

COBSEA Webinar on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework – May 28, 2020



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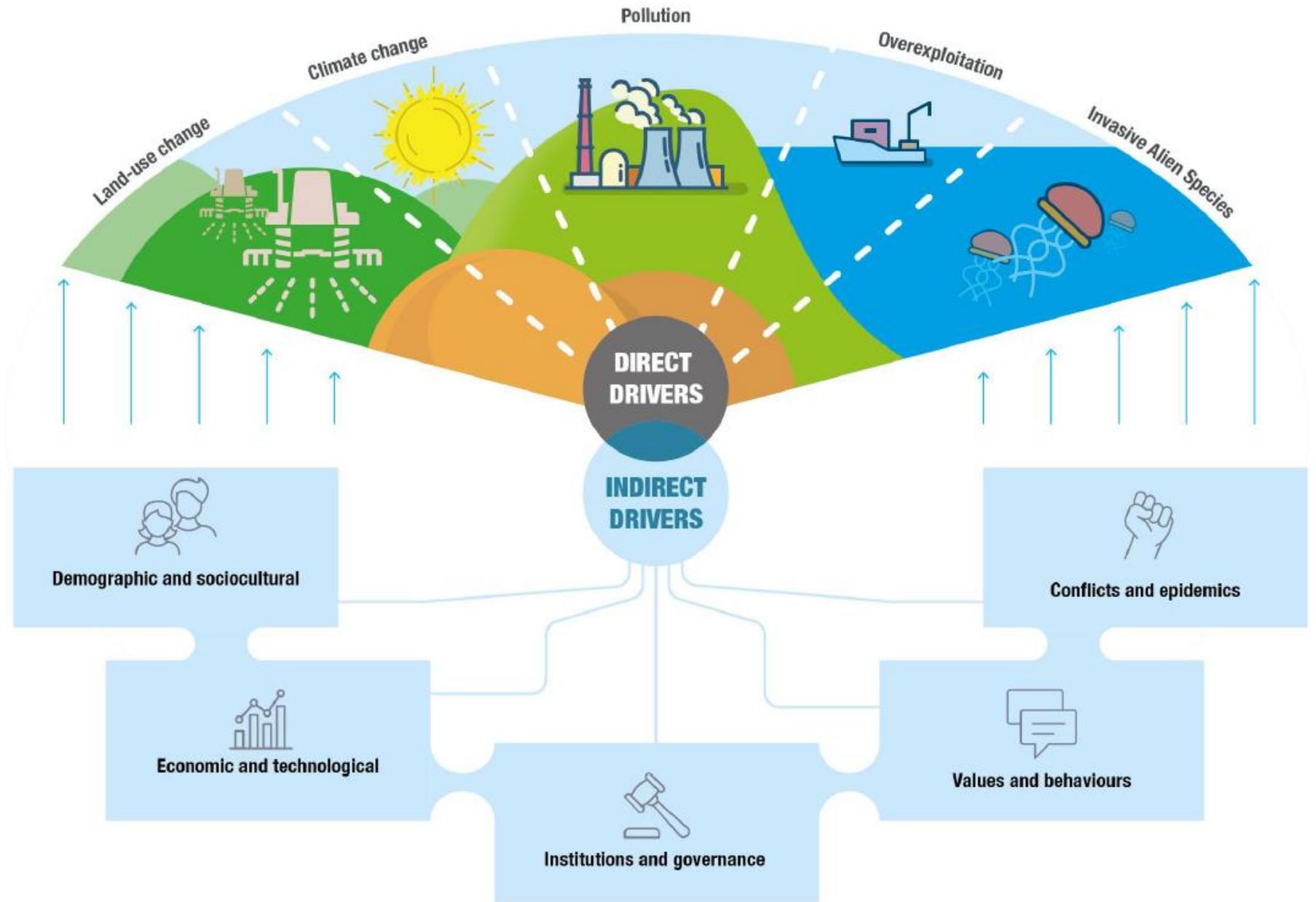
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UNEP and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework



1.1.0 The Biodiversity Crisis



Aichi Biodiversity Targets, due to expire in 2020

The current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and 20 Aichi targets



Post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15), 2020 in China, will adopt a new post-2020 global biodiversity framework accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision “Living in harmony with nature”. (CBD, COP14, 14/34)



Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- In 2020 the Convention on Biological Diversity will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework **as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of “Living in harmony with nature”**.
- In its 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 adopted by Parties to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contains **a set of principles** to guide its implementation, an organization of work and **sets out a comprehensive consultation process**, including provisions for global, regional and thematic consultation meetings.
- The process requires that an initial discussion document summarizing and analyzing the **initial views of Parties** and observers be made available in January 2019

Open-ended Intersessional Working Group

**Views on
the:**

**-Scope
-Content
-Structure**

- The **negotiations** to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, **prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties** to the Convention on Biological Diversity, will be undertaken by a dedicated open-ended intersessional working group under the leadership of its two co-chairs, **Mr. Francis Ogwal** (Uganda) and **Mr. Basile van Havre** (Canada) and overseen by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties.

**The First Meeting of
the Open Ended
Working Group on
the post 2020
Global Biodiversity
Framework**

**Nairobi, 27-30
August, 2019**

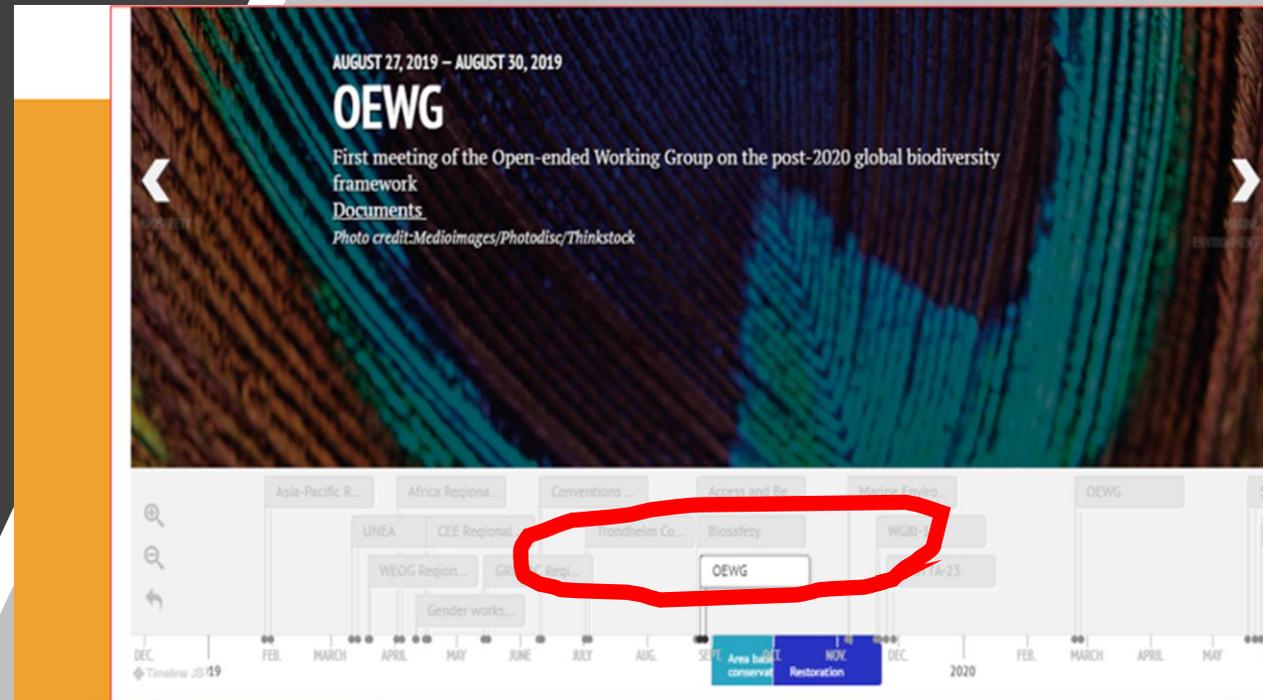
**Resulted in the further discussion of
the Elements Paper, Zero Draft on
scope and structure and schedule of
consultations with stakeholders in
the run-up to China 2020.**

**UNEP also provided 4 technical
submissions to the Post 2020 Global
Biodiversity Framework**

Timeline: POST 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,

<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>
<https://post2020.unep-wcmc.org/>

