



Convention on
Biological Diversity



The process to develop a post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Expert Thematic Workshop on Landscape Approaches for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Kumamoto, Japan, 03-06 September 2019

Content



Background



Mandate



Current Status



Timeline of the process and activities up to date

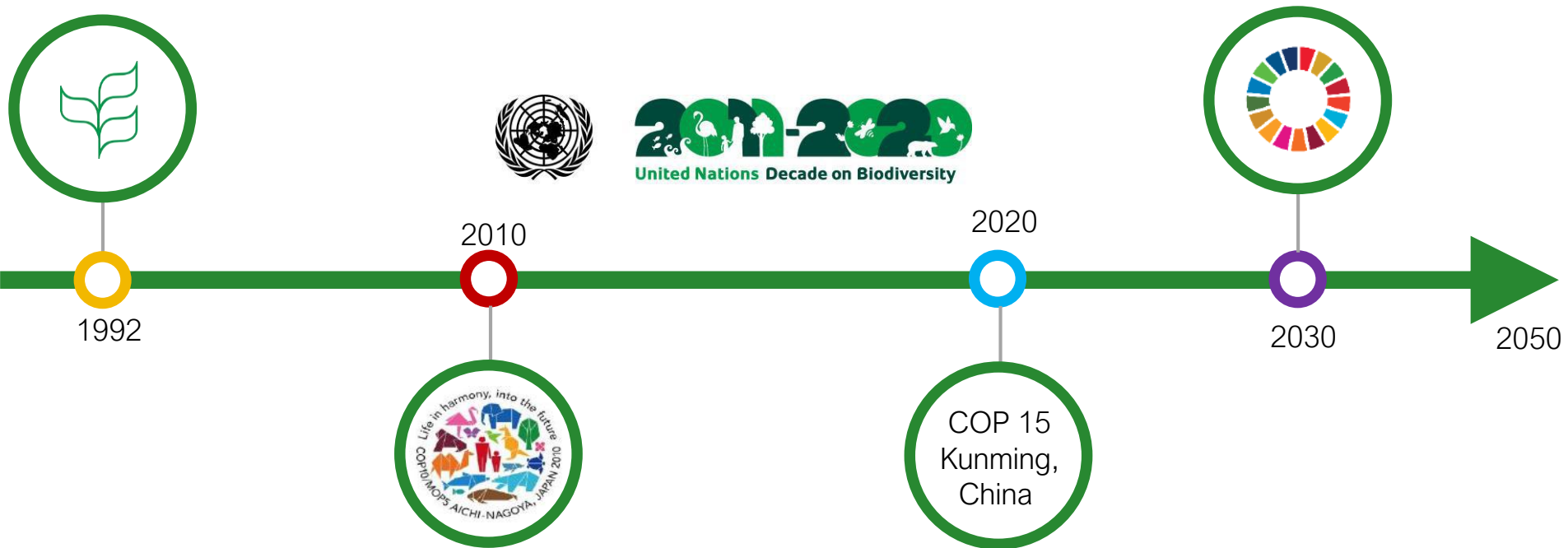


Opportunities to engage

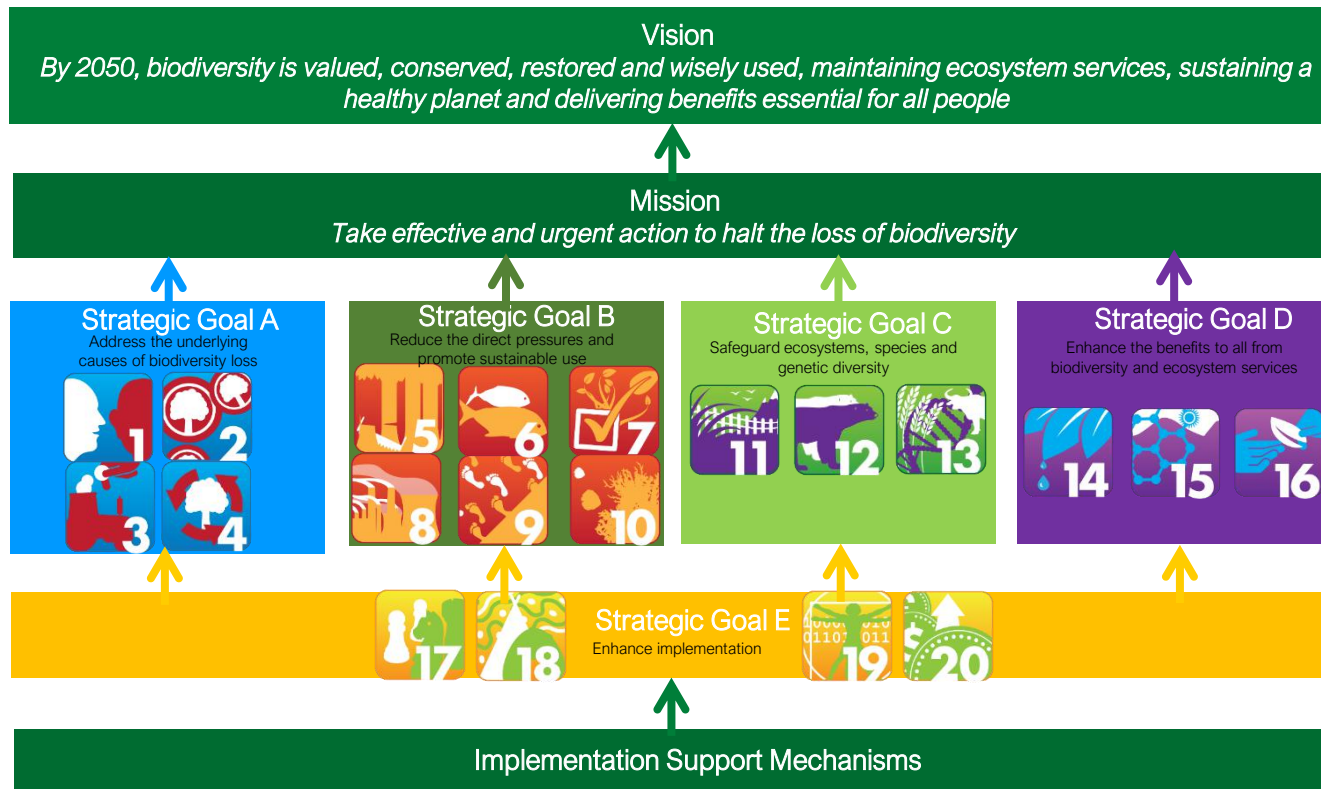


Why engage?

Where we come from and where we want to go ...



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



The Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT)



Targets related to
landscapes and
seascapes



CBD decisions regarding the post-2020 process

- COP Decision 14/34:
 - urges Parties and stakeholders, to **actively engage and contribute** to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework to **foster strong ownership and immediate implementation**.
 - establishes **principles** to guide the post-2020 process: participatory, inclusive, gender responsive, transformative, comprehensive, knowledge -based, transparent, iterative, etc.
 - invites stakeholders, when organizing meetings and consultations relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, to consider dedicated sessions or space to **facilitate discussions on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**.



