

The Road to Cali

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Convention on
Biological Diversity



INTERNATIONAL
WHALING COMMISSION

Three phases in developing international instruments on biodiversity (Jardin, 2010):

- **Sectoral approach (70s):**
 - **World Heritage Convention (1972)**
 - **Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar, 1971)**
 - **UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves (1972)**
 - **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, 1973)**
 - **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS, 1983)**
- **Generic approach (90s):**
 - **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992)**
- **Science-policy interaction (2000s):**
 - **IPBES (launched in 2012)**



- One of the three conventions adopted at the Rio Earth Summit of 1992 (“Rio Conventions”, with climate and desertification)
- Three main objectives (Art. 1):
 - 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.



- Art. 2:

*"Biological diversity" means the variability among **living organisms** from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and **the ecological complexes of which they are part**; this includes **diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.***

- E.g., “nature” and its diversity – life on Earth.



Next... 2030? ☹️



Strategic Plan 2002-2010



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Strategic Plan 2011-2020

Next... 2030? ☹️

Post-2020 framework, COP15!



Strategic Plan 2002-2010



Strategic Plan 2011-2020

Next... 2030? ☹️

Post-2020 framework, COP15!

• This article is more than **13 years old**

Analysis

Goodwill and compromise: Nagoya biodiversity deal restores faith in UN

Jonathan Watts
in Nagoya

After the failure of the Copenhagen climate talks, a successful agreement to protect biodiversity has provided a timely morale booster



📷 Delegates in Nagoya, Japan, have reached an agreement to protect biodiversity. Photograph: Nozomu Endo/AP

In the long run, the biodiversity deal scratched out in Nagoya in the early hours of this morning is intended to benefit habitats and species such as tigers, pandas and whales. But in the short-term, the biggest beast to get a reprieve may well prove to be the UN itself.

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GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS: VAIN WISHES OR SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE?

Raphaël Billé,¹ Jean-Patrick Le Duc,² Laurent Mermet³

INTRODUCTION

The objective of “achieving by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level” has raised ample enthusiasm. Considered by Balmford, Crane *et al.* to be “an unprecedented opportunity for conservation” and “the most significant conservation agreement of the decade,”⁴ or by Mace and Baillie to be “a visionary and courageous step (...), one of the more significant events in policies for environmental management and biodiversity conservation,”⁵ the “2010 biodiversity target” has been the subject of much attention in the conservation community. An indication of this craze, the “Countdown 2010” was launched in 2004 in order to mobilize action and ensure that all governments and members of civil society at every level would take the necessary actions to reach the

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⁴ A. Balmford, P. Crane, A. Dobson, R.E. Green, G.M. Mace, “The 2010 challenge: data availability, information needs and extraterrestrial insights”, *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B*, vol. 360, 2005, pp. 221-228.

