



CATALYSING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR ACHIEVING THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY PLAN

Dr. Claudia Ituarte-Lima

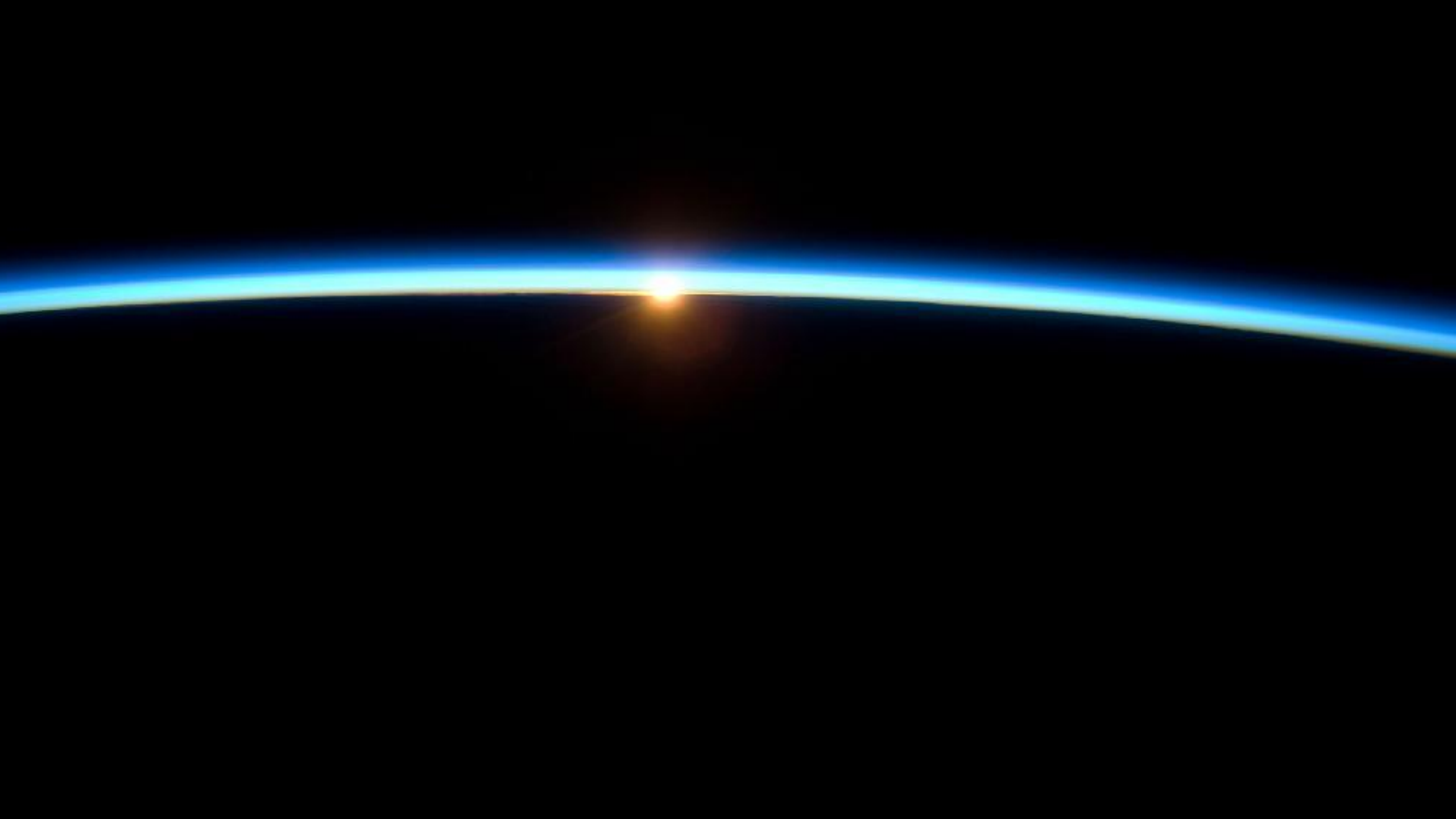
Senior Researcher and thematic lead on human rights and environment