Current Status









Status of Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to productive landscapes from IPBES Global Assessment

Target	Target element (abbreviated)			
		Poor	Moderate	Good
5	5.1 Habitat loss at least halved	Red	Grey	Grey
	5.2 Degradation and fragmentation reduced	Red	Grey	Grey
6	6.1 Fish stocks harvested sustainably	Red	Grey	Grey
	6.2 Recovery plans for depleted species	Unknown		
	6.3 Fisheries have no adverse impact	Red	Grey	Grey
7	7.1 Agriculture is sustainable	Red	Grey	Grey
	7.2 Aquaculture is sustainable	Red	Grey	Grey
	7.3 Forestry is sustainable	Grey	Yellow	Grey
8	8.1 Pollution not detrimental	Red	Grey	Grey
	8.2 Excess nutrients not detrimental	Red	Grey	Grey
11	11.1 10 per cent of marine areas conserved	Grey	Grey	Green
	11.2 17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved	Grey	Grey	Green
	11.3 Areas of importance conserved	Grey	Yellow	Grey
	11.4 Protected areas, ecologically representative	Grey	Yellow	Grey
	11.5 Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed	Grey	Yellow	Grey
	11.6 Protected areas, well-connected and integrated	Grey	Yellow	Grey
14	14.1 Ecosystems providing services restored and safeguarded	Red	Grey	Grey
	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		



