Non-paper

CONTACT GROUP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (ITEM 17)

Proposals for a 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,[[1]](#footnote-2) 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* 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;

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant international organizations, civil society organizations, women’s and youth organizations, academia and sector for education private and financial sectors 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;

4 *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant international organizations, civil society organizations, women’s and youth organizations, academia and sector for education private and financial sectors and other stakeholders, to establish processes at the national, subnational and local levels, 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;

5. *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,[[2]](#footnote-3) and *urges* Parties, the Secretariat and other relevant organizations to consider this advice in their processes on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ;

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

7. *Invites* Parties, 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 or sectoral, thematic, consultations on this issue;

8. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, 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, as appropriate to the national context, and on a voluntary basis, biodiversity commitments that may contribute to an effective post-2020 biodiversity framework, commensurate with achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and to make information on these commitments available to the Executive Secretary;

9. *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 Development[[3]](#footnote-4) as a contribution to the development of a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

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

11. *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;

12*. 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 note

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third meeting to contribute to the development of the scientific and technical rationale for the post-2020 biodiversity framework, on the basis of relevant information as outlined in the note by the Executive Secretary;[[4]](#footnote-5)

14. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings to review possible components for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, for further consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

15. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to review a draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to prepare a recommendation for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties;

16. [*Decides* to establish a process for considering the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.]

*Annex I*

**PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

1. The Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, in 2020, is expected to adopt the [post-2020 global biodiversity framework](https://www.cbd.int/post2020/).[[5]](#footnote-6) Decision XIII/1 sets out the mandate for the preparatory process and provides guidance on its characteristics which are reflected in the set of overarching principles, key activities and information sources below.

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

1. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be Party led, and guided by the following principles:
	1. *Participatory* – While being Party lead, 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;
	2. *Inclusive* – The process should encourage all relevant groups and stakeholders to provide their views. This includes Parties, other government organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, 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. The process should also be gender sensitive by ensuring appropriate representation in relevant meetings. 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.
	3. *Transformative* – The process will mobilize broad societal engagement to achieve accelerated and sustainable transformations, 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 at the heart of the sustainable development agenda;
	4. *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;
	5. *Catalytic* – The process should 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 to national and global levels;
	6. *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, as well as on the best practices and lessons learned from the implementation to date of the Convention and its Protocols;
	7. *Transparent* – The process will be clearly documented, including through updates of progress 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;
	8. *Efficient* – The process will build on existing processes, be cost efficient and take advantage of opportunities to share views and build consensus;
	9. *Result 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 solutions, building on the experiences in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
	10. *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;

## B. Modalities for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. The development process will be implemented in a flexible way to take advantage of opportunities which arise throughout the intersessional period and to best use resources and knowledge.
2. The following actions will be taken to prepare the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[[6]](#footnote-7):
	1. Formal negotiations to develop the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be undertaken through the established subsidiary bodies of the Convention (SBSTTA, SBI and WG8J);[[7]](#footnote-8) The formal process would culminate in the anticipated adoption of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework by COP and its endorsement by the COP-MOPs at their meetings in 2020;
	2. The work of the Convention’s subsidiary bodies will be supported by an open ended intersessional working group. The group would:
		1. 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, biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant United Nations organizations, as well as observers and stakeholders, and other relevant organizations[[8]](#footnote-9);
		2. Be co-chaired by two representatives of Parties [selected by …] and supported by [the COP Bureau][a joint SBSTTA and COP Bureau] [a joint SBSTTA and COP Bureau with additional membership] [and advisory committee];
		3. Would meet [once][twice] for [X] days and submit its report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, for their further consideration;
		4. Undertake its work drawing on documentation prepared on the basis of the views of Parties to the Convention and its Protocols as well as observers and other inputs.

