



# LESSONS LEARNED FROM GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

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UNITAR workshop, Geneva, February 2019

- **2010, 2020, post-2020, - 2050**
- **the global targets across biodiversity conventions.**
- **the importance of national plans and contributions.**
- **coordination with wider stakeholders.**



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

<b>FOCAL AREA: Status and trends of the components of biological diversity</b>		
	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	★ ★ ★
<b>FOCAL AREA: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services</b>		
	Marine Trophic Index	★ ★ ★
	Connectivity – fragmentation of ecosystems	★ ★
 	Water quality of aquatic ecosystems	★ ★ ★
<b>FOCAL AREA: Threats to biodiversity</b>		
	Nitrogen deposition	★ ★ ★
	Trends in invasive alien species	★
<b>FOCAL AREA: Sustainable use</b>		
	Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	★
	Ecological footprint and related concepts	★ ★ ★



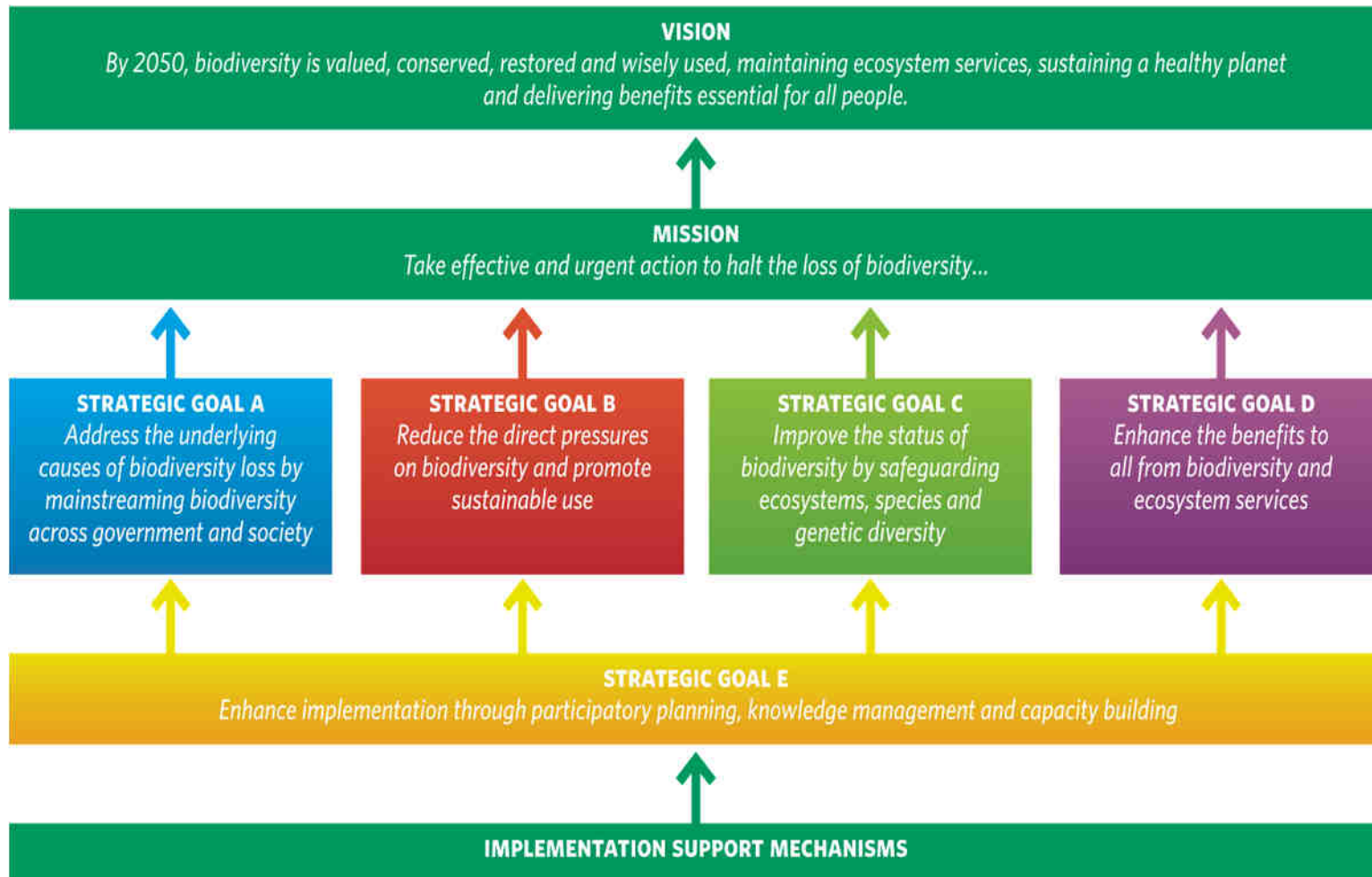
**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

# 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



# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



The 20 ***Aichi Biodiversity Targets*** provide a framework for action at both national and international levels. They are:

- widely accepted by governments and other stakeholders
- recognized by other biodiversity-related conventions and processes
- increasingly providing a framework for biodiversity action in other sectors
- at least partially embedded within the Sustainable Development Goals





