



SO ARE THERE ANY LESSONS FROM THE BIODIVERSITY CLUSTER?

neville.ash@unep-wcmc.org

www.unep-wcmc.org

UNITAR workshop, Berlin, January 2018

- **A quick look back to 2002**
- **2010 – a biodiversity milestone**
- **The 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for biodiversity**
- **The post-2020 plan for biodiversity**
- **What have we learned?**
- **What else might be relevant to consider?**



The 2010 target

“ to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.

- CBD COP-6 (2002)
- WSSD, Jo'burg (2002)
- UNGA MDG Summit (2006)
- MDG Framework (2007)

The 2010 Strategic Plan and framework

Strategic Plan

Introductory Paragraphs (Purpose)

The Issue (Biodiversity loss, the CBD)

The Mission
(2010 Biodiversity Target)

Strategic Goals (4) & Objectives (19):

- CBD international leadership role
- Resources for Implementation
- NBSAPs and Mairstreaming
- Communication & Engagement

Review (Link to PoW; need for methods to evaluate)

Appendix: Obstacles

Decision VI/26

Framework for evaluating progress

Seven Focal Areas, with:

- Goals (11)
- Sub-targets (21)

- Indicators (tbd...)

Reporting mechanisms:

- National Reports
- Global Biodiversity Outlook

Decisions VII/30, VIII/15

The Strategic Plan to 2010

Vision: to halt the loss of biodiversity

Mission: to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss

Sub-targets, eg:

- At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.
- Status of threatened species improved.
- Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed
- Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
- Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled



Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

- 40 organizations working globally
- Established in 2007...





21 "headline" indicators 31 metrics



Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines

Stuart H. M. Butchart,^{1,2*} Matt Walpole,¹ Ben Collen,² Arco van Strien,⁴ Jörn P. W. Scharlemann,² Rosamunde E. A. Almond,² Jonathan E. M. Baillie,³ Bastian Bomhard,¹ Claire Brown,² John Bruno,⁵ Kent E. Carpenter,⁶ Genevieve M. Carr,^{7†} Janice Chanson,⁸ Anna M. Cheney,⁹ Jorge Csirke,⁷ Nick C. Davidson,¹⁰ Frank Dentener,¹¹ Matt Foster,¹² Alessandro Galli,¹³ James N. Galloway,¹⁴ Piero Genovesi,¹⁵ Richard D. Gregory,¹⁶ Marc Hockings,¹⁷ Valerie Kapos,^{1,18} Jean-François Lamarque,¹⁹ Fiona Leverington,²⁰ Jonathan Loh,²⁰ Melodie A. McGeoch,²¹ Louise McKee,² Anahit Minasyan,²² Monica Hernández Morcillo,¹ Thomasina E. E. Oldfield,²³ Daniel Pauly,²⁴ Suhel Quader,²⁵ Carmen Revenga,²⁶ John R. Sauer,²⁷ Benjamin Skolnik,²⁸ Dian Spear,²⁹ Damon Stanwell-Smith,³ Simon N. Stuart,^{3,12,30,31} Andy Symes,⁷ Megan Tierney,¹ Tristan D. Tyrrell,¹ Jean-Christophe Vie,³² Reg Watson³⁴

In 2002, world leaders committed, through the Convention on Biological Diversity, to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. We compiled 31 indicators to report

Butchart et al (2010) *Science* 328: 1164-8



The 2010 target

“ to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth”



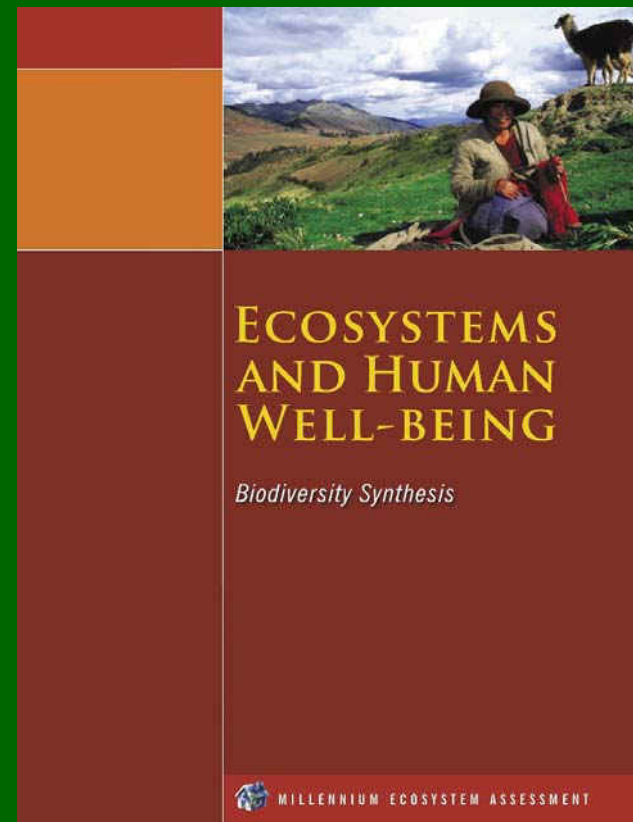
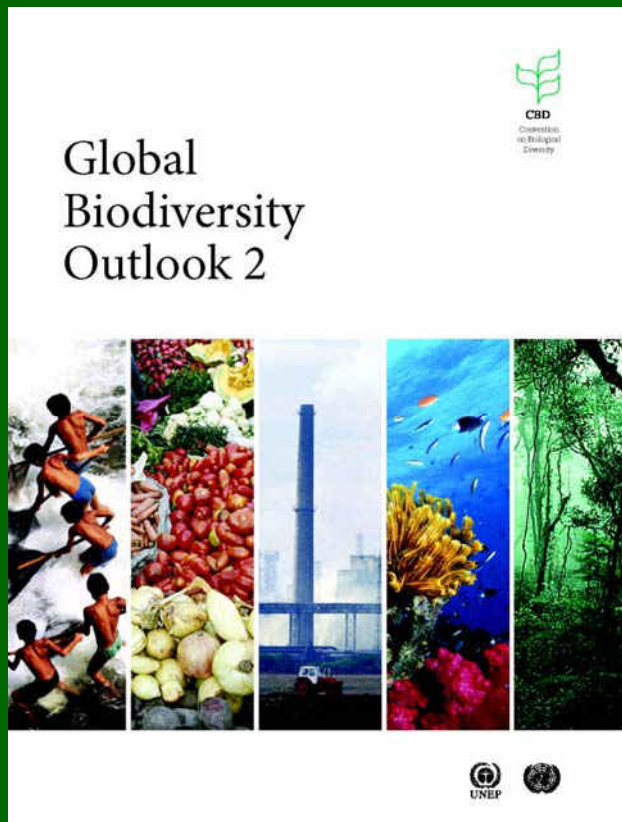
2010 International Year of Biodiversity