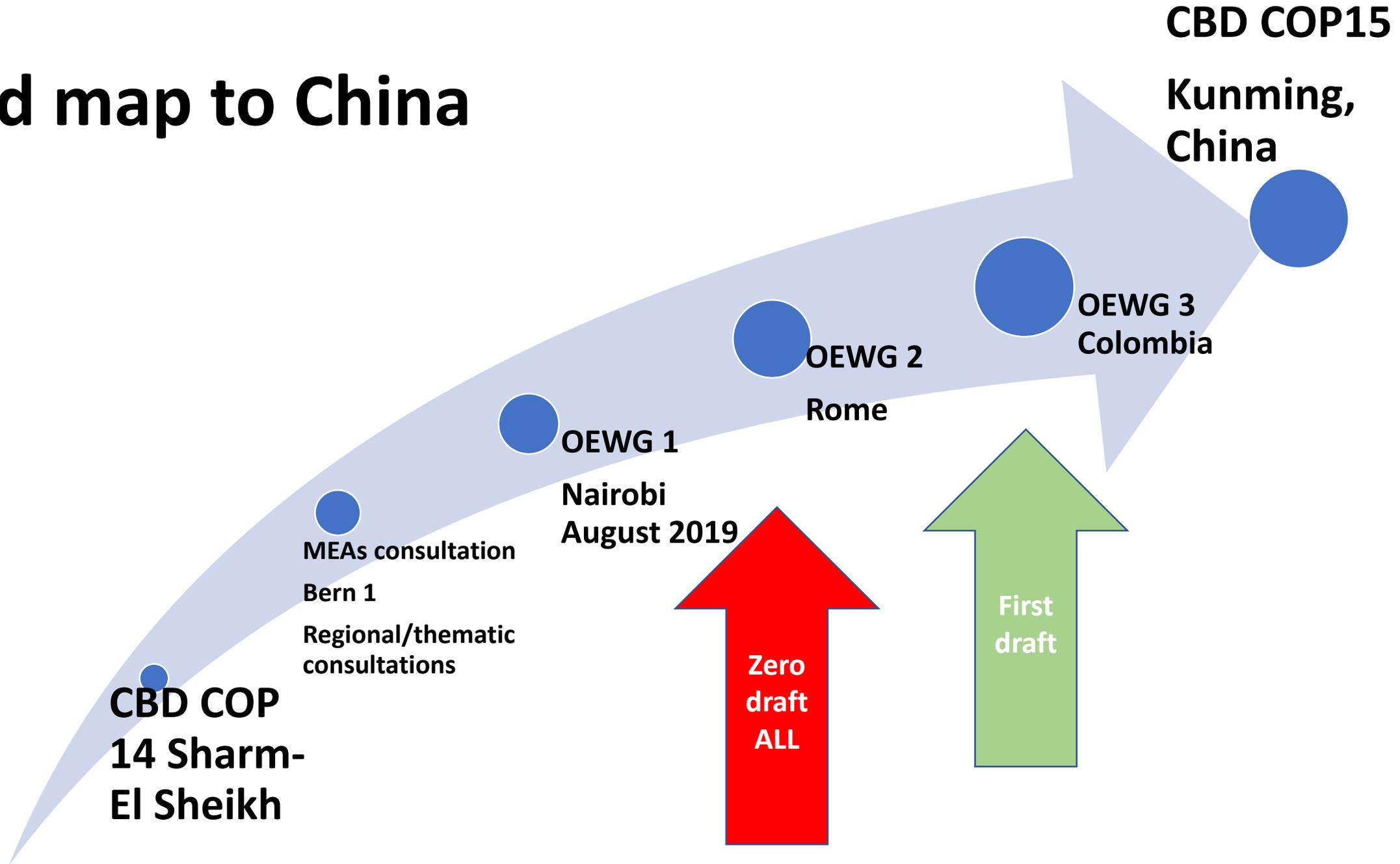
- Thematic workshops **on ecosystem restoration, marine and coastal biodiversity and area-based conservation measures**
- Second Consultation Workshop with MEAs supported by Switzerland and UNEP
- Informal dialogues
- OEWG 2 Rome February 2020
- OEWG 3 Colombia July 2020
- CBD COP 15 Kunming China October-November 2020