The Aichi Targets are reflected in several SDGs



**Table 2. The 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 relative to the strategic plans of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 2016), CMS (Convention on Migratory Species 2014) and Ramsar (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 2015).\***

<i>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020</i>	<i>CITES (objectives)</i>	<i>CMS (targets)</i>	<i>Ramsar (targets)</i>
Target 1: awareness of biodiversity	1.4: identification of conservation needs of species; 1.8: capacity building; 2.2: Sufficient resources; 3.2: awareness of CITES; 3.3: enhanced cooperation; 3.4: contribution to Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals	1: awareness of migratory species, their habitats and migratory systems	11: demonstration, documentation and dissemination of benefits; 16: capacity development and education; 19: capacity building for the strategic plan
Target 2: biodiversity integrated into development and poverty reduction strategies and accounting and reporting systems	1.1: compliance with CITES; 1.5: Best available scientific information; 3.1 cooperation with international financial mechanisms; 3.3: see Aichi Target 1; 3.4: see Aichi Target 1; 3.5: cooperation with international organizations	2: integrated of values into development and poverty reduction strategies and accounting and reporting systems	1: integration of benefits into policy strategies relating to key sectors; 11: see Aichi Target 1
Target 3: elimination of harmful incentives and application of positive incentives	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.2: transparent administrative procedures; 2.2: see Aichi Target 1; 3.3: see Aichi Target 1; 3.4 see Aichi Target 1	4: elevation of harmful incentives and application of positive incentives	3: good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands
Target 4: sustainable production and consumption	1.1: see Aichi Target 2; 1.5: see Aichi Target 2; 1.6: managing shared wildlife resources; 1.7: reducing illegal wildlife trade; 3.2: see Aichi Target 1; 3.3: see Aichi Target 1; 3.4: see Aichi Target 1; 3.5: see Aichi Target 2	5: sustainable production and consumption	3: see Aichi target 3; 9: resource management within a river basin or along a coastal zone
Target 5: habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation	1.5: see Aichi Target 2; 1.6: see Aichi Target 4; 1.7 see Aichi Target 4; 3.4: see Aichi Target 1; 3.5: see Aichi Target 2	10: key habitats and sites for migratory species identified and protected	<b>Goal 1:</b> addressing the drivers of wetland and degradation; 7: addressing threats to sites at risk of losing their ecological character
Target 6: sustainable management of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants	1.1: see Aichi Target 2; 1.4: see Aichi Target 1; 1.5 see Aichi Target 2; 1.6: see Aichi Target 4; 1.7: see Aichi Target 4; 3.4: see Aichi Target 1; 3.5: see Aichi Target 2	6: avoidance of adverse impacts of fisheries and hunting	5: effective planning and integrated management; 9: see Aichi Target 4; 13: Sustainability of key sectors contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

*Continued*



## **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

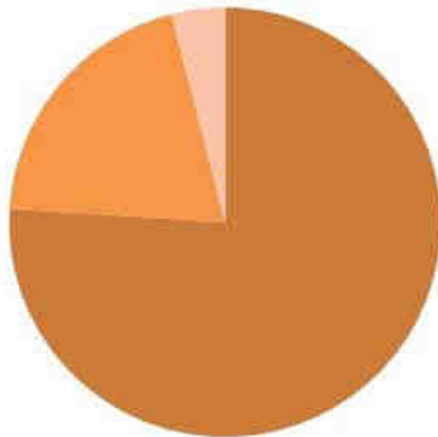


By 2020 ecosystems providing essential services are safe



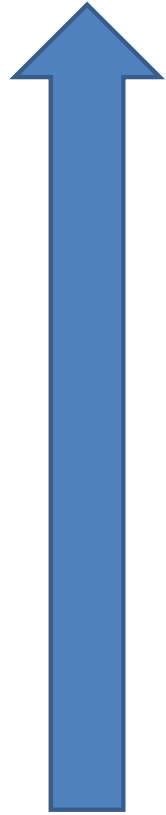
By 2015 each party has adopted an updated NBSAP

## A framework for national action

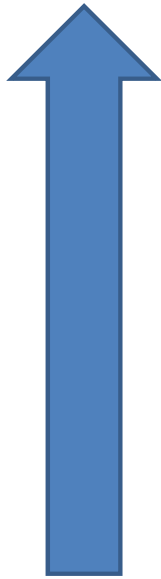


189 Countries have prepared **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans** (96% of Parties);  
149 have NBSAPs or Targets updated since 2010 (76% of Parties)

