SO ARE THERE ANY LESSONS FROM THE BIODIVERSITY CLUSTER?

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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 Mainstreaming
  - Communication & Engagement
- Review (Link to PoW; need for methods to evaluate)
- Appendix: Obstacles

**Framework for evaluating progress**
- Seven Focal Areas, with:
  - Goals (11)
  - Sub-targets (21)
  - Indicators (tbd...)
- Reporting mechanisms:
  - National Reports
  - Global Biodiversity Outlook

**Decision VI/26**

**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...

www.bipindicators.net
21 "headline" indicators
31 metrics

Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines


www.twentyten.net
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”
The assessment of progress in 2010 didn’t look too good...

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCAL AREA: Status and trends of the components of biological diversity</th>
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<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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<th>FOCAL AREA: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services</th>
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<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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<th>FOCAL AREA: Threats to biodiversity</th>
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<td>Nitrogen deposition</td>
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<td>Trends in invasive alien species</td>
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<th>FOCAL AREA: Sustainable use</th>
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<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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Global Biodiversity Outlook 2

ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN WELL-BEING

Biodiversity Synthesis

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?
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

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 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 sustainable used and benefits arising out of utlization 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

Goal A
Goal B
Goal C
Goal D
Goal E
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 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

www.bipindicators.net
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
- 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.
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
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.
An analysis of the conservation co-benefits of Goal 14 on other SDGs