The assessment of progress in 2010 didn't look too good...

FOCAL AREA: Status and trends of the components of biological diversity		
	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	★★★
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	★★★
	Change in status of threatened species	★★★
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance	★
	Coverage of protected areas	★★★
FOCAL AREA: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services		
	Marine Trophic Index	★★★
	Connectivity – fragmentation of ecosystems	★★
 	Water quality of aquatic ecosystems	★★★
FOCAL AREA: Threats to biodiversity		
	Nitrogen deposition	★★★
	Trends in invasive alien species	★
FOCAL AREA: Sustainable use		
	Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	★
	Ecological footprint and related concepts	★★★



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity



www.biodiv.org – GBO 2 and 3
www.millenniumassessment.org

Key issues for development of 2020 Strategic Plan (from 2009 workshop)

- What is the inspiring, visionary, easily understandable, ambitious but realistic and measurable target?

Three questions to guide selection of 2020 targets:

- What is to be done under the CBD to put us on a path to achieve the vision?
- What must be done by 2020 because its urgent?
- What can be done, immediately?

And one other question:

- Many of the points raised so far (and in submissions through the process to develop 2020 strategic plan) are already reflected in the existing Plan. How do we make it more effective this time, especially for national action?

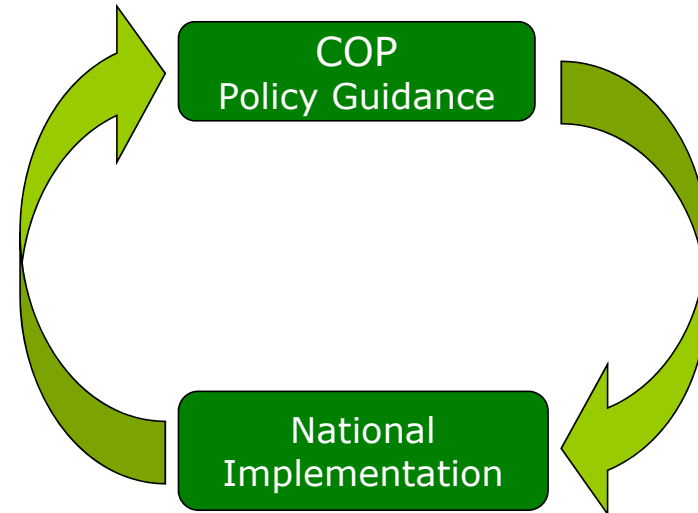
Additional considerations: Monitoring, Evaluation & Review

Framework of targets and indicators

- Replace VII/30 framework
- Outcome Targets; Milestones; Process targets (means to achieve)
 - Experience from POWPA
 - Proposal of Japan

Role of COP, National Reports

- Countries to report on their national targets (commitments)
- COP to keep under review implementation of the Convention (article 24)



Supporting Mechanisms:

- IPBES (Assessment)
- GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network
- DIVERSITAS, PECS & other global change research programmes