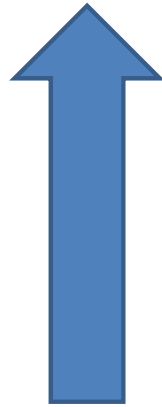
**Aichi  
Target**



**National  
Target**



**Progress**

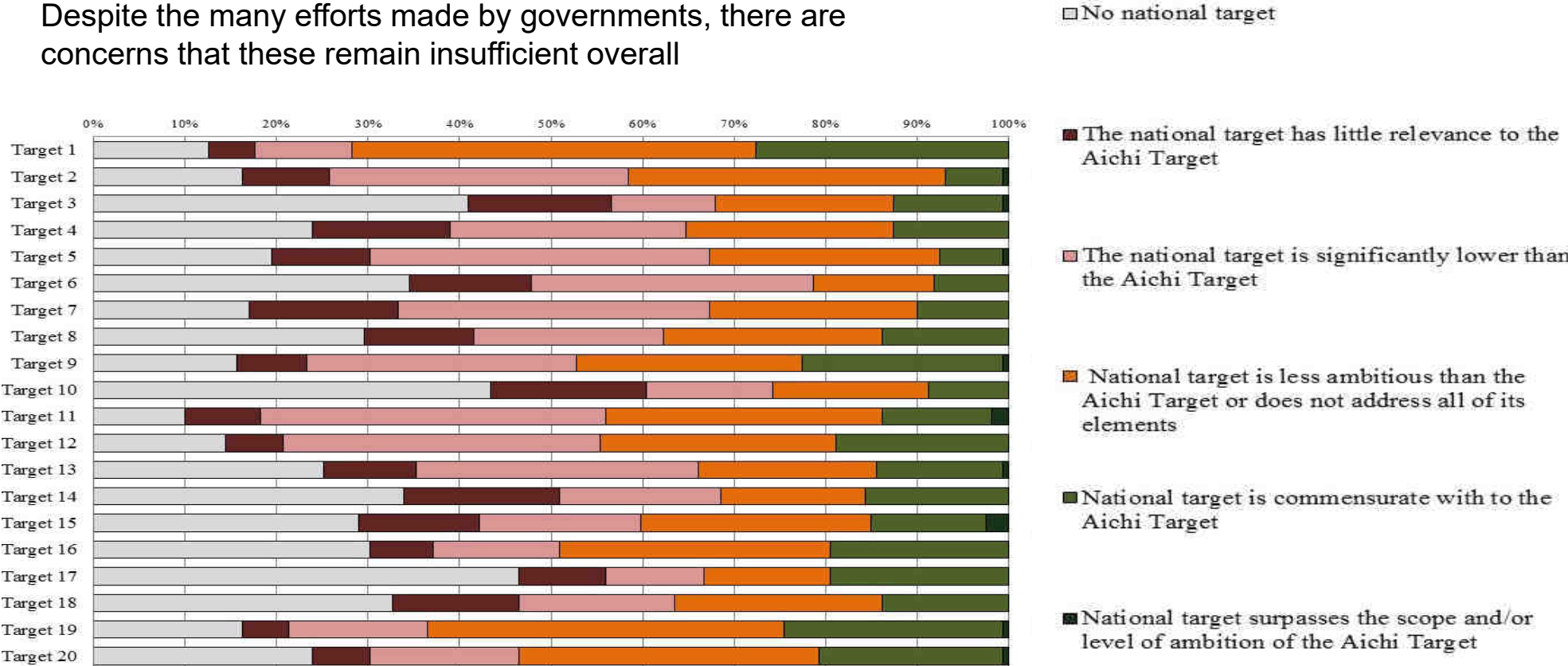


Commitment  
Gap

Implementation  
Gap

# Context for a post-2020 framework

Despite the many efforts made by governments, there are concerns that these remain insufficient overall