**C. Consultation process**

1. Consultations, including online discussion forums and global, regional and thematic workshops, will be promoted. Outcomes of these consultations will be made publicly available and made available to the open ended intercessional working group for its consideration.
2. 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 may wish to:
	1. 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 the focal points of United Nations organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as representatives from other sectors;
	2. Promote the active engagement of observers and stakeholders;
	3. Consider options for strengthening implementation, fostering commitments and building political momentum, including the development of voluntary commitments contributing to the Sharm El-Sheikh Action Agenda for Nature and People;
	4. Seek to encourage and support active engagement of all relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national level, including local authorities, cities, business, financial sector, civil society, youth, academia, citizens and indigenous peoples and local communities.
3. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be gender-responsive and participatory in order to ensure that gender considerations and the perspectives of indigenous peoples and local communities and all the other stakeholders are effectively incorporated in the framework. To this end, as per SBI recommendation 2/19, 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 (see CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1).

## D. Documentation

1. An initial discussion document summarising 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 various consultations, inputs and review processes, providing the basis for the documentation to be considered by the open ended intersessional working group. The documentation will provide a basis for discussing:
	1. Possible elements and structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,
	2. Considerations related to ambitious, measurable, realistic and time-bound targets,
	3. Monitoring and reviewing implementation, including through the use of indicators and the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols,
	4. Implications for strengthening implementation mechanisms, technology transfer, capacity building needs and resource mobilization,
	5. The scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision, the Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals and transformation change,
	6. Other global trends that may impact biodiversity and ecosystems in the next decades and key biodiversity challenges, including technological developments, demographic and migration trends and other socio-economic developments;
	7. Approaches to promoting transformative change and the more effective delivery of positive biodiversity outcomes post-2020;
	8. Implications for enhancing mainstreaming,
	9. Implications for promoting gender equality,
	10. 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

1. 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:
	1. Inputs and submissions from Parties and observers to the Convention and Protocols and from stakeholders;
	2. National reports to the Convention and its Protocols;
	3. National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);
	4. Outcomes of the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol to be conducted by the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol;
	5. Findings from the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of its Strategic Plan to be conducted in preparation for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;
	6. The fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* and related reports;
	7. 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.
	8. Assessments from other relevant processes, such as the IPCC, the sixth Global Environment Outlook and relevant national and subregional assessments;
	9. 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;
	10. Voluntary National Reviews to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report;[[9]](#footnote-10)
	11. Information provided through the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;
	12. Relevant peer reviewed literature and other relevant reports, including reports on systems transition,[[10]](#footnote-11) transition management and transformative change, as well as information from other knowledge systems;
	13. 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); and
	14. Analytical work prepared in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations XXI/1 (scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity) and XXI/5 (Fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*: considerations for its preparation). This includes analytical work on the following:
		1. 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;
		2. 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;
		3. Possible reasons for the varying levels of progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
		4. 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;
		5. 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.
		6. Traditional knowledge and other information from indigenous peoples and local communities, such as the Local Biodiversity Outlook

## F. Communication and Outreach

1. In implementing the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework the Secretariat will promote political engagement at key strategic meetings, including by raising awareness of the post-2020 process, as well as the Convention and biodiversity, more broadly.
2. The implementation of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be supported by coherent, comprehensive, and enhanced communication and outreach actions, developed in partnership with other organizations. The communication activity 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.

## G. Resource and logistic requirements

1. The process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity will be coordinated by the Secretariat, where a dedicated post-2020 task team will be established to work within the terms of reference of existing posts funded from the Convention’s core budget. Additional financial resources required for the process are detailed in appendix 2.
2. Implementing the preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will require that the Secretariat enter into a number of contractual agreements, particularly for organizing the global and regional workshops and to ensure appropriate representation at key events and relevant meetings. Taking into account United Nations procurement procedures, it will be important to secure sufficient resources early on in the preparation process as contractual arrangements can require several months to finalize. As such, the funding available and the timing of when it becomes available will have a large bearing on how the preparatory process is implemented.