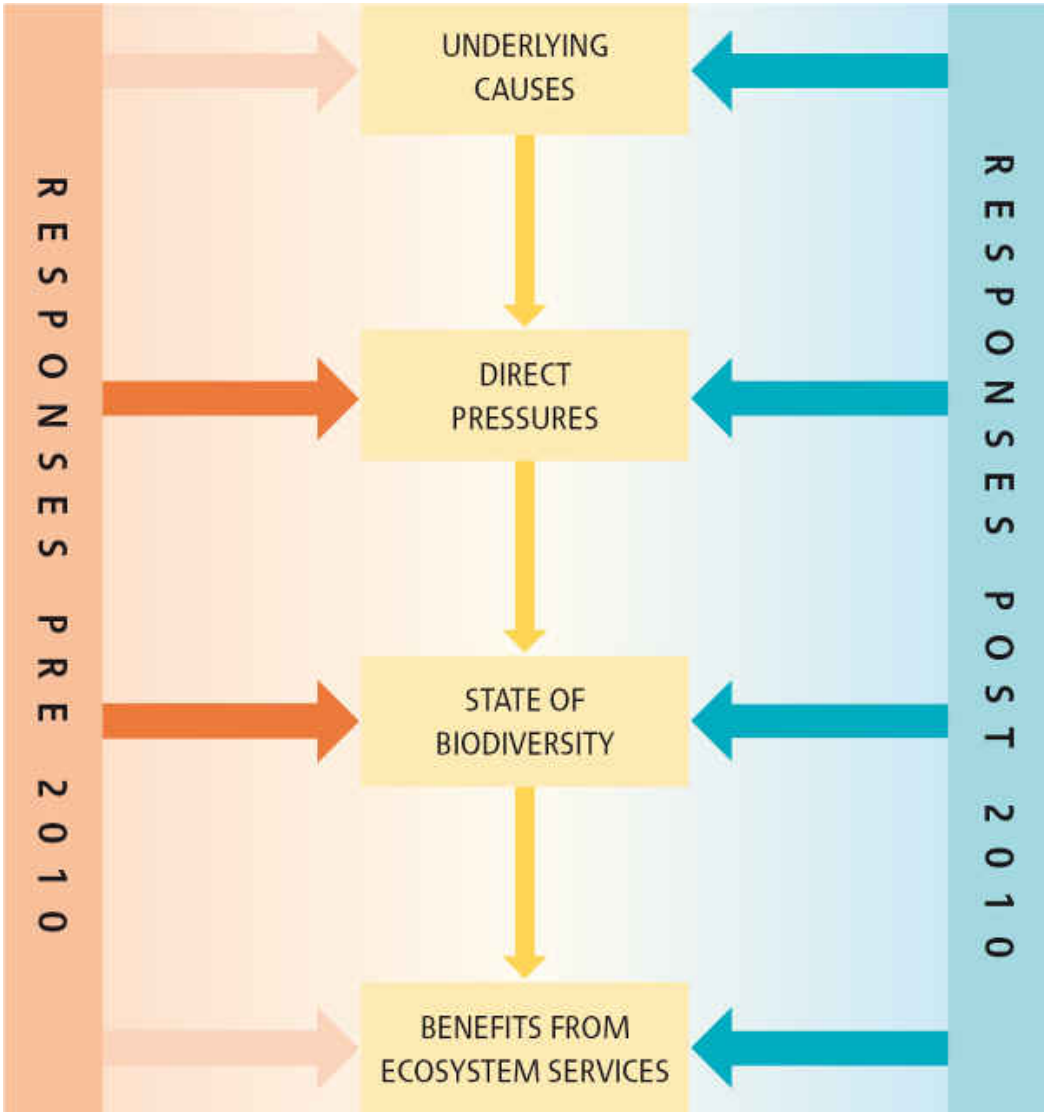
Post-2010 indicators workshop: Lessons Learnt

Indicator development

- a) Tension between **scientific rigour** and **communicating** to audiences
- b) Data underlying indicators needs to be transparently documented; and **geographic / taxonomic / temporal coverage** needs to be improved
- c) Methods for assessing the **significance of change** underdeveloped
- d) No clear process for **evaluating** scientific rigour

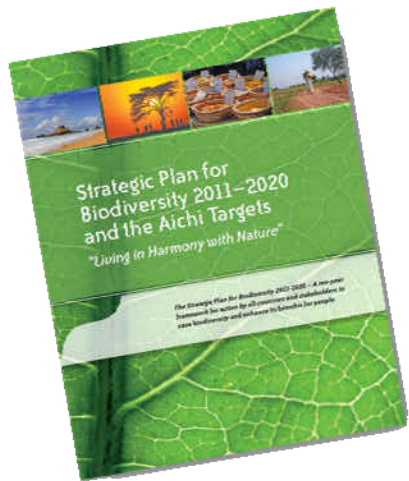
Communication

- a) Outcome focus has concentrated minds, but the absence of awareness raising a barrier to arousing **public interest**
- b) *Ad hoc* and opportunistic communication; emphasis on **reporting** rather than **conveying** the lessons from the indicators
- c) Biodiversity means different things to different sectors...