# 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

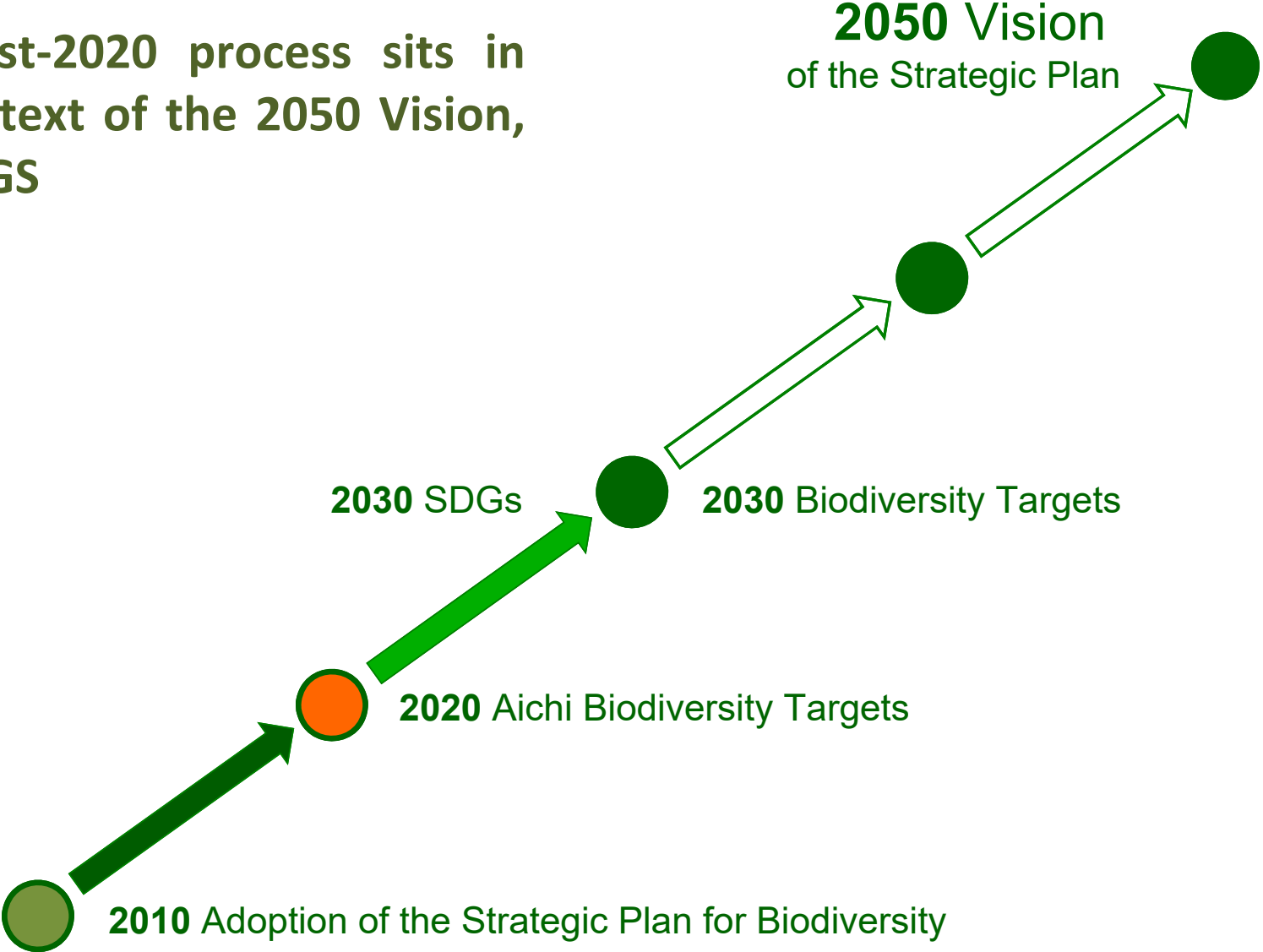


- Plastic pollution
- N,P,K – Agricultural chemicals
- Pesticides
- Water quality
- Ocean acidification
- Toxic waste
- Sustainable Consumption and Production and circular economy

post-2020

The graphic for 'post-2020' features a dark green background for the numbers '2020'. The first '2' contains a white silhouette of a person. The first '0' contains a white silhouette of a bee. The second '2' contains a white silhouette of a bear. The second '0' contains a white silhouette of a bird. The word 'post-' is in a bright green, sans-serif font to the left of the numbers.

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






# Post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The process for developing the framework was agreed by Parties to the **Convention on Biological Diversity** in November 2018, at their Conference of the Parties in Egypt.

This decision:

- establishes an Open-ended Working Group which will develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- appoints two co-chairs to lead the process, *Basile van Havre* from Canada, and *Francis Ogwal* from Uganda
- emphasizes the need for an open, participatory process, with input from multiple sources
- anticipates that the resulting framework will achieve broad ownership beyond the Convention and its Protocols

		<b>CBD</b>
	<b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>	Distr. GENERAL  CBD/COP/DEC/14/34 30 November 2018  ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Fourteenth meeting Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018 Agenda item 17		
<b>DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY</b>		
<b>14/34. Comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</b>		
<i>The Conference of the Parties</i>		
1. <i>Adopts</i> the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contained in the annex to the present decision, and <i>requests</i> 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. <i>Decides</i> 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 <i>decides also</i> to designate Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) as co-chairs;		
3. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary to support the open-ended intersessional working group and the co-chairs;		
4. <i>Also requests</i> 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. <i>Decides</i> 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. <i>Urges</i> Parties and <i>invites</i> 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. <i>Also urges</i> Parties and <i>invites</i> 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		

## Preparatory Process for post-2020 global biodiversity framework

### Principles

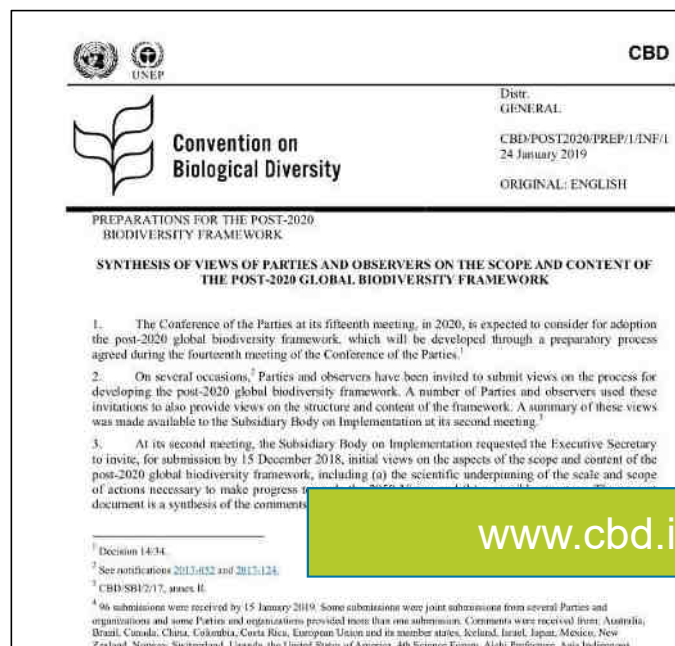
- Participatory
- Inclusive
- Comprehensive
- Science/  
Evidence based
- Transparent
- Iterative