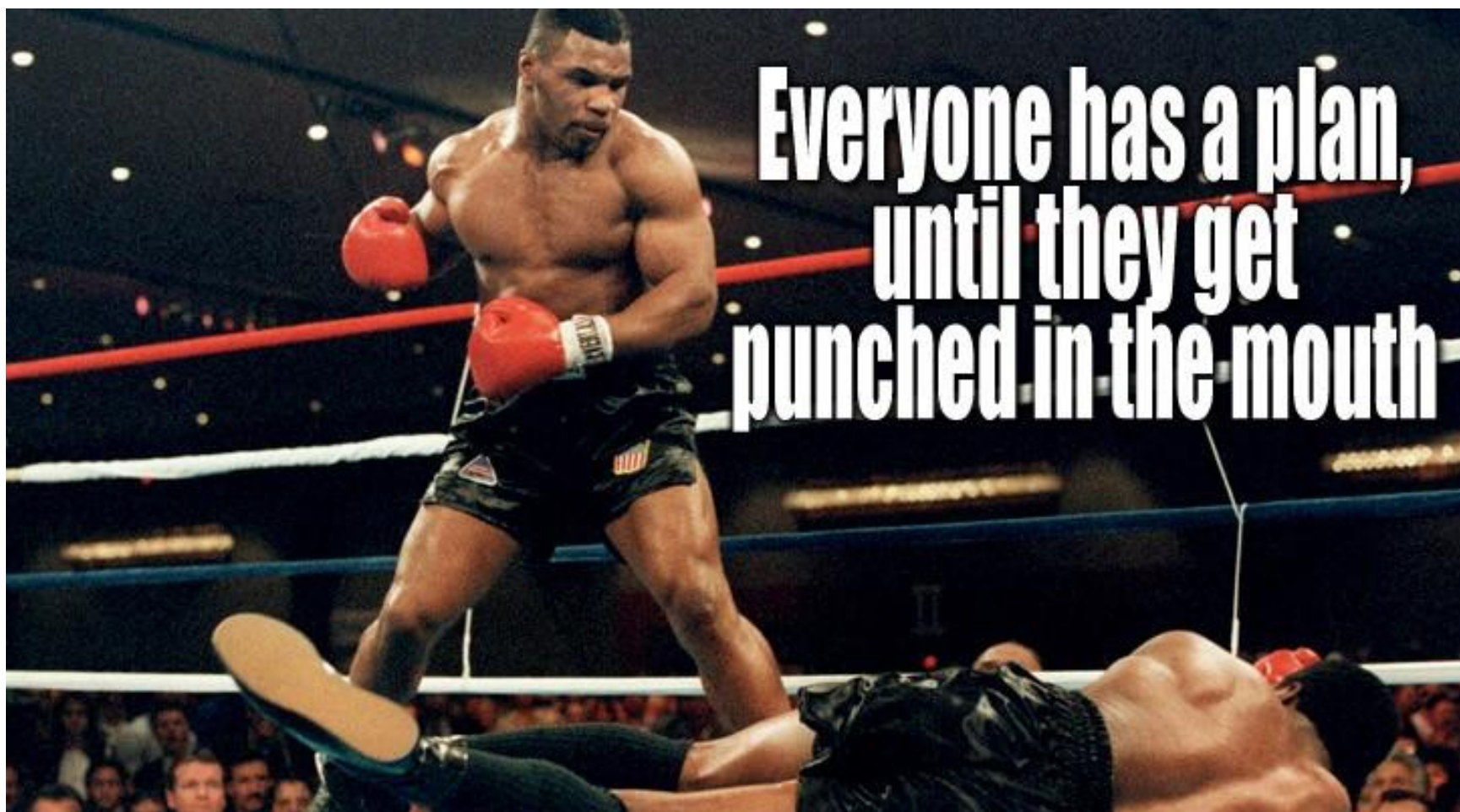
⁵ G.M. Mace, and J.E.M. Baillie, “The 2010 biodiversity indicators: Challenges for science and policy,” *Conservation Biology*, vol. 21, n° 6, pp.1406-1413.

“Responsibility dilemma” (Billé et al. 2010)

Those who are the most responsible for biodiversity loss are the least accountable; those who are the least responsible are the most accountable.

➔ Optical illusion on “who is failing”