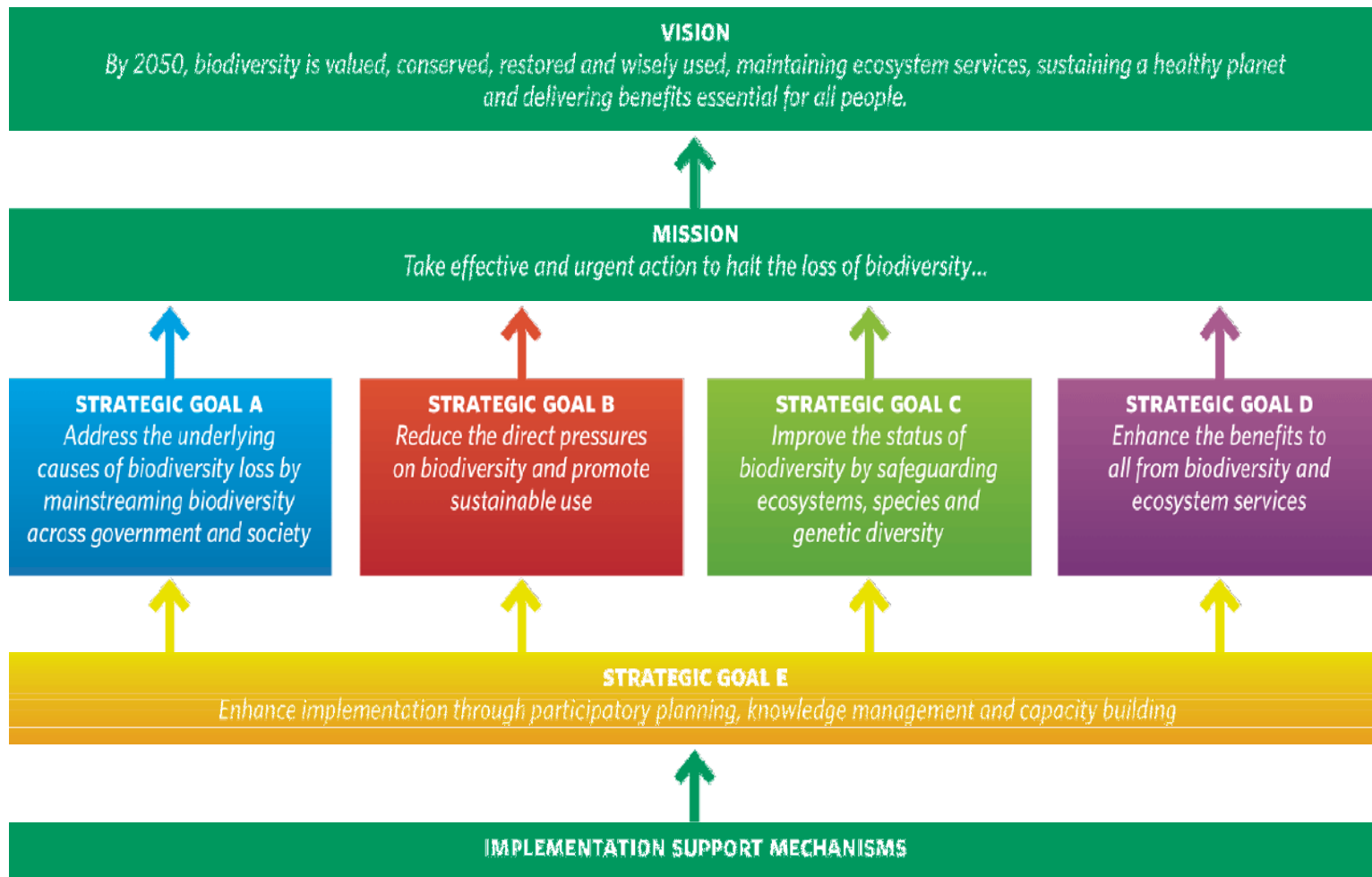


Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- **2050 Vision** “Living in Harmony with nature”
- Five Strategic **Goals**
- **2020 Mission**: urgent and effective action
- Twenty **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- Mechanisms for **implementation** and **review**
- Adopted by CBD in 2010, Nagoya-Aichi, Japan
- **Global Framework for Action**



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



The 2020 mission (“target”...)

“ take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainable used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach”

The 2020 mission (“target”...)

“ take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach”

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets





E.g Target 8

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Variable levels of ambition and quantification



Incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated (by 2020)