Current Status

Eighty percent of the Sustainable Development Goals are hindered by negatives trends in nature

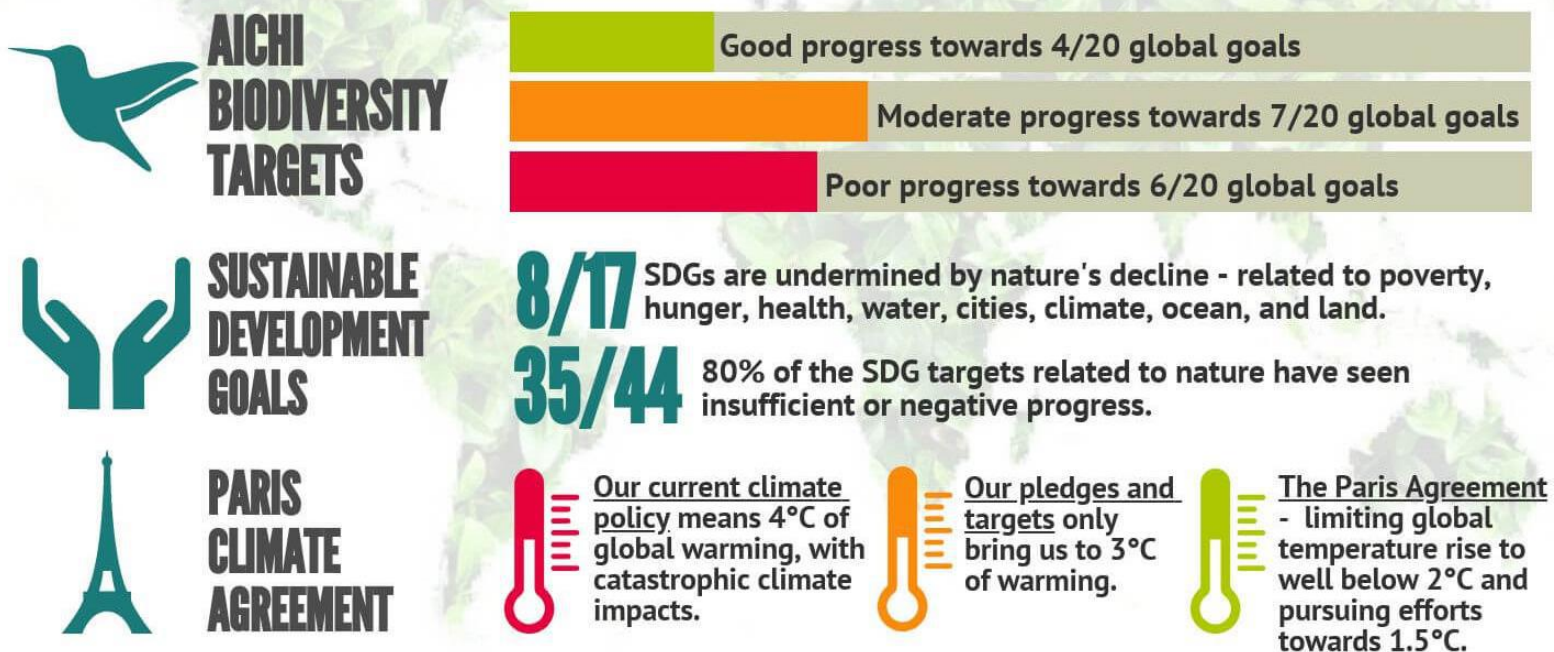
Selected Sustainable Development Goals	Recent status and trends in aspects of nature and nature's contributions to people that support progress towards target *			Uncertain relationship
	Poor/Declining support	Partial support	Unknown	
 1 No poverty	↓ ↓			U U
 2 Zero hunger	↓	→ → →		
 3 Good health and well-being			? ?	U U
 6 Clean water and sanitation	↓ ↓ ↓	→		
 11 Sustainable cities and communities	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→		
 13 Climate action	↓	→	? ? ?	
 14 Life below water	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→ → →		
 15 Life on land	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→ → → → →		