### Activities

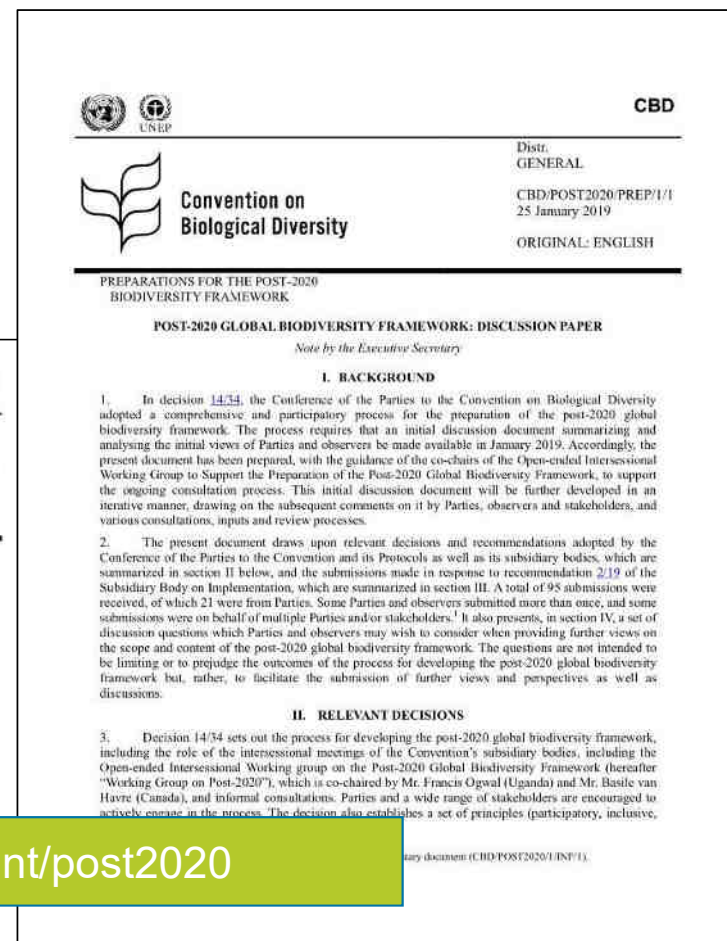
- Providing opportunities for Parties to the Convention and its Protocols, and stakeholders to submit their views
- Preparation of consultation documents
- Regional and global workshops
- Consultations at relevant meetings of other sectors and organizations
- An outreach effort to engage public inputs 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

# Post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Two documents have been released by the Secretariat of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** as a basis for further consultation. These are based on previous discussion under the Convention, and on submissions by governments and other stakeholders.



The cover page features the UNEP logo and the Convention on Biological Diversity emblem. The title is 'Convention on Biological Diversity' and the document title is 'PREPARATIONS FOR THE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: SYNTHESIS OF VIEWS OF PARTIES AND OBSERVERS ON THE SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK'. It includes distribution information: Distr. GENERAL, Date: 24 January 2019, and Original: ENGLISH.



The cover page features the UNEP logo and the Convention on Biological Diversity emblem. The title is 'Convention on Biological Diversity' and the document title is 'PREPARATIONS FOR THE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: DISCUSSION PAPER'. It includes distribution information: Distr. GENERAL, Date: 25 January 2019, and Original: ENGLISH. The document is noted as being prepared by the Executive Secretary.