By 2015 anthropogenic threats to coral reefs minimized



17% terrestrial and 10% marine areas under [...] protection

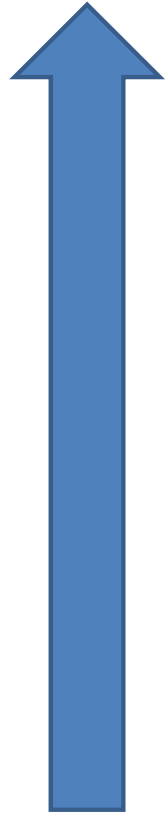


By 2020 ecosystems providing essential services are safe

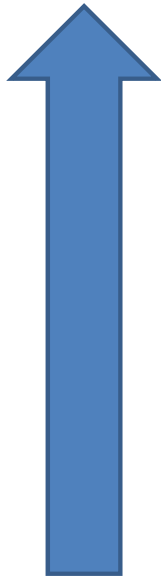


By 2015 each party has adopted an updated NBSAP

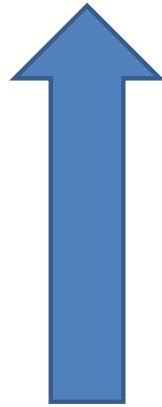
**Aichi
Target**



**National
Target**



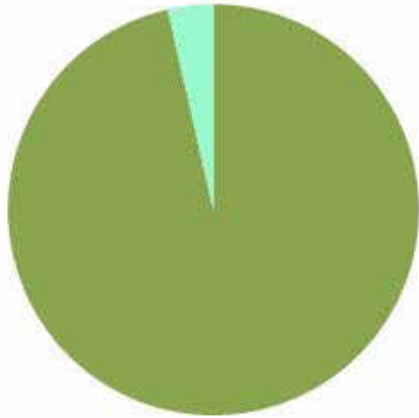
Progress



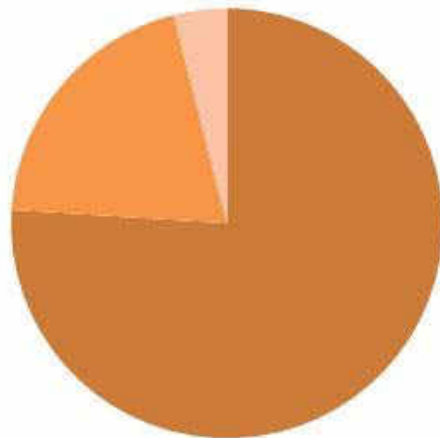
Commitment
Gap

Implementation
Gap

A framework for national action



189 Countries have prepared
Fifth National Reports
(96% of Parties)



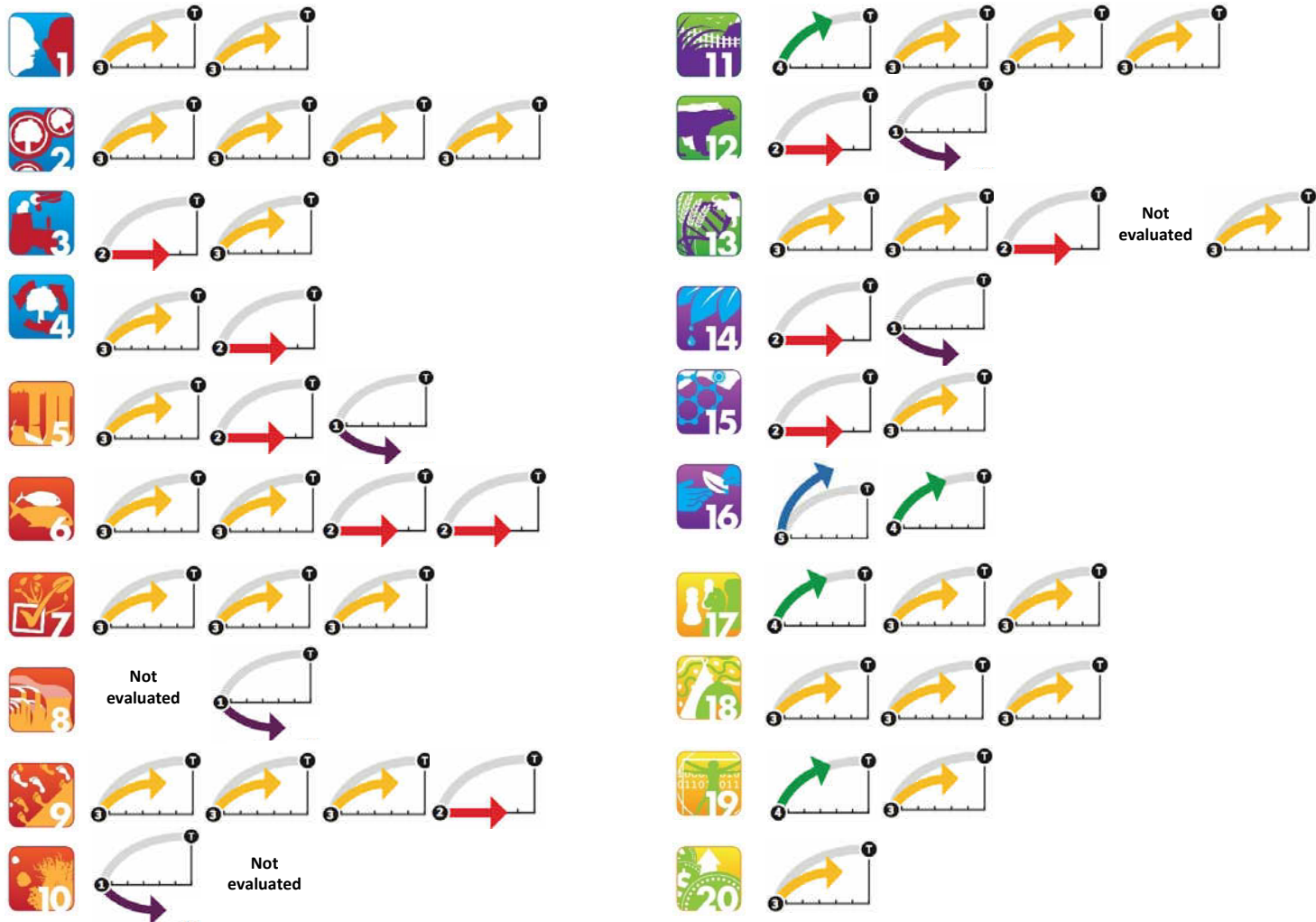
189 Countries have prepared
**National Biodiversity Strategies
and Action Plans** (96% of Parties);
149 have NBSAPs or Targets
updated since 2010 (76% of Parties)