*Appendix 1*

**(TO BE REVISED IN LIGHT OF THE WORK OF THE CONTACT GROUP)**

**INDICATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF KEY ACTIVITIES AND MILESTONES LEADING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK BY COP 15, CP-MOP 10 AND NP-MOP 4**

*Note*: Rows in green indicate consultations processes with Parties and observers to the Convention and Protocols and stakeholders. Rows in blue indicate when key documents in the preparation process will become available. Rows in grey indicate the timing of key meetings organised under the Convention and Protocols. The chronology should be considered together with the indicative timeline for the development of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* provided in SBSTTA recommendation 21/5.

| *Indicative date* | *Activity* |
| --- | --- |
| 17 July- 15 December 2018 | In response to SBI recommendations 2/6 and 2/11 Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, international organizations, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholders submit initial views on the aspects of the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The views received will be synthesized and analysed and made available in the discussion document noted below. |
| 17 – 29 November 2018 | **COP-14**, **CP/MOP-9** and **NP/MOP-3** consider for adoption the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. |
| 15 January 2018 | Initial discussion paper, grounded on submissions received and other sources of knowledge. |
| January- May 2019 | Regional Consultation workshops and online discussion forums, focused on the post-2020 process organized. The number, timing and modalities for the workshops will depend on the resources available, and the timing of other related events being organized during this period. |
| 15 January-15 April 2019 | Parties and observers invited to provide views on the initial discussion paper as well as any additional views and inputs arising from their national and regional consultations. |
| April-May 2019 | Consultations among the biodiversity related conventions. The specific timing and modalities for these consultations will depend on the resources available, and the timing of other related events being organized during this period. |
| 15 May 2019 | Discussion paper focusing on the scope, structure and contents and possible elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and potential options for voluntary commitments developed and made available for comment. |
| 15 May -15 August 2019 | Peer review by Parties and observers to the Convention and Protocols and stakeholders on the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. |
| 2-5 July 2019 | Global consultation workshop focused on the evidence from the natural, economic and social sciences and traditional knowledge systems related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as well as its scope, structure and contents and potential options for voluntary commitments.. |
| June-August 2019 | Global consultation with business. |
|  June – September 2019 | Thematic consultation workshop(s) [including workshop(s) that focus on][to address] biosafety including matters relevant under the Cartagena Protocol and on access & benefit sharing including matters relevant under Nagoya Protocol. |
| 15 September 2019 | Revised document on elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the draft fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, made available for consideration during SBSTTA-23. |
| **14 – 18 October 2019** | **SBSTTA-23** reviews possible elements for the post2020 global biodiversity framework, including any implications arising from the IPBES global assessment, the draft of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* as well as other relevant information and sources of knowledge. |
| **19 – 21 October 2019** | **WG8J-11** examines the potential role of traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. |
| January-February 2020 | Global consultation workshop focused on issues related to policy and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework  |
| **January-February 2020** | An **open-ended Group of Experts of the subsidiary bodies** to determine the proposed structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework prior to its further consideration by SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3 |
| March 2020 | Draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework made available for consideration by SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3 |
| May 2020 | The fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook published on the basis on the 6th national reports, updated NBSAPS, the IPBES Assessments and information from the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership |
| **18-22 May 2020[[11]](#footnote-12)** | **SBSTTA-24** considers the draft of the post2020 global biodiversity framework from a scientific and technical perspective |
| **25-29 May 2020[[12]](#footnote-13)** | **SBI-3** considers draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including related means to support and review implementation, with a view to developing a recommendation for COP-15, CP/MOP 10, and NP/MOP 4 |
| **September 2020** | **Leaders’ summit** meeting on the margins of the opening of the United Nations General Assembly provides political direction and momentum to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
| **October 2020** | **COP-15, CP/MOP10 and NP/MOP4** considers for adoption the post-2020 global biodiversity  |

