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...

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

VISION
By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

MISSION
Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...

STRATEGIC GOAL A
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

STRATEGIC GOAL B
Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C
Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E
Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MECHANISMS
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
LIAISON GROUP OF BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020</th>
<th>CITES (objectives)</th>
<th>CMS (targets)</th>
<th>Ramsar (targets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 1: awareness of biodiversity</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>1: awareness of migratory species, their habitats and migratory systems</td>
<td>11: demonstration, documentation and dissemination of benefits; 16: capacity development and education; 19: capacity building for the strategic plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 2: biodiversity integrated into development and poverty reduction strategies and accounting and reporting systems</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>2: integrated of values into development and poverty reduction strategies and accounting and reporting systems</td>
<td>1: integration of benefits into policy strategies relating to key sectors; 3: see Aichi Target 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 3: elimination of harmful incentives and application of positive incentives</td>
<td>1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.2: transparent administrative procedures; 2.1: see Aichi Target 1; 3.1: see Aichi Target 1; 3.4: see Aichi Target 1</td>
<td>4: elevation of harmful incentives and application of positive incentives</td>
<td>3: good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands</td>
</tr>
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<td>Target 4: sustainable production and consumption</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>5: sustainable production and consumption</td>
<td>3: see Aichi target 3; 9: resource management within a river basin or along a coastal zone</td>
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<td>Target 5: habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>10: key habitats and sites for migratory species identified and protected</td>
<td>Goal 1: addressing the drivers of wetland and degradation; 7: addressing threats to sites at risk of losing their ecological character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 6: sustainable management of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>6: avoidance of adverse impacts of fisheries and hunting</td>
<td>5: effective planning and integrated management; 9: see Aichi Target 4; 13: Sustainability of key sectors contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods</td>
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*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)
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
- Climate Adaptation
- Water Quality & Supply
- Sustainable Development
- Human Health
- Rural Livelihoods
- Food Security

Maintaining and investing in ecosystems and biodiversity will have benefits far beyond biodiversity and contribute to goals across our economies and societies.
• Plastic pollution
• N,P,K – Agricultural chemicals
• Pesticides
• Water quality
• Ocean acidification
• Toxic waste
• Sustainable Consumption and Production and circular economy
post-2020
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
### Preparatory Process for post-2020 global biodiversity framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>Providing opportunities for Parties to the Convention and its Protocols, and stakeholders to submit their views</td>
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<td>Inclusive</td>
<td>Preparation of consultation documents</td>
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<td>Comprehensive</td>
<td>Regional and global workshops</td>
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<td>Science/</td>
<td>Consultations at relevant meetings of other sectors and organizations</td>
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<td>Evidence based</td>
<td>An outreach effort to engage public inputs to the process.</td>
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<td>Transparent</td>
<td>Encouraging and supporting the organization of meetings by third parties</td>
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<td>Iterative</td>
<td>Encouraging and supporting the organization of high-level meetings</td>
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<td>Formal consideration by SBSTTA, SBI and COP</td>
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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.
CBD: Bending the Curve of biodiversity loss

CBD

"...achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss"

COP6

UN decade of Biodiversity (2011-2020): Strategic plan, twenty Biodiversity Targets across five strategic goals

Aichi Targets

Extrapolated trends

Modelled projections

1970  1990  2010  2030  2050
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
• 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.
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 visualizations 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

Browse global indicators under the BIP

www.bipindicators.net
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.
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