The Aichi Targets are reflected in several SDGs

Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

GBO-4 Assessment, 2014

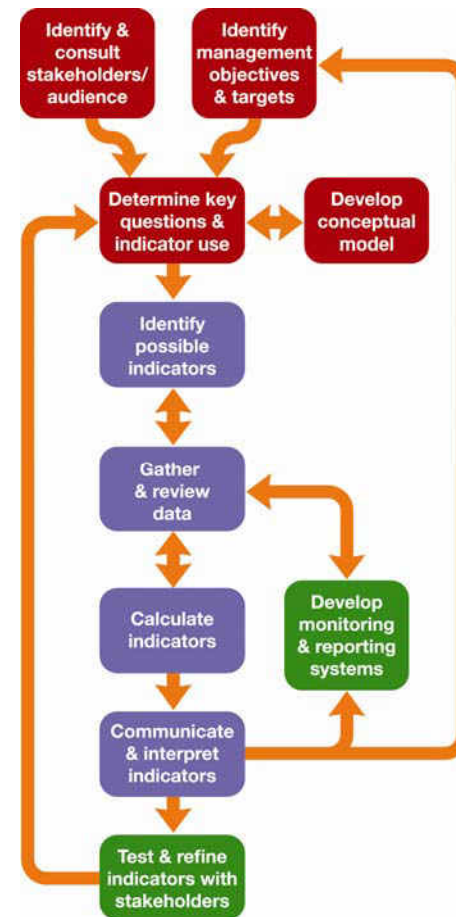




Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework



English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Russian



Some key issues for the 2020 SP

- SMART targets – and varying levels of ambition
- Relevant indicators
- Challenges of mainstreaming
- National commitment and implementation – lag times
- Beyond the CBD – other MEAs, UN, and others
- 10 years isn't very long – balancing ambition/reality
- Along came the SDGs...

The importance of biodiversity mainstreaming

The drivers of biodiversity loss arise throughout the economy

Agriculture

Pollution

Climate Change

Forestry

Biofuel

Infrastructure

Biodiversity aspirations and targets

Natural Hazard Protection

Food Security

Climate Adaptation

Water Quality & Supply

Sustainable Development

Human Health

Rural Livelihoods

Maintaining and investing in ecosystems and biodiversity will have benefits far beyond biodiversity and contribute to goals across our economies and societies



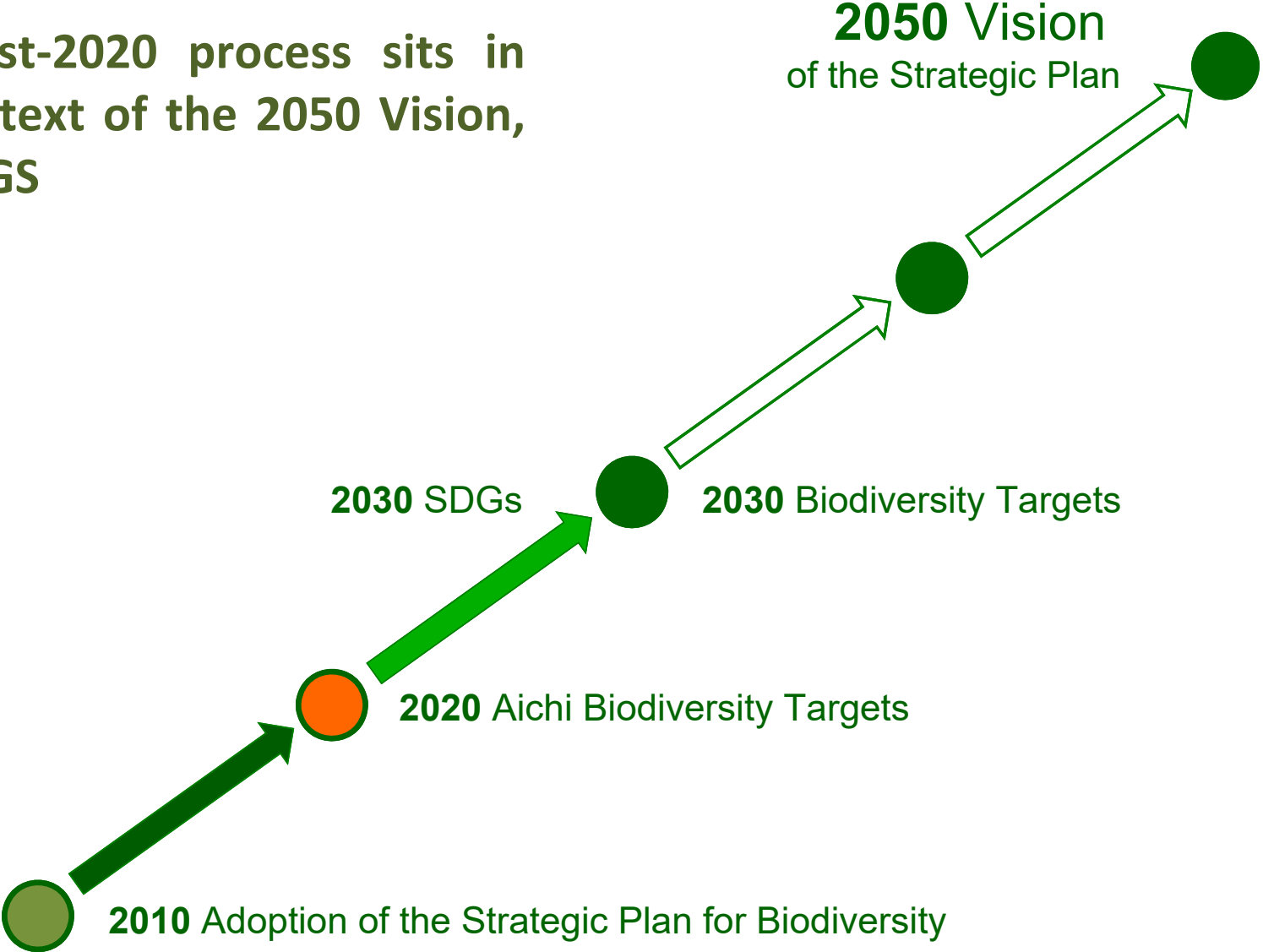
HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE ECOSYSTEMS
Targets: 1.b, 2.1, 2.4, 3.3, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 7.2, 11.4, 11.6, 11.a, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 13.3, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.c, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 17.5, 17.14, 17.19