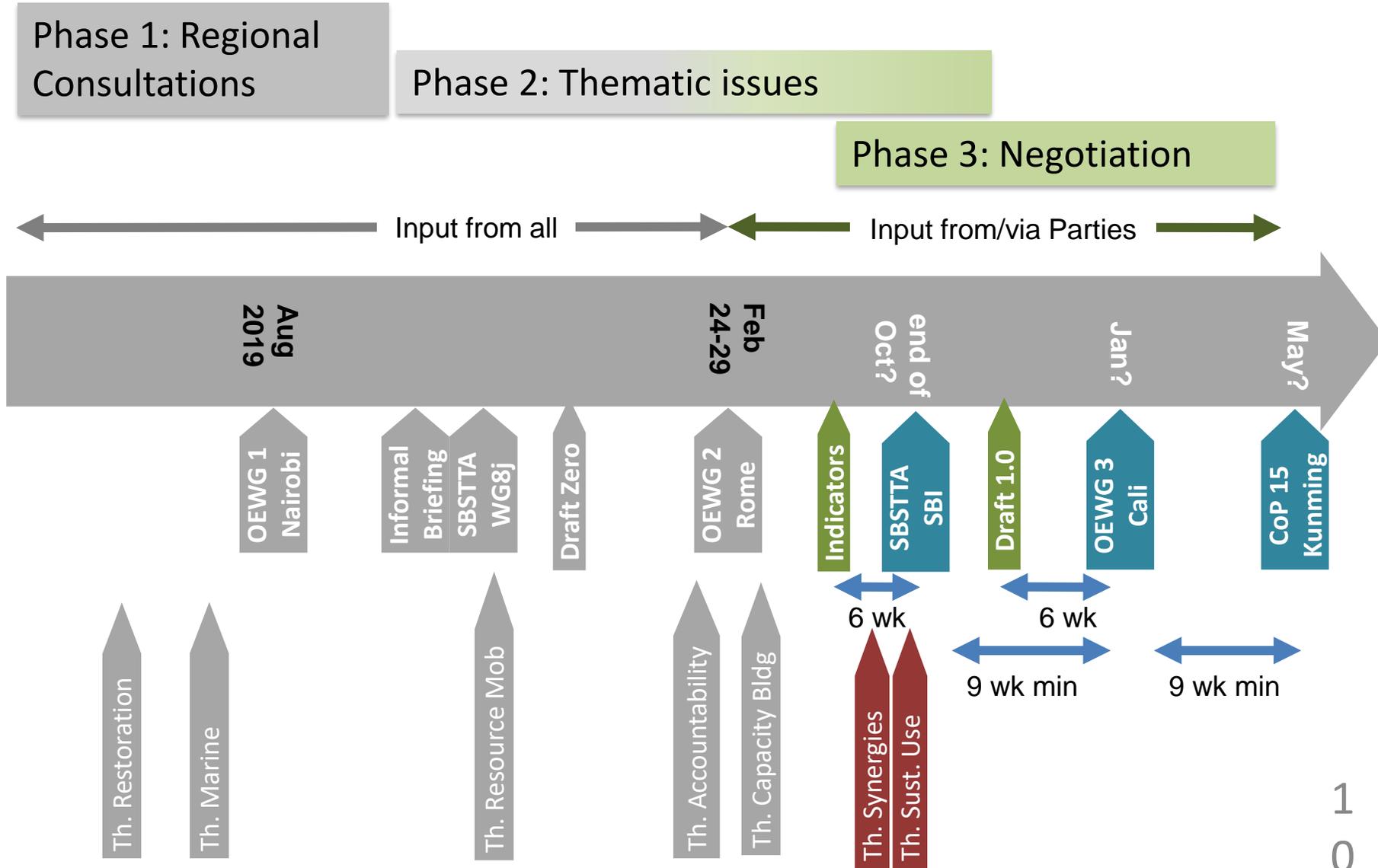
Timeline:

for up to date information on the post-2020 process
<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