Source: Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

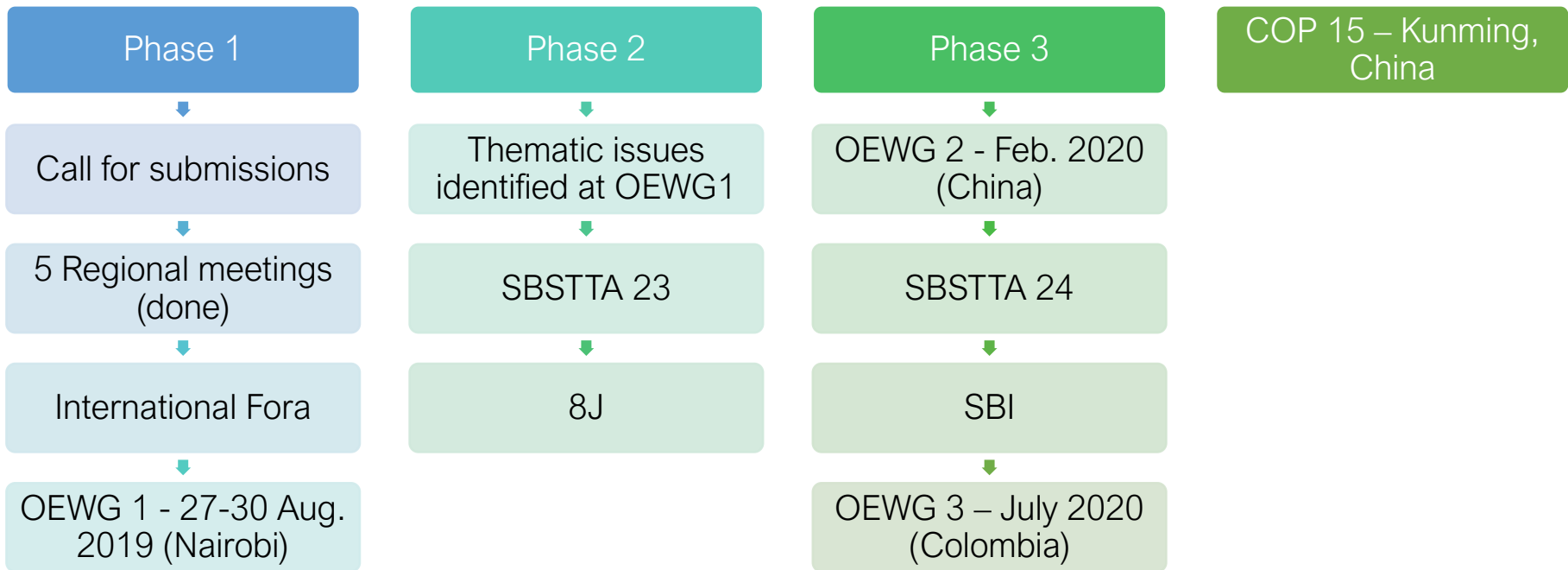


Current Status

We are experiencing an **interlocking crises** of biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and climate change



Timeline of the process – organization of work



Activities completed to date



Call for submissions from parties, observers and stakeholders: submissions from 25 Parties (including EU and its 28 member States) and 120 organizations



Five regional consultations completed (Asia-Pacific, Western Europe and Other Groups, Africa, Eastern and Central Europe, GRULAC)



Other international fora (OECD Workshop, Gender Workshop, China-EU Dialogue, Synergies/Integration Workshop, etc.)