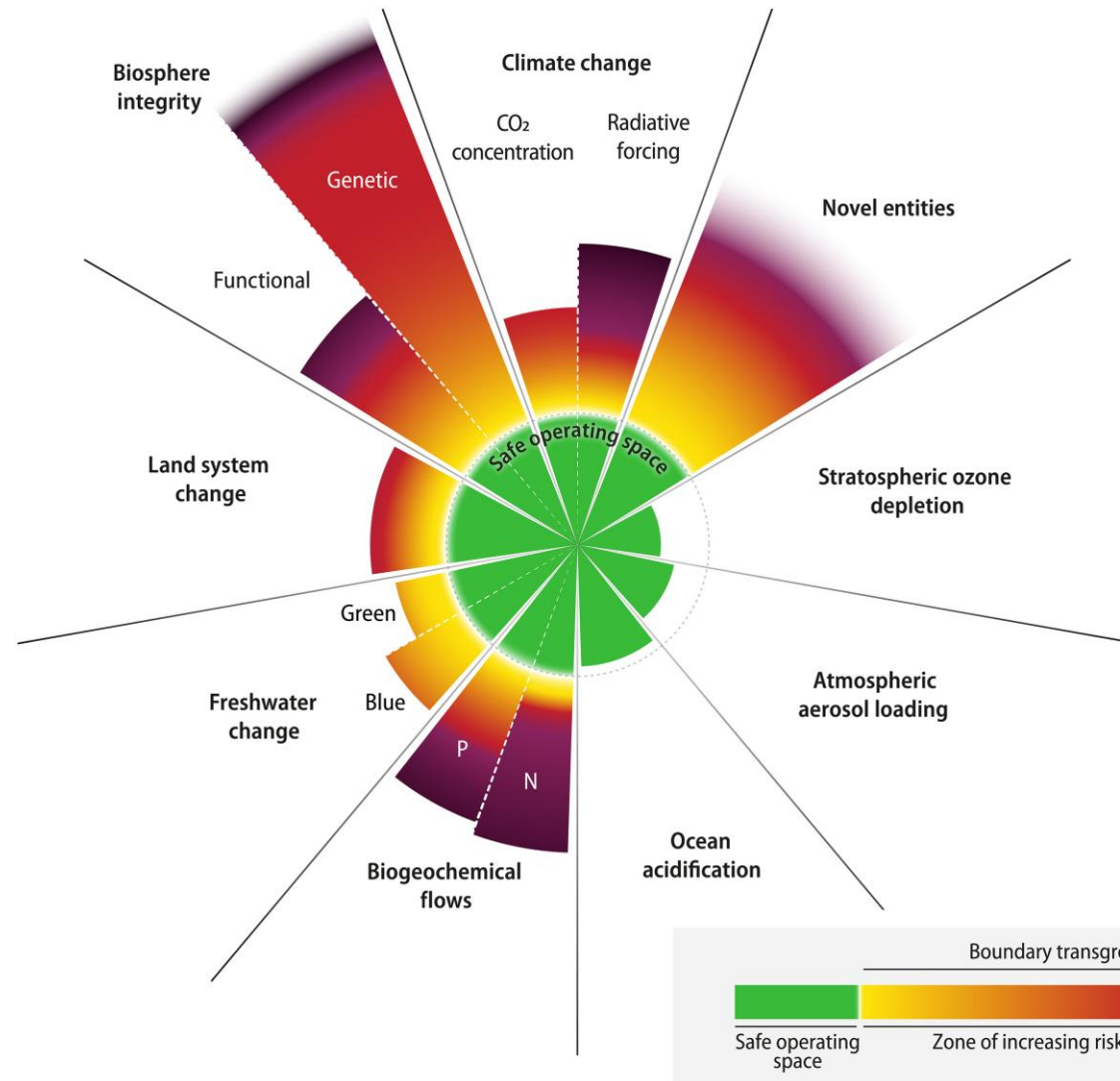
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ECOSYSTEM APPROACH AND NATURE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEOPLE





PLANETARY HEALTH CHECK



Richardson et al (2023) Science
Advances

CALLS FOR TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE



A map of Southeast Asia with the Philippines highlighted in purple and Indonesia in yellow. Other countries in the region are shown in various colors like green, pink, and blue. The map includes labels for several countries and the surrounding bodies of water.

Acronym	
AMS	ASEAN Member States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CWAs	Clearing House Mechanisms
ICA	Indigenous and Local Communities
IUCN	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
NISAP	National Invasive Species Strategic Action Plan
PIA	Protected Areas

C The AMS have collectively established protection of 14 percent of terrestrial and 2.3 percent of coastal

AMS have collectively established protection for 74 percent of terrestrial and 2.3 percent of coastal and marine areas.

As a region of great wealth in biodiversity, ASEAN suffers heavily from wildlife traffic, thus leading to near extinction of many of the region's most iconic species. In terms of genetic biodiversity, in situ and ex situ efforts are in place to conserve indigenous crop varieties and livestock breeds. More has to be done, however, in the establishment of gene banks across the region.