**Everyone has a plan,
until they get
punched in the mouth**



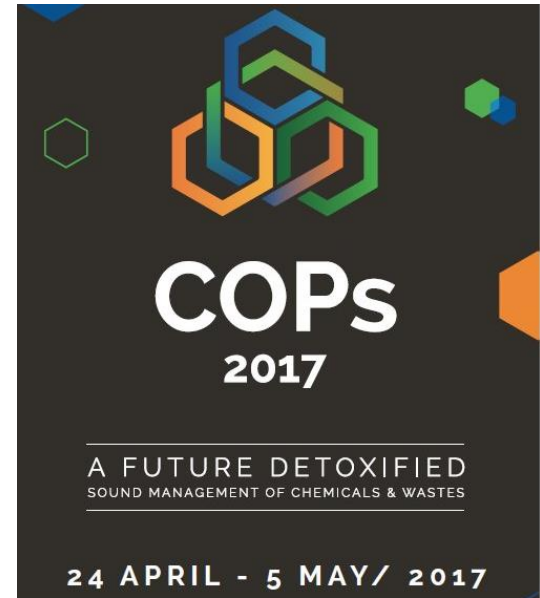
“A framework for all” / mainstreaming



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



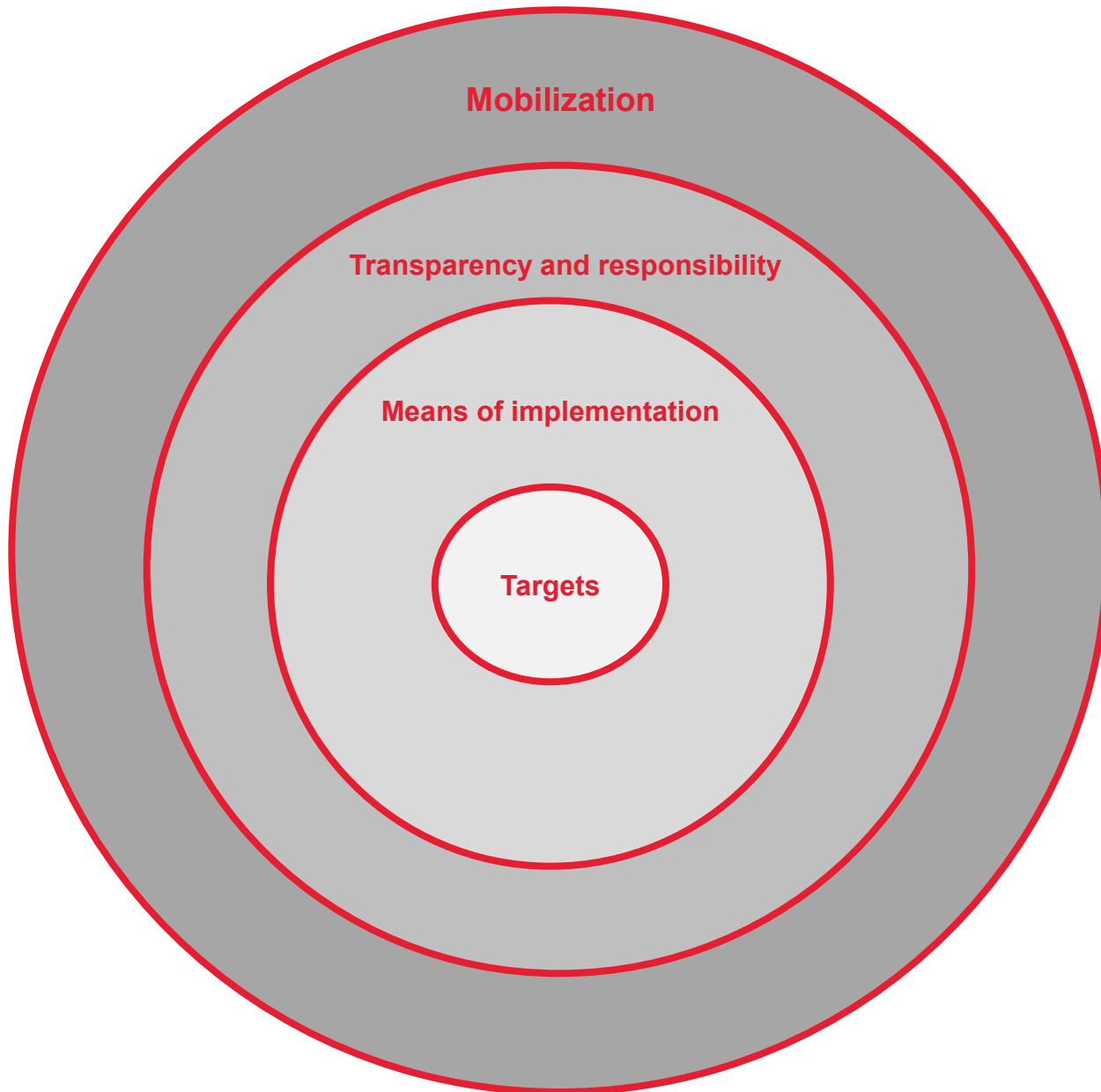
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE





COP15 “package” (non-exhaustive!)

- Decision 15/4: Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Decision 15/5: Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Decision 15/6: Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review
- Decision 15/7: Resource mobilization
- Decision 15/8: Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation
- Decision 15/9: Digital sequence information on genetic resources