First meeting of the Open Ended Working Group (27-30 August in Nairobi)



Opportunities to engage



- Participate in CBD formal bodies (OEWG, SBSTTA, SBI)
- Upcoming thematic consultations and other workshops



- Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming **Action Agenda for Nature and People**
<https://www.cbd.int/action-agenda/>



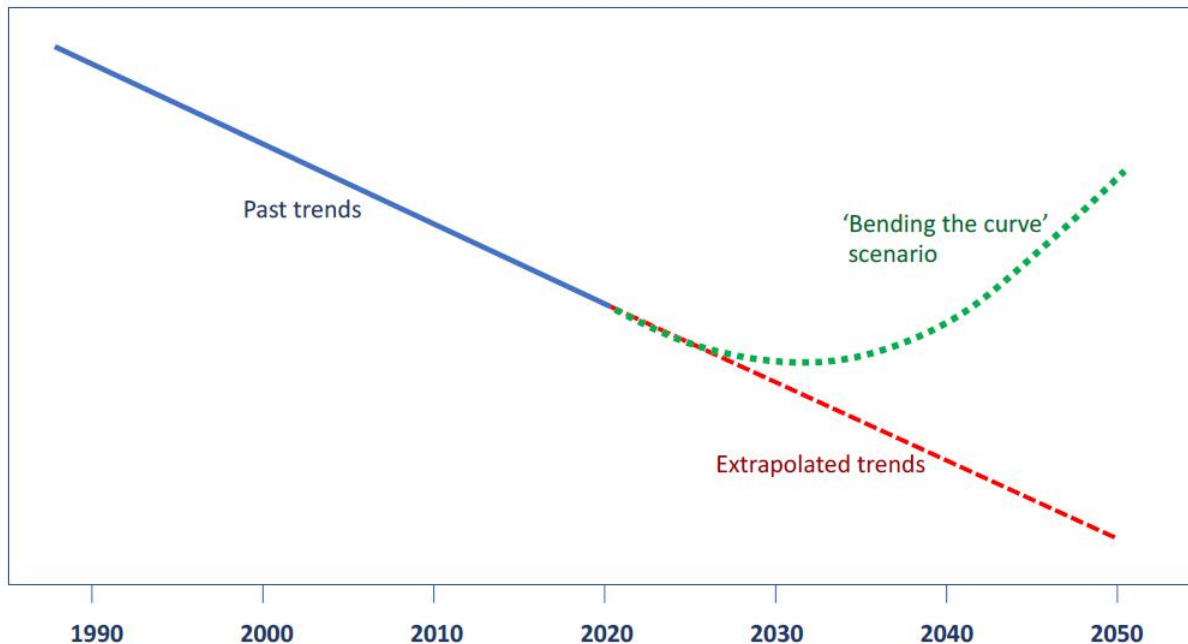
- Other Fora (SDG Summit, IUCN World Conservation Congress, etc.)
- Technical reports and assessments



- Further submissions from Parties TBC (coordinate with your CBD National Focal Point)
- Further submissions from observers TBC



Why engage?

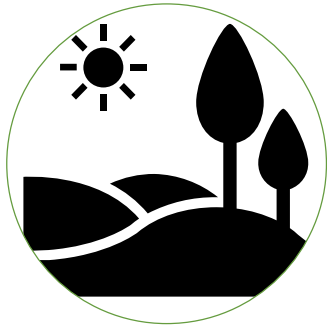


- The **rate of global change in nature** during the past 50 years **is unprecedented** in human history.
- **Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories**
- **They may only be achieved through transformative changes** across economic, social, political and technological factors

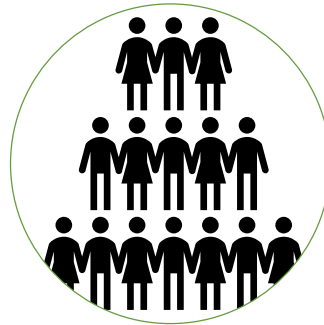
Urgent action is needed to bend the curve of biodiversity loss by 2030.



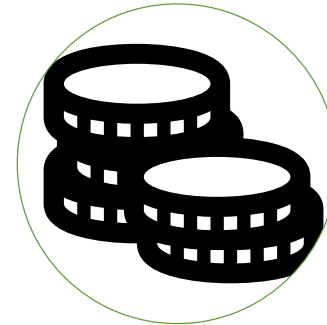
Why engage?



A landscape approach is a multi-faceted integrated strategy.



It brings together stakeholders from multiple sectors to provide solutions at multiple scales



It can address increasingly widespread and complex environmental, economic, social and political challenges.



Why engage?

For terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, **land-use change has had the largest relative negative impact** on nature since 1970.