post-2020



The post-2020 process sits in the context of the 2050 Vision, and SDGS



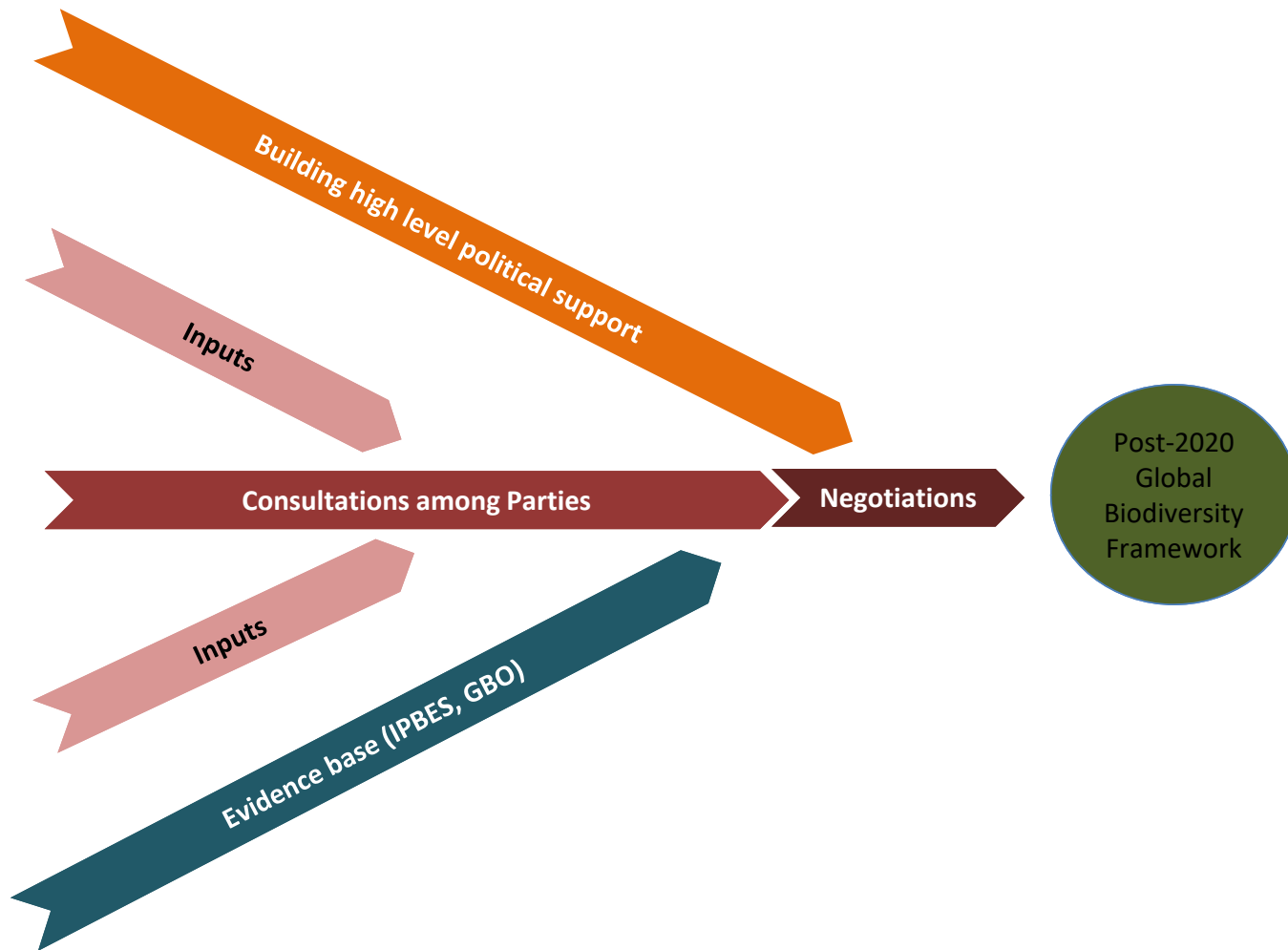
Preparatory Process for post-2020 global biodiversity framework