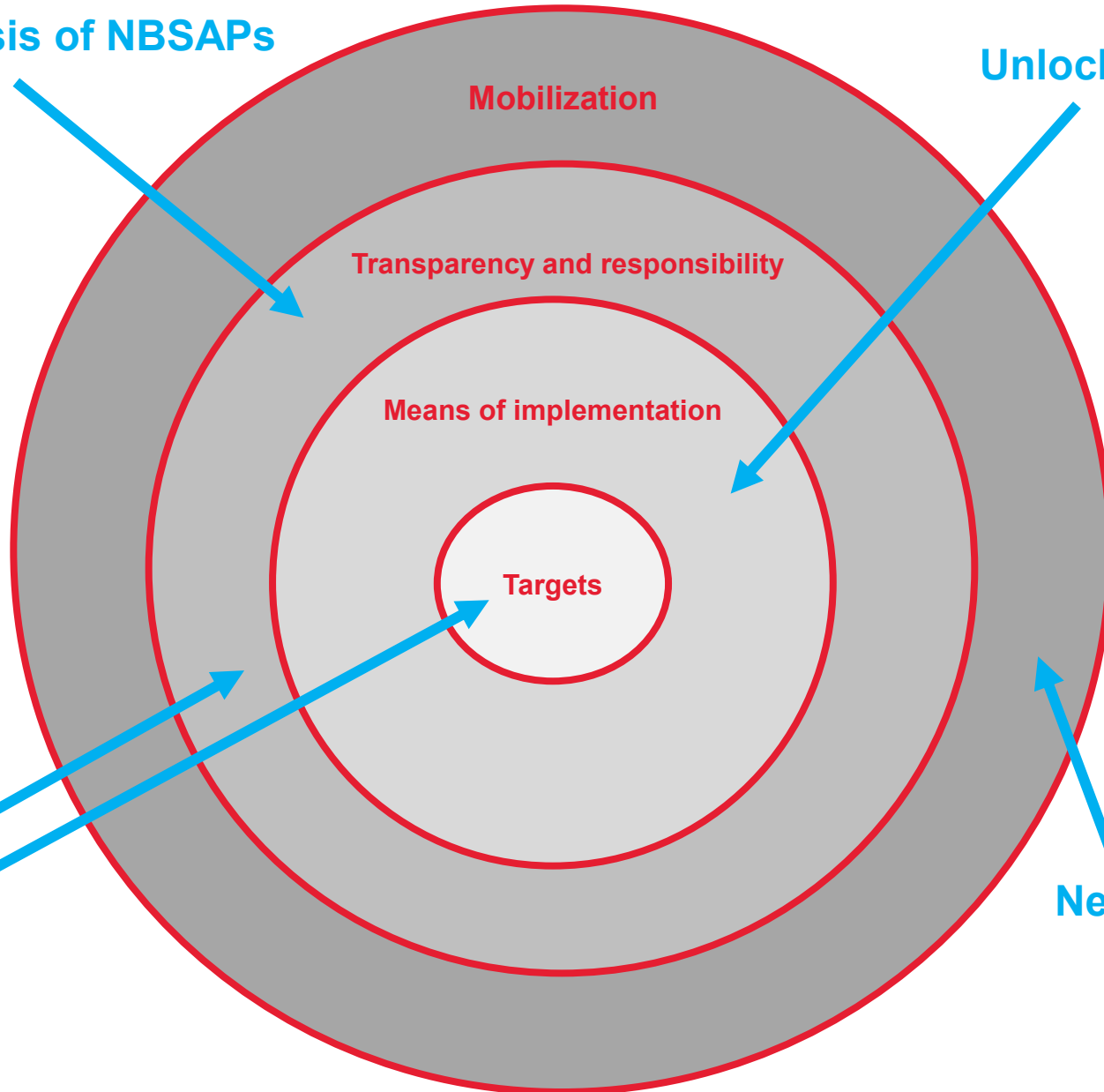
At COP16

Global analysis of NBSAPs

Unlocking finance

Finishing the
monitoring
framework

New coalitions?



Managing our expectations, and giving support 😊

Diplomat



What my friends think I do



What my mom thinks I do



What society thinks I do



What my boss thinks I do



What I think I do



What I actually do



Convention on Biological Diversity

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OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-
2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
Third meeting (resumed)
Agenda item 4

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL
ADVICE
Twenty-fourth meeting (resumed)
Agenda item 3

Geneva, Switzerland, 13-29 March 2022

EXPERT INPUT TO THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS ON ALL DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE GLOBAL GOALS BY 2050

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary circulates herewith, for the information of participants in the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, an information document providing an updated synthesis and assessment of how the actions implied by the proposed targets in the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and a comprehensive monitoring framework could contribute to achieving the biodiversity milestones and goals (Goal A) of the framework. The document has been prepared by a group of experts convened by the bioDISCOVERY program of Future Earth and the Secretariat of the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON).
2. The document is provided in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

Commentary

Achieving global biodiversity goals by 2050 requires urgent and integrated actions

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(Affiliations continued on next page)

Governments are negotiating actions intended to halt biodiversity loss and put it on a path to recovery by 2050. Here, we show that bending the curve for biodiversity is possible, but only if actions are implemented urgently and in an integrated manner. Connecting these actions to biodiversity outcomes and tracking progress remain a challenge.