**I. BACKGROUND**

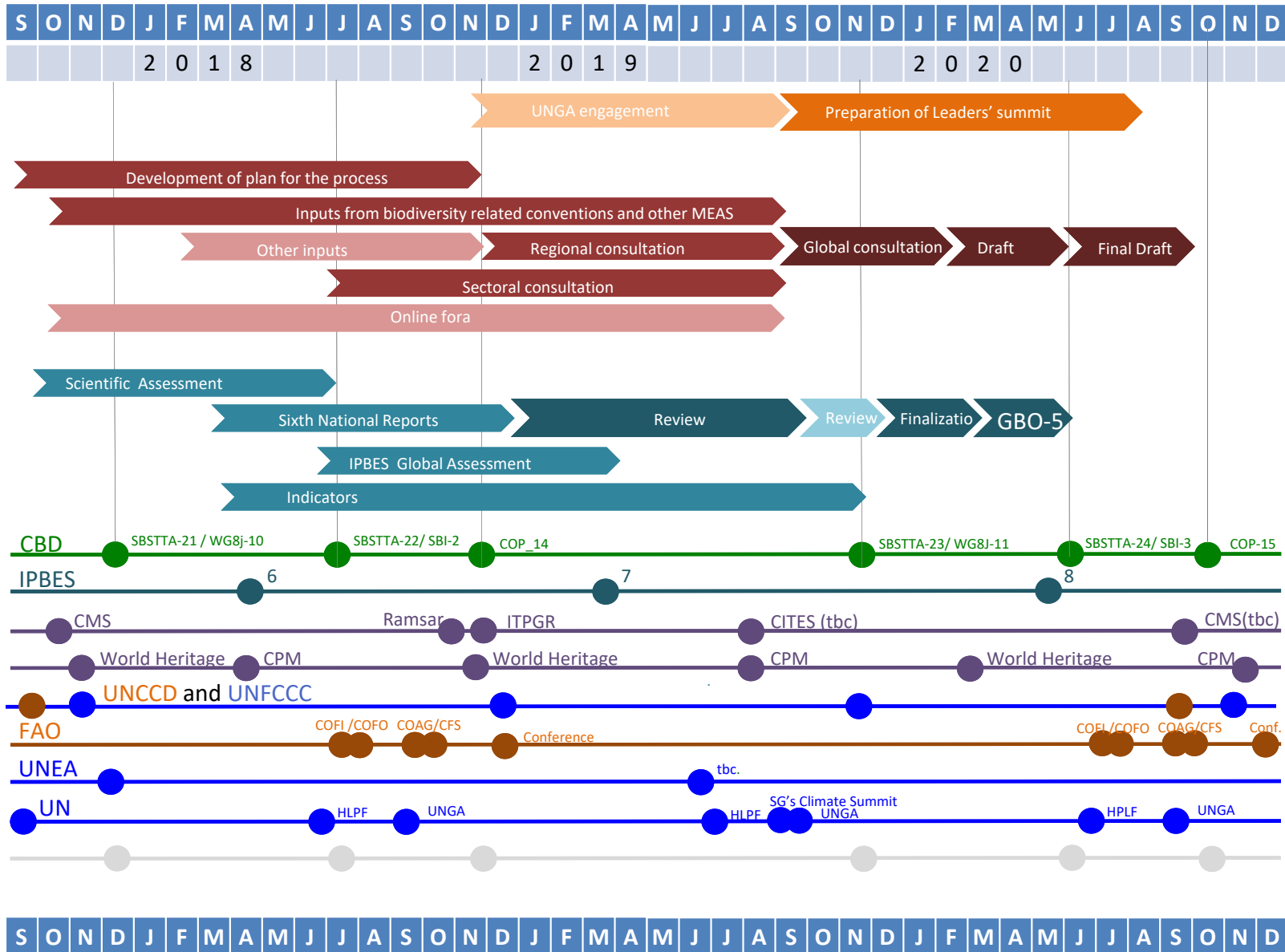
1. In decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The process requires that an initial discussion document summarizing and analysing the initial views of Parties and observers be made available in January 2019. Accordingly, the present document has been prepared, with the guidance of the co-chairs of the Open-ended Intersessional Working Group to Support the Preparation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, to support the ongoing consultation process. This initial discussion document will be further developed in an iterative manner, drawing on the subsequent comments on it by Parties, observers and stakeholders, and various consultations, inputs and review processes.

2. The present document draws upon relevant decisions and recommendations adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies, which are summarized in section II below, and the submissions made in response to recommendation 2/19 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, which are summarized in section III. A total of 95 submissions were received, of which 21 were from Parties. Some Parties and observers submitted more than once, and some submissions were on behalf of multiple Parties and/or stakeholders.<sup>1</sup> It also presents, in section IV, a set of discussion questions which Parties and observers may wish to consider when providing further views on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The questions are not intended to be limiting or to prejudice the outcomes of the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework but, rather, to facilitate the submission of further views and perspectives as well as discussions.