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 cultural accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, for what is 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 agreements, taking into account national

Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, businesses 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 ecology's limits.

Target 1b by 2020: The state 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 4 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 adverse impacts on threatened species and sensitive ecosystems and the integrity of fisheries on marine, genetic and ecosystems are within safe biological limits.

Target 14.4 By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats is halved, in particular forests, wetlands, coastal and inland wetlands, and areas of high biodiversity value, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

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- Target 7:** By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation 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 prevent the introduction and establishment of new invasive alien species.

Target 1b: 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 function.

Target 13. By 2030, 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 sustainable development, 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 landscape and seascapes.

target by 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other taxa economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for maintaining genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Target 10: by 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, food and well-being, are protected and safeguarded, taking into account the needs, indigenous and local communities, in poor and vulnerable.

Target 11: by 2020, ecosystems resilience and the level of biodiversity in coastal areas has been increased through conservation and restoration, including at least 10 per cent of degraded ecosystems contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and sustainable development.

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.

etic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Share will be Acting from their Obligation is in force and national...consistent with national legislation.

Target 10 (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.

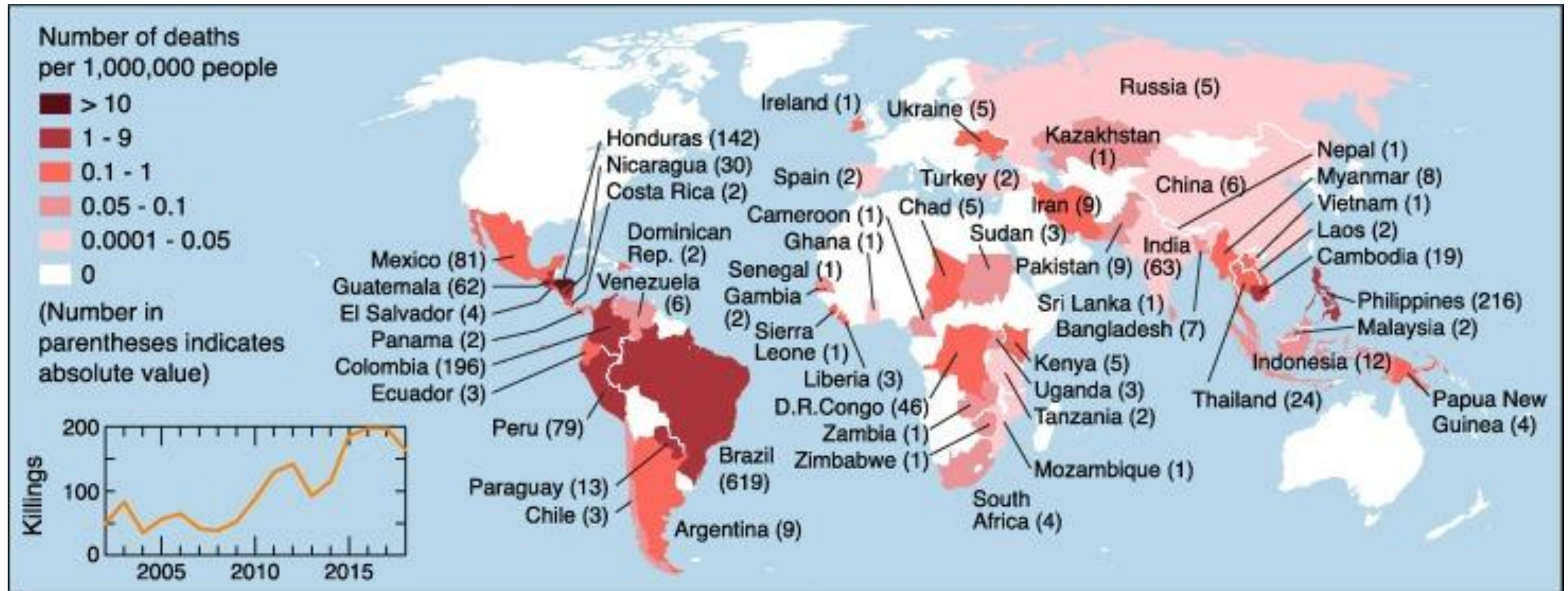
Target 10b (by 2015), the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary rights of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the national plans of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Target 10c (by 2015) a participatory, democratic, transparent and

status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and benchmarked, and applied.

Signs and by June 2010 the GRCs are expected to mobilise 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 Strategic Resource Mobilisation, 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.

