional consultations should take place early in the process. Outcomes of these consultations will be made publicly available and made available to the open ended intersessional working group for its consideration.

11. The effectiveness of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework depends on the active participation of all Parties to the Convention and the Protocols, including by promoting meaningful national consultations. Specifically, in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework Parties are encouraged to do the following:

(a) Promote the active engagement of Convention and Protocol focal points and encourage the participation of national focal points of other related international and regional agreements and processes, including other biodiversity-related conventions, the focal points of United Nations organizations and programmes, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and representatives of other sectors;

(b) Promote the active engagement of observers and stakeholders;

(c) Seek to support the active engagement of all relevant stakeholders at the national and subnational levels, including local authorities, cities, business, the financial sector, productive sectors - such as the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors - civil society, women's organizations, youth, academia, citizens and indigenous peoples and local communities.

D. Documentation

12. An initial discussion document summarizing and analysing the initial views of Parties and observers will be made available in January 2019. This initial discussion document, and subsequent comments on it by Parties and observers and stakeholders, will be further developed in an iterative manner, drawing on the

⁷ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Registration No. I-54113).

⁸ Examples of these agreements are (a) the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted under the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, (b) the Land Degradation Neutrality Goal, adopted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, (c) the New Urban Agenda, adopted under United Nations Human Settlements Programme, (d) the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, (e) the Man and the Biosphere Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves and the World Heritage Convention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and (f) the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as key strategies/agendas adopted by other biodiversity-related conventions, such as (g) the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023, (h) the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030, (i) the Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024, (j) the Strategic Vision: 2008-2020 adopted under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), (k) the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for resource mobilization adopted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, (l) the SIDs Accelerated Modalities for Action (S A M O A) Pathway, and (m) the Mountain Partnership Vision and Mission.

various consultations, inputs and review processes, providing the basis for the documentation to be considered in the intersessional period. The documentation will provide a basis for discussing:

- (a) Scope, elements and structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (b) Considerations related to ambitious, realistic and, where possible, measurable, time-bound targets and corresponding indicators, reporting and monitoring frameworks and baselines to be developed in a coherent way;
- (c) Mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation, including through the use of indicators and the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols;
- (d) Ways to strengthen means of implementation and implementation mechanisms, including technology transfer, capacity-building and resource mobilization;
- (e) The potential role and modalities of voluntary commitments;
- (f) The scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement⁹ and to reverse the trend of biodiversity loss and transformational change;
- (g) Other global trends that may impact biodiversity and ecosystems in the next decades and key biodiversity challenges, including technological developments, consumption patterns, demographic and migration trends and other socioeconomic developments;
- (h) Approaches to promoting transformative change and the more effective delivery of positive biodiversity outcomes post-2020;
- (i) Approaches, implications and opportunities for, enhancing mainstreaming;
- (j) Approaches for promoting gender equality;
- (k) Means of enhancing coherence and cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, including options for enhancing synergies on national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions, Rio conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals.

E. Key information sources

13. The key sources of information that will be used in developing documentation related to the post-2020 process and in informing the activities carried out are:

- (a) Inputs and submissions from Parties and observers to the Convention and Protocols and from stakeholders;
- (b) National reports to the Convention and its Protocols;
- (c) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);
- (d) Outcomes of the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol conducted by the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;¹⁰
- (e) Findings from the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and mid-term evaluation of its Strategic Plan conducted in preparation for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;¹¹
- (f) Outputs from the work on resource mobilization as specified in decision 14/22;

⁹ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, Treaty Series, Registration No. I-54113).

¹⁰ CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/3/1.

¹¹ CBD/CP/MOP/DEC/9/3.

(g) The fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*, reports on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and related reports;

(h) Review of implementation of the 2015-2020 gender plan of action;

(i) Global, and regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and completed thematic assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and other IPBES products;

(j) Assessments from other relevant processes, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the sixth *Global Environment Outlook* and relevant national and subregional assessments;

(k) Information from the other biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions and other relevant organizations, including relevant national reports to the other multilateral environmental agreements, and relevant strategies adopted by other biodiversity related conventions;

(l) Voluntary National Reviews to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report;¹²

(m) Information provided through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;

(n) Relevant peer reviewed literature and other relevant reports, including reports on systems transition, transition management and transformative change, as well as information from other knowledge systems;

(o) Results and outputs from forums and events at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, including the African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity,¹³ Science Forum;¹⁴ the Business and Biodiversity Forum¹⁵ the Nature and Culture Summit;¹⁶ and the Sixth Global Biodiversity Summit of Local and Subnational Governments;¹⁷

(p) Other sources of information, relevant for the broader interlinkages between biodiversity and other societal and economic processes, notably the transformation of economic and financial sectors and industry to achieve sustainable development within the Planet's ecological boundaries (i.e. food and environmental security, health, cities and urban development, business innovation, technology, sustainable consumption and production, water and efficient resource use, among others);

(q) The *State of the World* reports and other assessment reports prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(r) Analytical work prepared in accordance with recommendations XXI/1 and XXI/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and decision 14/35 of the Conference of the Parties. This includes analytical work on the following:

(i) The links between biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals and the role of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in providing an enabling environment for addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss;

¹² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015 entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", annex, para. 83.

¹³ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2018/cop-14-afr-hls>

¹⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2018/parallel-meetings/science-forum>.

¹⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/business/meetings-events/2018/default.shtml>.

¹⁶ CBD/COP/14/INF/46.

¹⁷ <https://cbc.iclel.org/event/6thbiodiversitysummit/>

- (ii) Lessons learned from the implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including successes, challenges, opportunities and capacity-building needs;
- (iii) Possible reasons for the varying levels of progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- (iv) Policy options and recommendations under the Convention that could leverage the transformational change required to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (v) Ways in which other biodiversity-related conventions, the other Rio conventions and, other relevant international conventions and agreements could contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;
- (vi) Traditional knowledge and other information from indigenous peoples and local communities, such as the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*.

F. Communication and outreach

14. In implementing the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework the Secretariat will promote high-level political engagement of all relevant groups and stakeholders at key strategic meetings, including by raising awareness of the post-2020 process, as well as of the Convention and biodiversity, more broadly.

15. The implementation of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive, and innovative communication strategy which will contain communication and outreach actions, developed by the Secretariat in partnership with other organizations in accordance with decisions XIII/2 and 14/26. The communication strategy will promote awareness of the process, promote effective engagement, and build momentum for implementation. Information on the status of development and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be made regularly available, including through the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and other means.

16. A high-level panel to raise awareness of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be established. This panel will be tasked with promoting and encouraging participation and contributions from all relevant stakeholders in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, leveraging resources to support its development, and to reach out to and engage with sectors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and business. The panel would include political champions to raise awareness of the process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

G. Resource and logistic requirements

17. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported by the Secretariat. As a result, it is likely that the Secretariat will need to refocus some of its capacity to support the post-2020 process. The financial means will be made available to the Secretariat in accordance with decision 14/37.