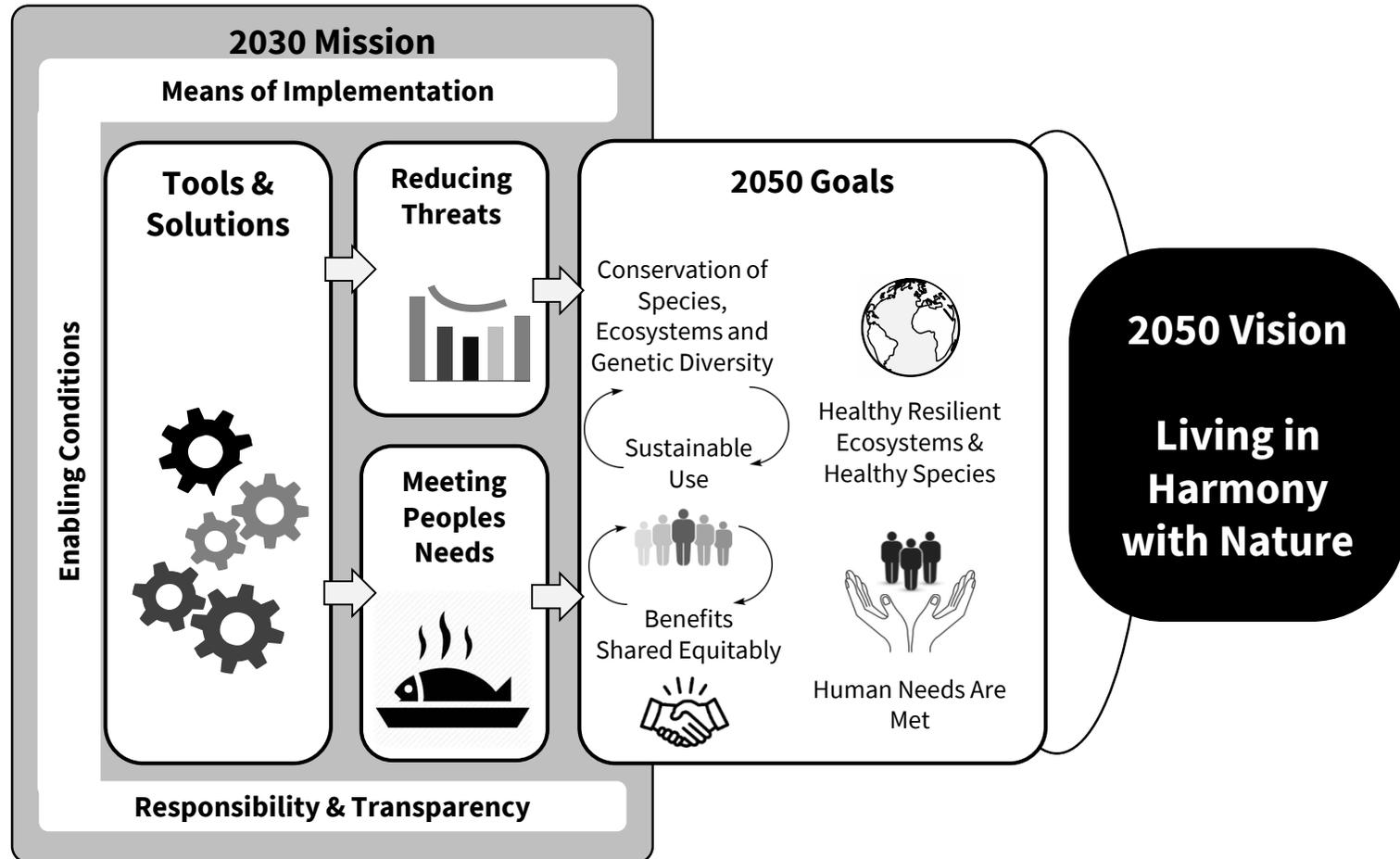
Road map to China



Process – Sequence of events



Overarching Framework: Theory of Change



Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

C 2030 Mission

Take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people

E. Implementation Support Mechanisms

Tools & Solutions

12. Incentives & Subsidies

13. Mainstream in National Planning, Valuation, Laws

14. Mainstreaming in Economic Sectors

15. Resources & Capacity

16. Biosafety

17. Sustainable Consumption

18. Education, Knowledge

19. IPLCs, Youth, Women

20. Behaviour Changes

Reducing Threats

1. Land/Sea Plan, Retain, Restore

2. Land/Sea Protect, Conserve

3. Invasive Species

4. Nutrient, Pesticide, Plastic

5. Sustainable Harvesting

6. Climate Change

Meeting Peoples Needs

7. Use for Food & Livelihood

8. Agriculture & Other Spaces

9. Water

10. Health, Cultures

11. Sharing Benefits

2050 Goals

(a) Area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems

b) Species extinction and abundance

c) Genetic diversity

d) Nature provides

i) People nutrition

ii) Access to water

iii) Resilience from natural disasters

(iv) Efforts to achieve target for Paris Agreement

(e) Benefits shared fairly and equitably

2050 Vision

Living in Harmony with Nature

F. Enabling Conditions

G. Responsibility & Transparency

COVID-19

- Analysing Nature from the COVID-19 perspective

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and direct links to the pandemic and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GBF not done yet: no plan yet
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased public interest in managing risks & avoiding crisis (ready to invest)• Increased interest in strengthening multilateralism• A number of behaviours will change faster<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local procurement of essentials (food)• Telework: carbon footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2020 is the Superyear for... (COVID-19?)• Resource availability• Economy shifts