Reported killings of environmental and land defenders, 2002–2018.



Source: [Global Witness database \(2019\)](#).

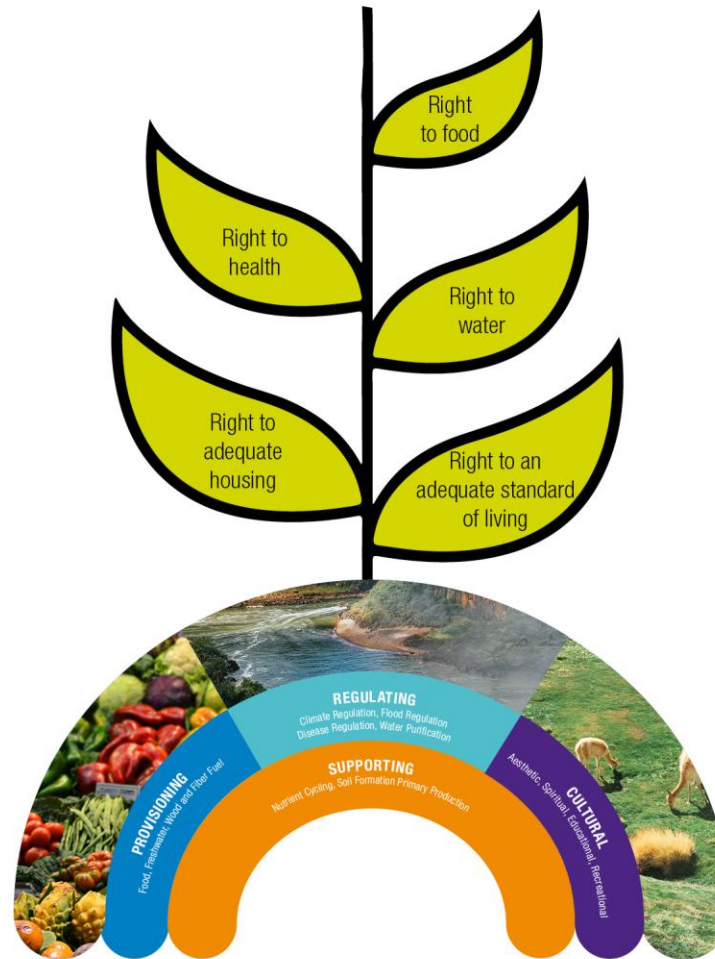


2021 UN Human Rights Council Resolution 48/13 R2HE

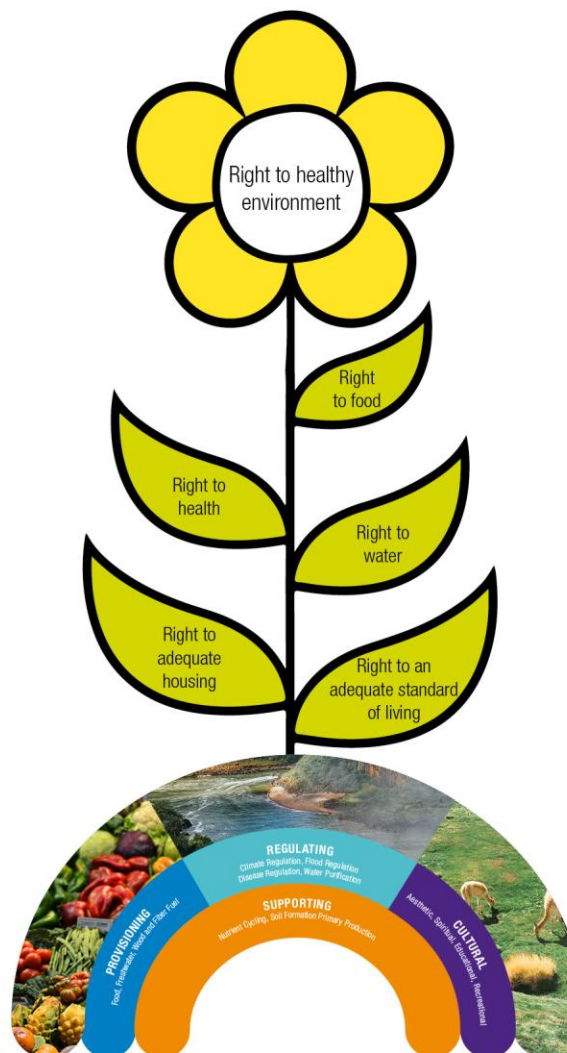
2022 UN General Assembly Resolution 76/300 R2HE