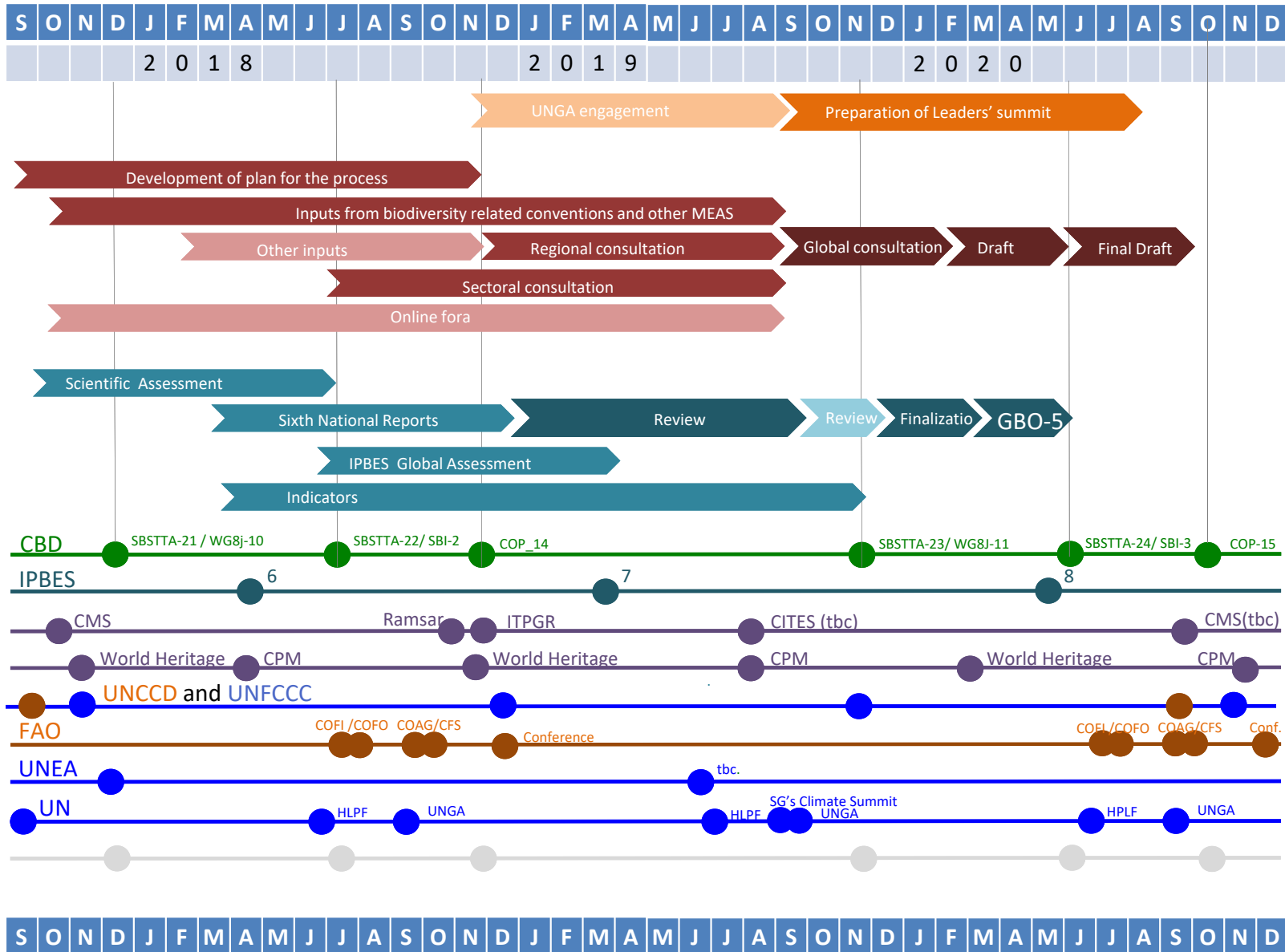
Principles

- Participatory
- Inclusive
- Comprehensive
- Science/
Evidence based
- Transparent
- Iterative

Activities

- Providing opportunities for Parties to the Convention and its Protocols, and stakeholders to submit their views
- Preparation of consultation documents
- Regional and global workshops
- Consultations at relevant meetings of other sectors and organizations
- An outreach effort to engage public inputs to the process.
- Encouraging and supporting the organization of meetings by third parties
- Encouraging and supporting the organization of high-level meetings
- Formal consideration by SBSTTA, SBI and COP





Additional considerations

- Alignment within overall SDG framework
- Bottom up vs top down approaches
- Challenges of building on 2 rounds of “failure” ...
- Lack of compliance/enforcement mechanism
- The importance of communications
- Synergy/coherence between biodiversity and chemicals
 - E.g. plastics, nutrients, pesticides – building on Aichi targets

OVER-EXPLOITATION

6,241
SPECIES
AFFECTED

More than 80% of species analysed are harmed by more than one sub-class threat.

4,049
SPECIES
AFFECTED

LOGGING

1,680

HUNTING

1,118

FISHING

557

GATHERING
PLANTS

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

5,407

4,692

CROP FARMING

2,267

LIVESTOCK
FARMING

730

TIMBER
PLANTATIONS

112

AQUACULTURE

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

3,014

2,616

HOUSING

950

TOURISM AND
RECREATION

907

INDUSTRIAL

INVASION AND DISEASE

2,298

2,084

INVASIVE
SPECIES

264

PROBLEMATIC
NATIVE SPECIES

14

INTRODUCED
GENETIC
MATERIAL

POLLUTION

1,901

1,523

AGRICULTURE

879

DOMESTIC
WASTE

807

INDUSTRIAL

454

AIRBORNE

SYSTEM MODIFICATION

1,865

1,269

FIRE

562

DAMS

167

OTHER

CLIMATE CHANGE

1,688

716

STORMS AND
FLOODING

685

HABITAT
MODIFICATION

578

EXTREME
TEMPERATURES

347

DROUGHT

The **Sumatran rhinoceros** (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) and **Western gorilla** (*Gorilla gorilla*) are being harmed by overexploitation; Africa's **cheetah** (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and Asia's **hairy-nosed otter** (*Lutra sumatrana*) are being imperilled by agricultural activity.

The **common hippopotamus** (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) and **leatherback turtle** (*Dermochelys coriacea*) are being affected by droughts and high temperatures.



neville.ash@unep-wcmc.org

www.unep-wcmc.org