UNEP support to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Direct support to post-2020 process – eg submissions

Informal contributions – dialogues, stakeholder engagement etc

Mainstreaming – eg engaging private sector

Regional fora – eg AMCEN and **Regional Seas COBSEA??**

Communications and awareness – campaigns and profile

Convening the UN system -EMG

Convening the science – IPBES, GEO, UNEP-WCMC etc

Baselines and indicators - BIP

Coherence and synergies – biodiversity / Rio / chemicals&waste

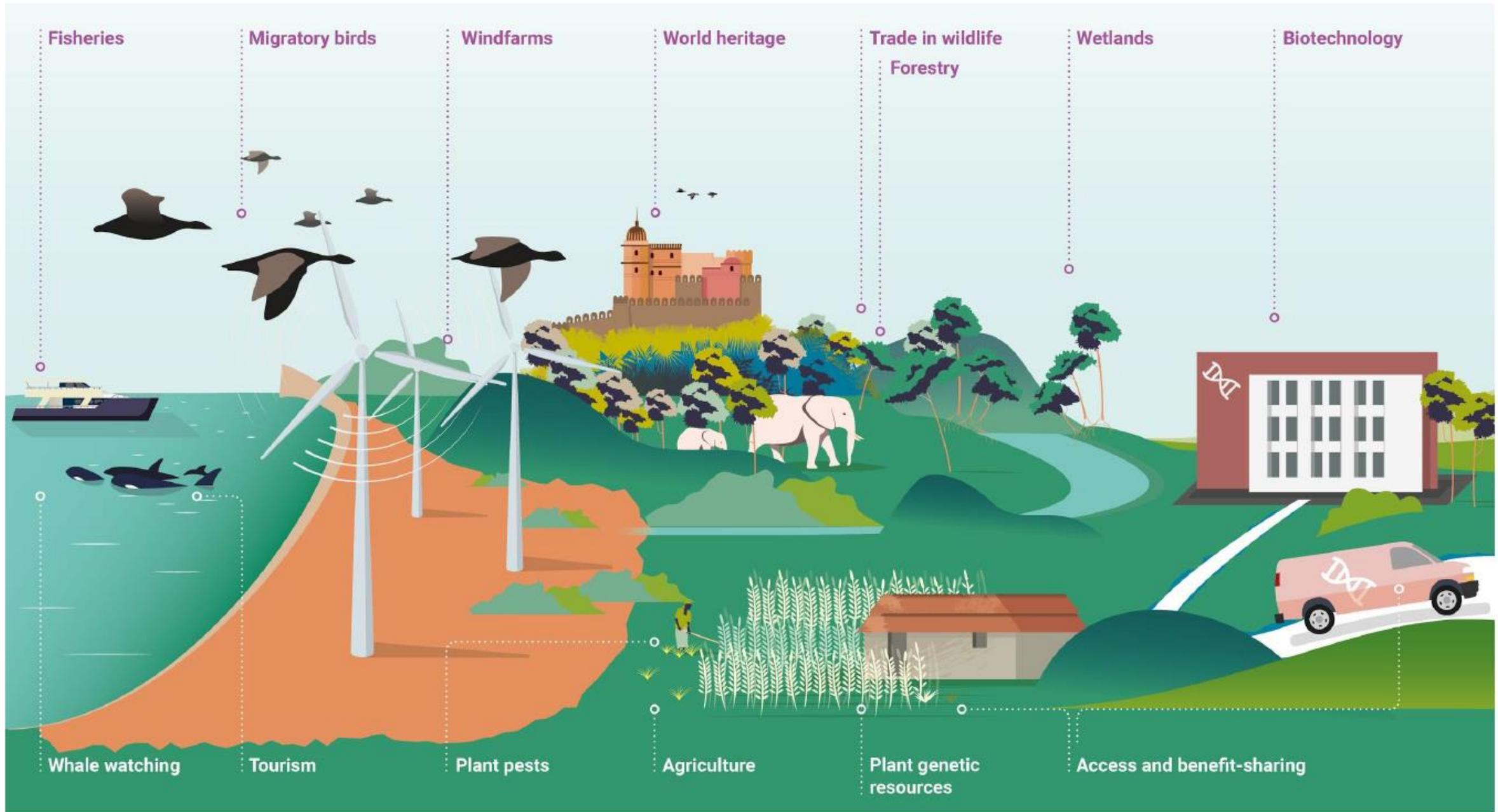
Bern meeting – MEAs 1 and 2

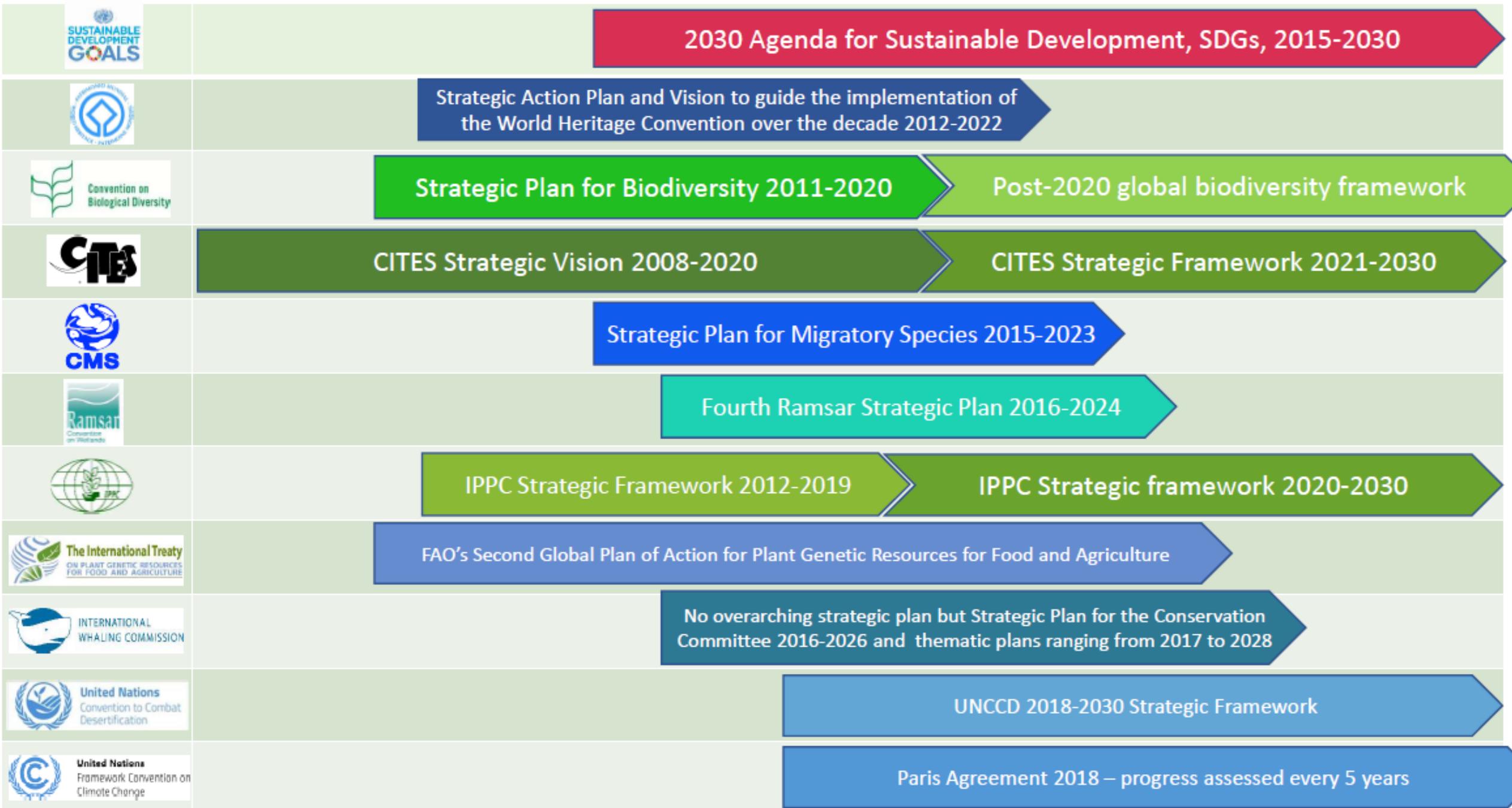
Priorities – eg drivers of change, NCA, wildlife economy etc

