**Template for the review of the document on linkages between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development**

**TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Contact information* | | |
| **Surname:** | | Dicke, Iris  Helfand, Rosalind  Steiner, Noa  Awoyemi, Stephen |
| **Given Name:** | | NA |
| **Government** (if applicable)**:** | | NA |
| **Organization:** | | University of Cambridge, Conservation Leadership Alumni Network (UCCLAN) |
| **Address:** | | 20 Downing Pl, CB2 1QB |
| **City:** | | Cambridge |
| **Country:** | | United Kingdom |
| **E-mail:** | | irisdicke@gmail.com  [rozhelfand@gmail.com](mailto:rozhelfand@gmail.com)  [Noa.asteiner@gmail.com](mailto:Noa.asteiner@gmail.com)  sawoyemi@gmail.com |
| ***Comments*** | | |
| **Page** | **Paragraph** | **Comment** |
| 1 | 4 | The SDGs identified in this document per goal or target mostly contribute to the GBF or vice versa. It is also essential to highlight all interlinkages, including where the tradeoffs may be to truly overcome barriers and find innovative solutions to global challenges and facilitate systems thinking approach.  As one example, GBF Goal A may have tradeoffs with zero hunger and alleviating energy poverty and, in some cases, may also be competing for land-use allocation between protected areas, agricultural areas, and energy infrastructure. The negative interlinkages also need to be highlighted to support parties in identifying and minimising these tradeoffs through inclusive, participatory processes.  Methodology for this could build on the Stockholm Environment Institute for identifying interlinkages :  <https://www.sei.org/projects-and-tools/projects/disentangling-interactions-sustainable-development-goals/>  Weitz, N., Carlsen, H., Nilsson, M. and Skånberg, K. (2017). Towards systemic and contextual priority setting for implementing the 2030 Agenda. Sustainability Science, 13. 531–548. https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11625-017-0470-0 |
| 5 | Target 3/ 15.C | Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.  Observation: The underlined might not be as effective as believed to be (see: Wright JH, Hill NA, Roe D, Rowcliffe JM, Kümpel NF, Day M et al. (2016) Reframing the concept of alternative livelihoods. Conservation Biology 30: 7–13.  Also, this target doesn’t address the underlying cultural forces and consumer demands that influence the global wildlife trade. |
| 20 | Target 19 Target 4.7 | By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture’s contribution to sustainable development **and also its limitations**.  The suggested wording addition in the above statement is highlighted in red.  Justification: Culture in diverse ways also poses limitations to sustainable development globally. Policy processes must appreciate this and find a means of addressing it. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

*Comments should be sent by e-mail to* [*secretariat@cbd.int*](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int)