**II. RELEVANT DECISIONS**

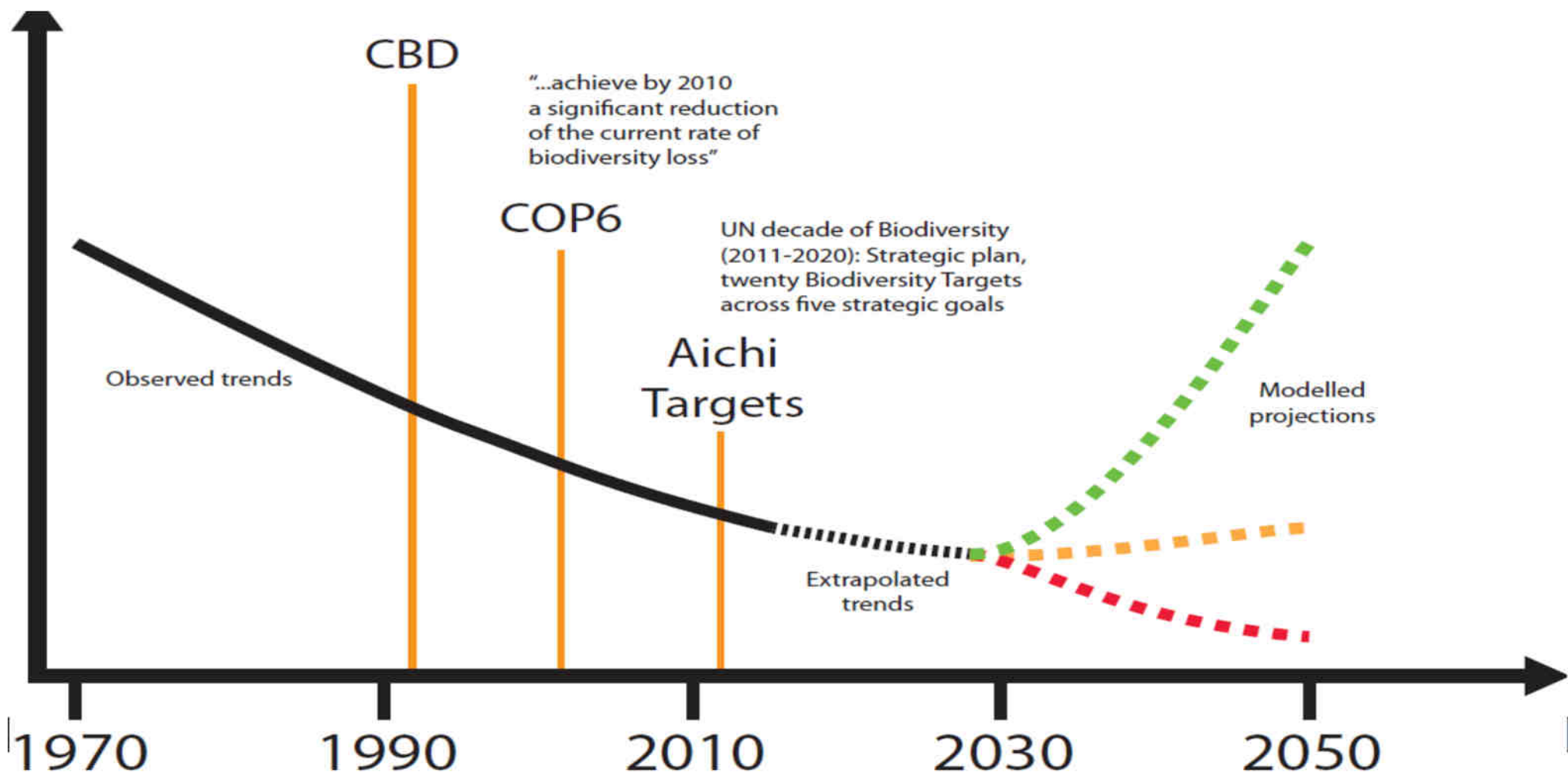
3. Decision 14/34 sets out the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the role of the intersessional meetings of the Convention's subsidiary bodies, including the Open-ended Intersessional Working group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (hereafter "Working Group on Post-2020"), which is co-chaired by Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada), and informal consultations. Parties and a wide range of stakeholders are encouraged to actively engage in the process. The decision also establishes a set of principles (participatory, inclusive,

[www.cbd.int/post2020](http://www.cbd.int/post2020)





# CBD: Bending the Curve of biodiversity loss



## Some key issues for the 2020 SP

- SMART targets – and varying levels of ambition
- Relevant indicators
- Drawing on the strong scientific basis
- 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
- The context of the SDGs



# The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

- Brings together over 60 organizations working at the forefront of global indicator development





# BIP Objectives

- Support the development and use of indicators to measure progress in achieving all the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.




- Progress reporting of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), IPBES and SDGs



- Strengthen capacity at the national level for indicator development and use in implementation and reporting of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and the SDGs.



https://www.bipindicators.net

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The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative to promote the development and delivery of biodiversity indicators.

Its primary role is to serve the global user community by responding to the indicator requests of the CBD and other biodiversity-related Conventions, for IPBES, for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals, and for use by national and regional governments.

