

The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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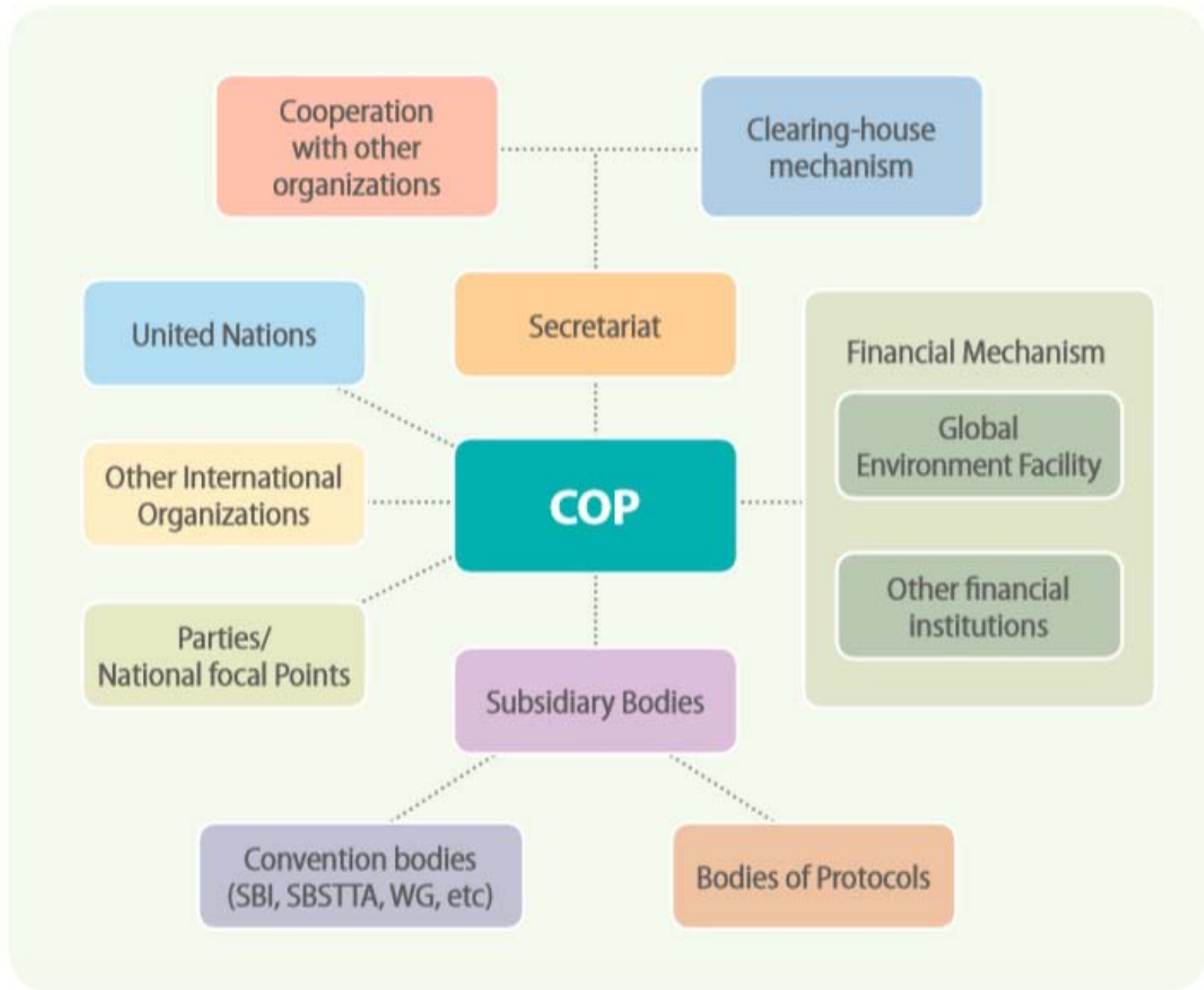
Workshop on human rights and biodiversity: Essential
ingredients for a successful Post 2020 Framework