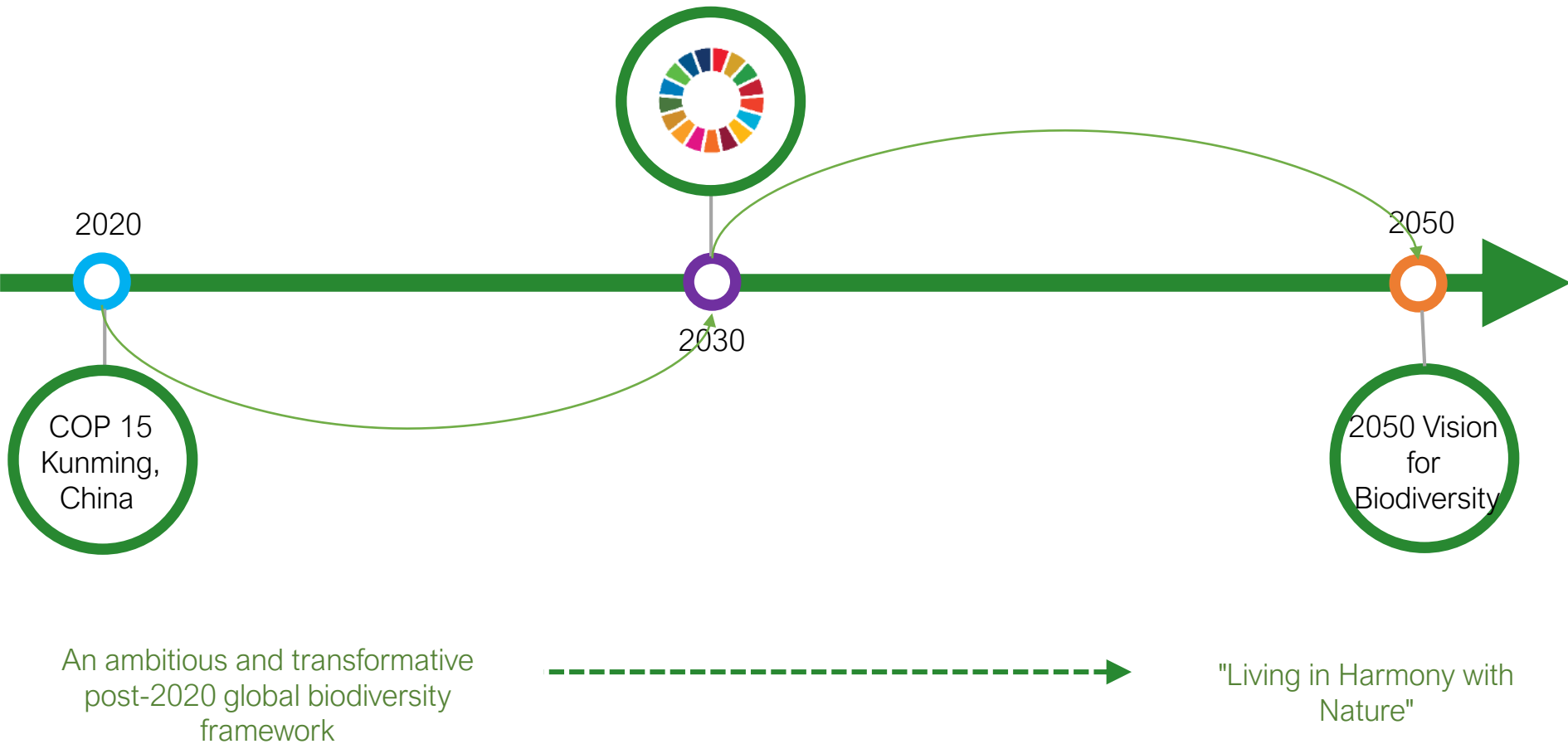
Sustainability transformations to address direct and indirect drivers of land-use change call for cross-sectoral thinking and approaches.



Cross-sectoral approaches, **including landscape approaches**, offer opportunities to reconcile multiple interests, values and forms of resource use, while recognizing trade-offs and uneven power relations between stakeholders.



Why engage?



Thank you.

#bendthecurve

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