Human impacts on Earth's biosphere are driving the global biodiversity crisis. Three-quarters of terrestrial ecosystems have been significantly altered, one-quarter of assessed plant and animal species are threatened with extinction, and genetic diversity is declining in wild and domesticated species.^{1,2} This biodiversity crisis is also driving declines in nature's contributions to people (NCPs).³

After failing to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)—a set of 20 targets to address the drivers of biodiversity loss, safeguard biodiversity, and promote its sustainable use by 2020—governments are negotiating a new framework to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2050 (known as “bending the curve”^{4,5}). The proposed actions in this

new framework—referred to as the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)—can bend the curve for biodiversity, but only if implemented urgently and in an integrated manner.

Governments called for the development of the GBF in 2018 and for the creation of an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) within the CBD to support its preparation. The first draft of the GBF



Science Briefs

The following briefs aim to provide an updated assessment and recommendations for select targets and goals of the GBF, as well as the monitoring framework.

[+ More details...](#)



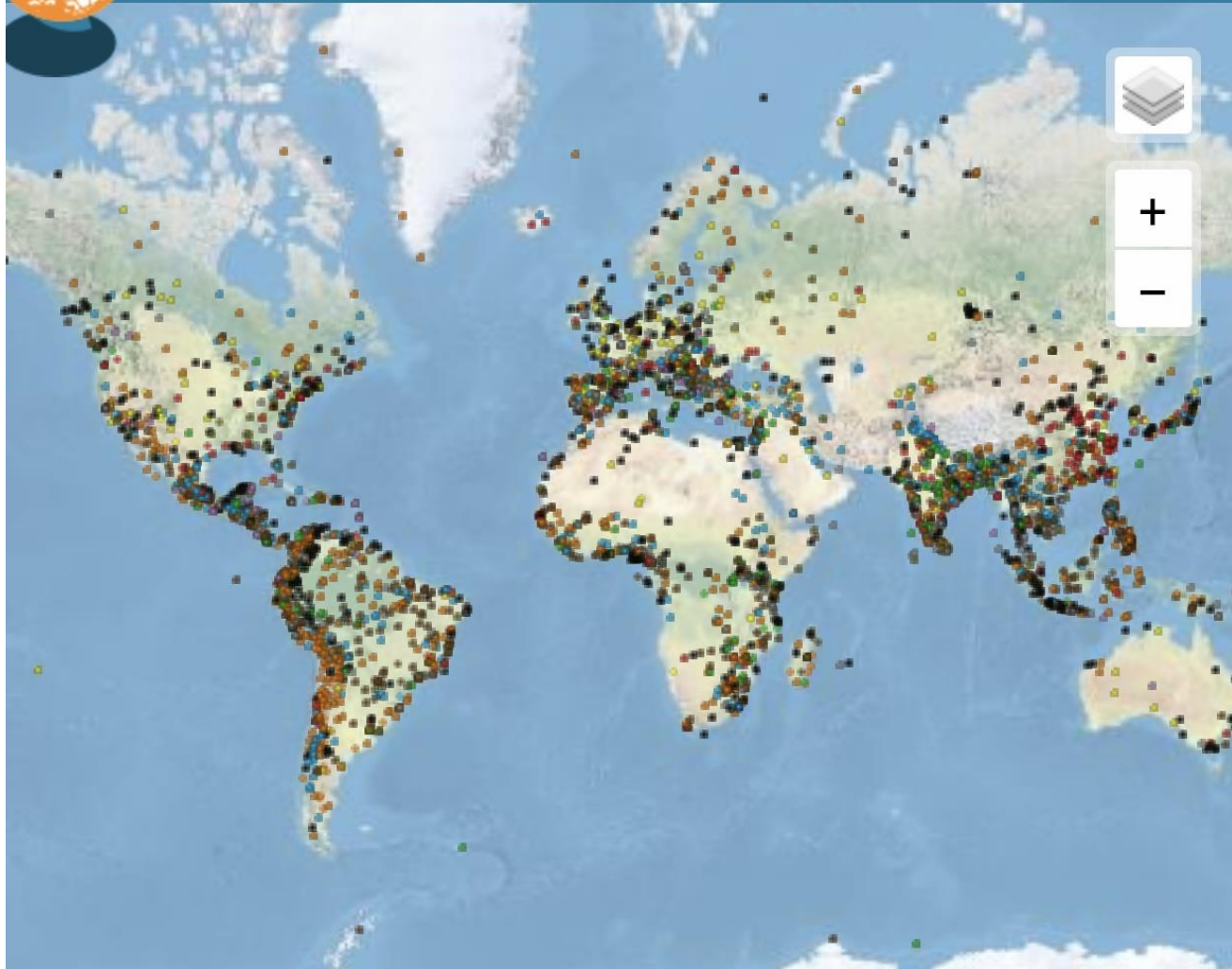


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