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)

Nanyuki, Kenya | 26 November, 2019

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Signed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June, 1992 – 168 signatories
- Preamble, 42 Articles, 2 Annexes
- 196 ratifications, as of 2019
- Objectives: The conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources
- Decision-making body: Conference of Parties (COP)
- Right to vote: Parties to the convention or their regional economic integration organizations
- Observers: IGOs, UN agencies, academia, IPLCs, NGOs, youth, women, business and private sector



Source: [Global Biodiversity Youth Network \(2016\), 'CBD in a Nutshell,' Germany](#)

Agenda items for the Conference of Parties

1. Assessment of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets
2. Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity
3. Mainstreaming biodiversity in energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors
4. Health and biodiversity
5. Biodiversity and climate change
6. Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators
7. Sustainable wildlife management

Agenda items (cont.)

8. Protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures
9. Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas; other matters
11. Invasive alien species
12. The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity
13. Contributions of IPLCs; Article 8(j) and related provisions; integrating 8(j) into other work of CBD

Agenda items (cont.)

14. Contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities
15. Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols
16. Gender plan of action
17. Synthetic biology
18. Digital sequence information on genetic resources
19. Biodiversity financing mechanisms
20. National reporting; review mechanisms; policy instruments for implementation of CBD
21. Organizational matters

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020: Aichi Targets

- In 2002, world's governments agreed "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", and adopted the Strategic Plan 2002-2010, which was not a success
- Strategic Plan 2010-2020 adopted at COP10 (Nagoya, Japan), it contains a long-term vision for 2050, a mid-term mission statement for 2020.
- Structure: 5 strategic goals and 20 targets
- Implementation: national and sub-national level by parties, assisted by regional and global actions, including the CBD's programmes of work
- Review and monitoring: Parties' NBSAPs; the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)
- National Reports and NBSAPs: The 6th National Reports were due by the end of 2018, and as of November 2019, 137 reports had been received, representing 69% per cent of CBD Parties. Since COP-10, 168 Parties have submitted NBSAPs: 143 Parties submitted revised versions

A

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



Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.



Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.



Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use



Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.



Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.



Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.



Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

C

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.



Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.













Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Goal	Target	Target element (abbreviated)				
			Poor	Moderate	Good	
A. Address the underlying drivers		1.1 Awareness of biodiversity				
		1.2 Awareness of steps to conserve				
		2.1 Biodiversity integrated into planning				
		2.2 Biodiversity integrated into accounting				
		2.3 Biodiversity integrated into reporting				
		3.1 Harmful subsidies eliminated and reformed				
		3.2 Positive incentives developed and implemented				
		4.1 Sustainable production and consumption				
		4.2 Use within safe ecological limits				
	B. Reduce direct pressures		5.1 Habitat loss at least halved			
			5.2 Degradation and fragmentation reduced			
			6.1 Fish stocks harvested sustainably			
6.2 Recovery plans for depleted species			Unknown			
6.3 Fisheries have no adverse impact						
		7.1 Agriculture is sustainable				
		7.2 Aquaculture is sustainable				
		7.3 Forestry is sustainable				
		8.1 Pollution not detrimental				
		8.2 Excess nutrients not detrimental				
		9.1 Invasive alien species prioritized				
		9.2 Invasive alien pathways prioritized	Unknown			
		9.3 Invasive species controlled or eradicated				
		9.4 Invasive introduction pathways managed				
		10.1 Pressures on coral reefs minimized				
		10.2 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems minimized				

Source: Draft Fifth Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5)