### News

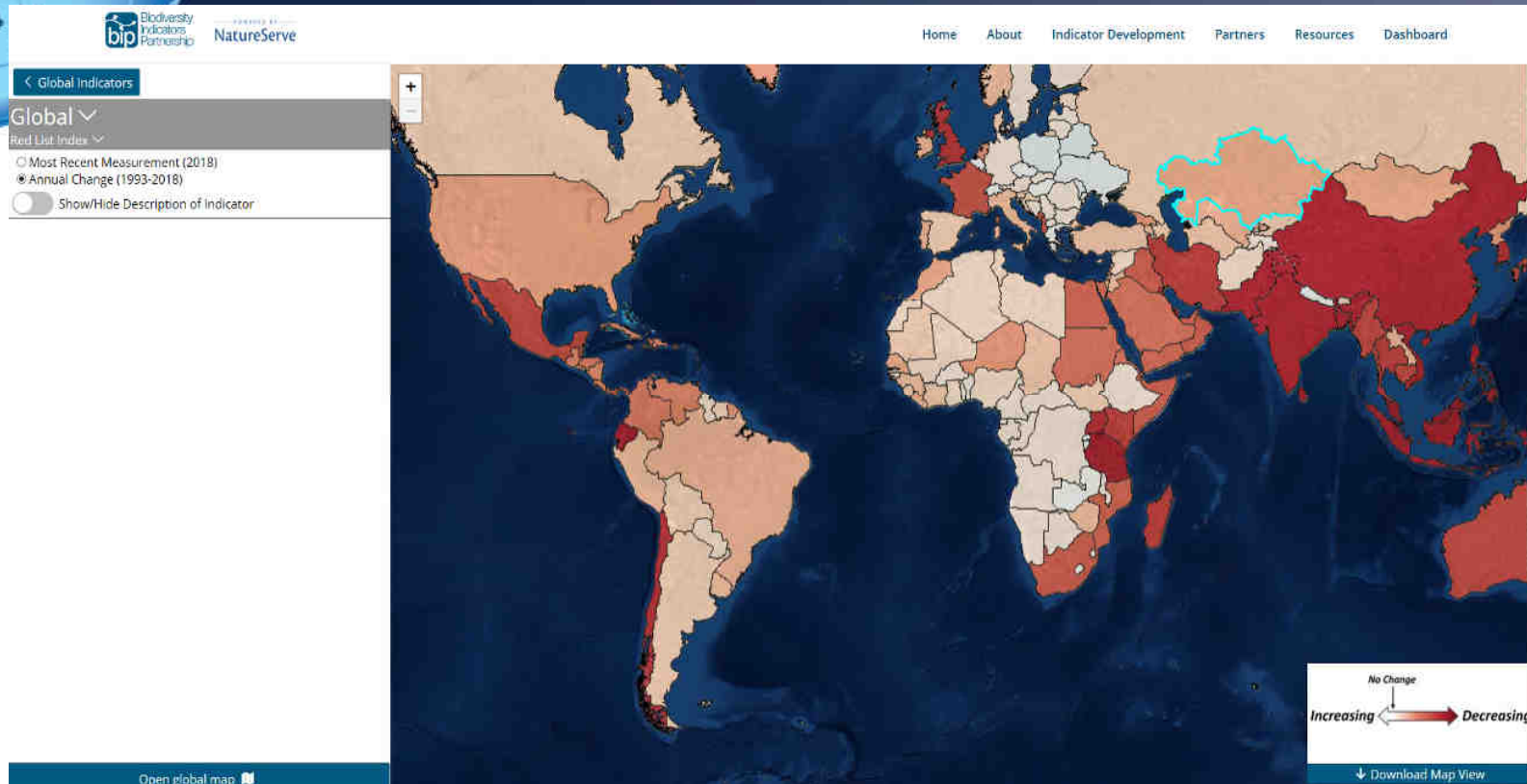
- ▶ [BIP Dashboard of indicator visualisations is now live](#)
- ▶ [Minding the Gap - how the BIP is filling indicator gaps](#)
- ▶ [Cross mapping of the BIP indicators to the Aichi Targets and SDGs](#)

### Search global indicators under the BIP

[www.bipindicators.net](https://www.bipindicators.net)

<http://bipdashboard.natureserve.org/bip/>



Data Source: International Union  
for Conservation of Nature &  
BirdLife International

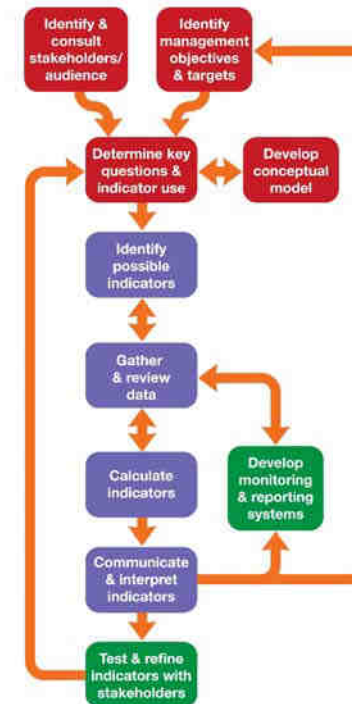




## Specific and measurable targets make indicator selection easier

- SMART targets give a firm foundation for indicator development and use (Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic, Time-bound)
- General (and unquantified) targets often lead to poorly aligned indicators
- The Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework promotes an iterative process, of defining targets and identifying indicators, to ensure SMART targets and effective indicators.

Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework





## Indicators needed for actions as well as biodiversity outcomes

- Indicators should be used together to support one another, and to produce integrated storylines.
- As well as targets and indicators on the status and trends of biodiversity, there is a need for indicators which can track the success of enabling mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including resource mobilisation, capacity building, and mainstreaming metrics.







## Linking global and national indicators is challenging

- Indicators that work across multiple scales help compare and understand changes in biodiversity
- Global targets are often translated into very different targets at the national level due to differing contexts and priorities, requiring different indicators
- The uptake of global indicators at the national scale is limited
- Some global indicators are built directly from national indicators, others are not easily scalable in a scientifically robust way – improved communication and clarity about indicators' potential use is important including use of visualisations





## Recommendations for the post-2020 process

- Post-2020 targets should be as SMART as possible
- The development of targets and indicators should be an iterative process (emphasised at CBD COP 14)
- While it is important to build on what already exists, the lack of a known existing indicator should not limit target setting
- Any voluntary national biodiversity commitments to be developed by countries under the CBD should make use of a common framework
- For indicators to work across scales, targets also need to work across scales
- New technologies should help dynamically track and communicate progress on the targets, e.g. indicator visualisation platforms and model-based scenarios

# Additional considerations

- UNEA – and possible “inter-cluster liaison group”
- Cross-government commitments – UNGA Summit?
- “Coalition of the ambitious”
- Strong civil society mobilization - “ New Deal for Nature and People”
- NVCs (including before 2020), and Action Agenda for commitments
- Alignment within overall SDG framework
- Challenges of building on 2 rounds of “failure” ...
- Lack of compliance/enforcement mechanism



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environment 40 years