GEF portfolio to deliver national priorities

Embedding biodiversity in the 2022-25 Medium Term Strategy

2.7.1 The biodiversity-related conventions I







UNEP support
across the full scope
of Conventions'
work and functions

National planning and implementation

Reporting

Data management

Technical analysis and input

Policy development

Direct support to secretariats

Hosting of global and regional conventions

Coherence and synergies

UNEA and wider environmental governance

Why is cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related conventions important to achieve the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework?

Address biodiversity global problems that require collective action

Facilitate biodiversity negotiations between states

Law/policy making functions of governing bodies, impact on domestic laws

Science driven regimes, impacts on science policy interface and SDGs

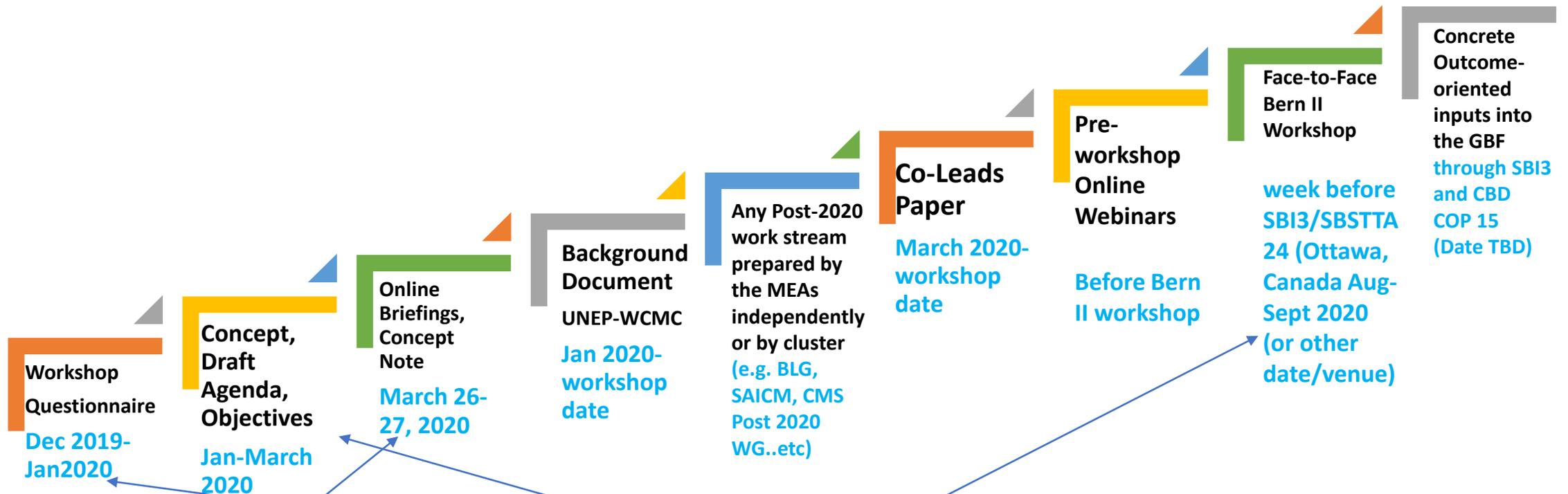
Fragmentation of biodiversity-related conventions and IEG landscape



Bern I, Switzerland
June 10-12, 2019
Bern II preparations (before SBI3)

UNEP co-organized
the Consultation
Workshop of
Biodiversity-related
Conventions on the
Post-2020 Global
Biodiversity
Framework

Process of preparations for the MEA consultation workshop on post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Bern II) in the inter-sessional period leading to CBD COP 15:



Inputs by the Co-Chairs of the OEWG

Inputs by MEAs
(BLG, Chemicals & Wastes, Rio)

Organizing partners:

- UNEP
- UNEP-WCMC
- Co-Chairs of the OEWG of Post -2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- SCBD
- Co-Leads (Cambodia, EU)
- FOEN Switzerland- Donor



Role of the Environment Management Group (EMG)

As Chair of EMG, UNEP Executive Director was requested to facilitate, in collaboration with the members of the Group, the contribution of the United Nations system to the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework



Here to help.