Goal	Target	Target element (abbreviated)			
			Poor	Moderate	Good
C. Improve biodiversity status	11	11.1 10 per cent of marine areas conserved			Good
		11.2 17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved			Good
		11.3 Areas of importance conserved		Moderate	
		11.4 Protected areas, ecologically representative		Moderate	
		11.5 Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed		Moderate	
		11.6 Protected areas, well-connected and integrated		Moderate	
	12	12.1 Extinctions prevented	Poor		
		12.2 Conservation status of threatened species improved	Poor		
	13	13.1 Genetic diversity of cultivated plants maintained		Moderate	
		13.2 Genetic diversity of farmed animals maintained		Moderate	
		13.3 Genetic diversity of wild relatives maintained		Moderate	
		13.4 Genetic diversity of valuable species maintained		Unknown	
		13.5 Genetic erosion minimized		Moderate	
D. Enhance benefits to all	14	14.1 Ecosystems providing services restored and safeguarded	Poor		
		14.2 Taking account of women, IPLCs, and other groups		Unknown	
	15	15.1 Ecosystem resilience enhanced		Unknown	
		15.2 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems restored		Unknown	
	16	16.1 Nagoya Protocol in force			Good
		16.2 Nagoya Protocol operational		Moderate	
E. Enhance implementation	17	17.1 NBSAPs developed and updated			Good
		17.2 NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments		Moderate	
		17.3 NBSAPs implemented		Moderate	
	18	18.1 ILK and customary use respected		Moderate	
		18.2 ILK and customary use integrated		Unknown	
		18.3 IPLCs participate effectively		Unknown	
	19	19.1 Biodiversity science improved and shared		Moderate	
		19.2 Biodiversity science applied		Unknown	
	20	20.1 Financial resources for Strategic Plan ^a increased		Moderate	

Source: Draft Fifth Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5)

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- Decision 14/34 of COP14 (2018) called for a participatory, inclusive, gender responsive, transformative, comprehensive, catalytic, transparent and flexible, with due regard to balanced participation of different stakeholders
- The process of developing the post 2020 framework continues to be Party-led
- Specific goals, specific, measurable, achievable, result based and time bound (SMART) targets, indicators, baselines, and monitoring frameworks, relating to the drivers of biodiversity loss, for achieving transformational change, within the scope of the three objectives of the Convention;

- Timeline:

1st meeting of the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: Nairobi, Kenya from 27-30 August 2019

Deadline for proposals on structure: 15 September 2019

Co-chairs to present a preliminary overview of the zero draft at the informal session on 24 November, 2019

2nd meeting of OEWG in Kunming, China :24-28 February 2020

24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-24) in preparation for COP15: 18-25 May 2020

3rd meeting of the OEWG up in Cali, Colombia: 27-31 July 2020

Area based management and conservation measures

- **Fisheries management:** area-based spatial and temporal closures or restrictions for management (States: artisanal fishing zones, seasonal closures; traditional: indigenous taboo concept of *tapus*, or *ra'ui*)
- **Protected areas (PA):** “a geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives” (CBD)
- **Marine Protected Areas (MPA):** “an area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings” (CBD)

No agreement on definitions and governance models

Marine Protected Areas and the CBD

- Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity, 1995 – programme of work to assist its implementation; Programme of Work on Protected Areas, 2004; Aichi Targets 2010-2020
- 430 MPAS in 1985; 1306 in 1995; 14,830 in 2019
- Today, 7.6% of the global ocean (Aichi Target: 10%) are covered by MPAs. 17% of waters within national jurisdiction protected
- Not evenly distributed: 20 large MPAs cover over 60% of the total area
- Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM): New designation adopted in 2018 widens governance types and recognizes equity concerns

Key Issues

- Lack of **consultation and participation** of fishing communities
- Inadequate legal recognition of **customary tenure rights** of fishing communities and their **efforts to conserve** and sustainably use natural resources
- Loss of fishery livelihoods, with spillover food security, decent work and other **human rights impacts**
- **Target-driven**, rather than inclusive and outcome-based, approaches can **divert fishing effort** to other poorly managed fishery resources
- MPAs are often designated and implemented by environment and forest authorities (Indonesia, Thailand an exception in Asia). **No role of fisheries management authorities**
- Need for **more research** on the socio-economic impacts of MPAs, especially trade-offs between loss of livelihoods and benefits from conservation



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