*Appendix 2*

**(TO BE REVISED IN LIGHT OF THE WORK OF THE CONTACT GROUP)**

**Indicative budget for key activities leading to the consideration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by COP 15, CP-MOP 10 and NP-MOP 4**

| *Activity* | *Assumptions* | *Cost(United States dollars)* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Regional Consultation workshops | 10 regional consultation workshops (2 per region) will be held. These workshops would be open to Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders from the relevant regions. |  700 000and in kind support[[13]](#footnote-14) |
| Dialogue workshops | Dialogue workshops (such as the Bogis-Bosey Dialogues for Biodiversity) with the participation of experts and representatives from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders, and other observers. | In kind contribution |
| Global consultation workshops | A global consultation workshop focused on evidence from the natural, economic and social sciences and traditional knowledge systems related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework would be held. An event, such as the Trondheim Biodiversity Conference could be used to convene the consultation. | In kind contribution[[14]](#footnote-15)  |
| A consultation workshop will be held with a focus on issues related to biosafety with participation from Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders from all regions, including experts on the Cartagena Protocol would be held. | 160 000 |
| A consultation workshop will be held with a focus on issues related to the Nagoya Protocol with participation from Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders from all regions would be held. | 160 000 |
| Consultation workshop with the business community. | In kind contribution |
| Consultation workshop among the biodiversity related conventions: In line with recommendation SBI2/9, a consultation workshop will be held to facilitate discussions among Parties of the biodiversity-related conventions, with participation of members of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, to explore ways in which the conventions contribute to the elaboration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to identify specific elements that could be included in the framework. | 140 000 |
| A global consultation workshop, held back-to-back with the open-ended Working Group of the subsidiary bodies, focused on issues related to policy and would have approximately 100 participants representing Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders from all regions would be held. | included below |
| Open-ended intergovernmental Group | A three-day meeting of an open ended intersessional working group of the subsidiary bodies to prepare a proposed structure, scope and elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework prior to the consideration of the framework by SBSTTA and SBI. It is assumed there would be approximately 200-300 participants representing Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, business stakeholders, youth groups, civil society, academia and other relevant organizations and stakeholders. | 800 000 |
| Staff travel to relevant events | It is assumed that two or more staff members would travel to relevant meetings in order to raise awareness of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to undertake consultations with relevant actors. | 150 000 |
| Consultants  | To provide expertise on transitions and the action agenda. | 200 000 |
| Communication and outreach activities | With the view to achieving the desired objective to ensure a wide, inclusive and transparent consultation, communication and outreach activities will be essential. The Secretariat will work closely with partner organizations on communication activities and consultation campaigns. Resources will be necessary to support such efforts, including contracting consultants while in-kind contribution from partner organizations will also be sought. | 350 000 |
| Activities to engage civil society, youth etc. The resources required will depend on the scale of the engagement anticipated. | Tbd/in-kind |
| Subtotal | 2 660 000 |
| Programme support costs (13%) | 399 000 |
| Total | 3 059 000 |

*Note*: This is not an exhaustive list of possible activities and costs.

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1. It is expected that the elements of the preparatory process, drawing on the elements in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and further consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, would be annexed to the decision emanating from the discussions at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. To be developed pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of recommendation 2/19 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. CBD/SBI/2/17, sects. IV and V. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. A chronology of key milestones and activities is contained in appendix 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Subject to the availability of resources, an additional open-ended group of experts, could be constituted, see paragraph 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Participation in the open ended intersessional working group would be open to all Parties and stakeholders but limited in size. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. General Assembly resolution [70/1](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1) of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, annex, para. 83. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. See: <https://drift.eur.nl/about/transitions/> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. The Secretariat has made provisions for facilities at the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in Montreal, on these dates. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Japan has indicated its intention to host a regional consultation for the Asia-Pacific region in January 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Norway is expected to announce that it will host the Trondheim Biodiversity Conference in July 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)