2024 UN Human Rights Council Resolution 57/28 Biodiversity & human rights

AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS



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Convention on Biological Diversity



Kunming-Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK





Convention on Biological Diversity



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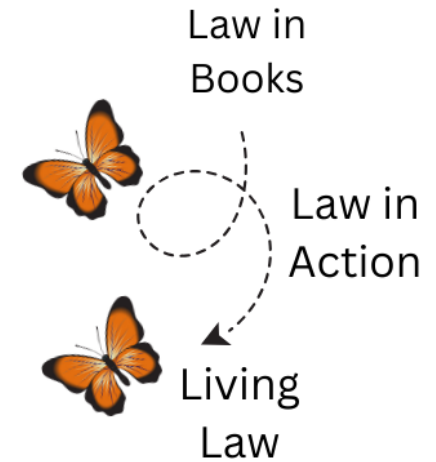
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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Ensure Inclusive Participation in
Biodiversity Decisions, Respecting
Rights, Cultures, and Justice

Legal Empowerment
for NBS



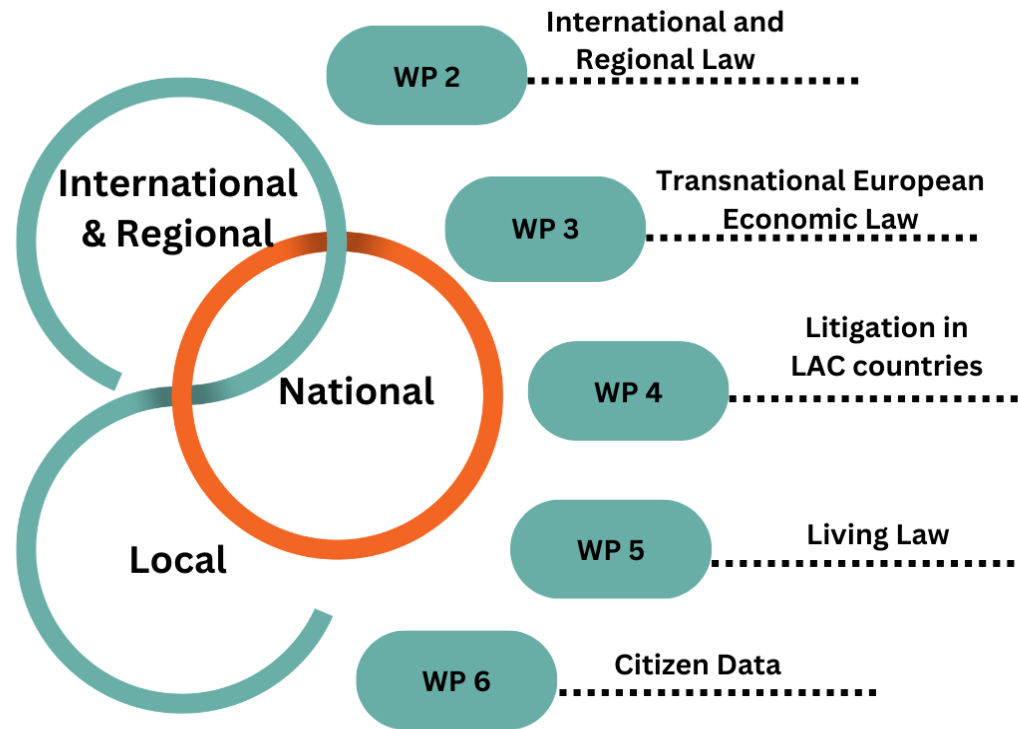
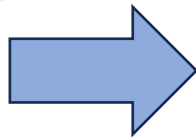
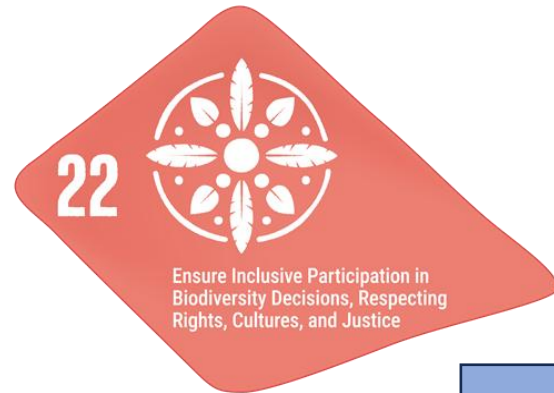
Diverse knowledge systems including local and traditional knowledge informing law and policy



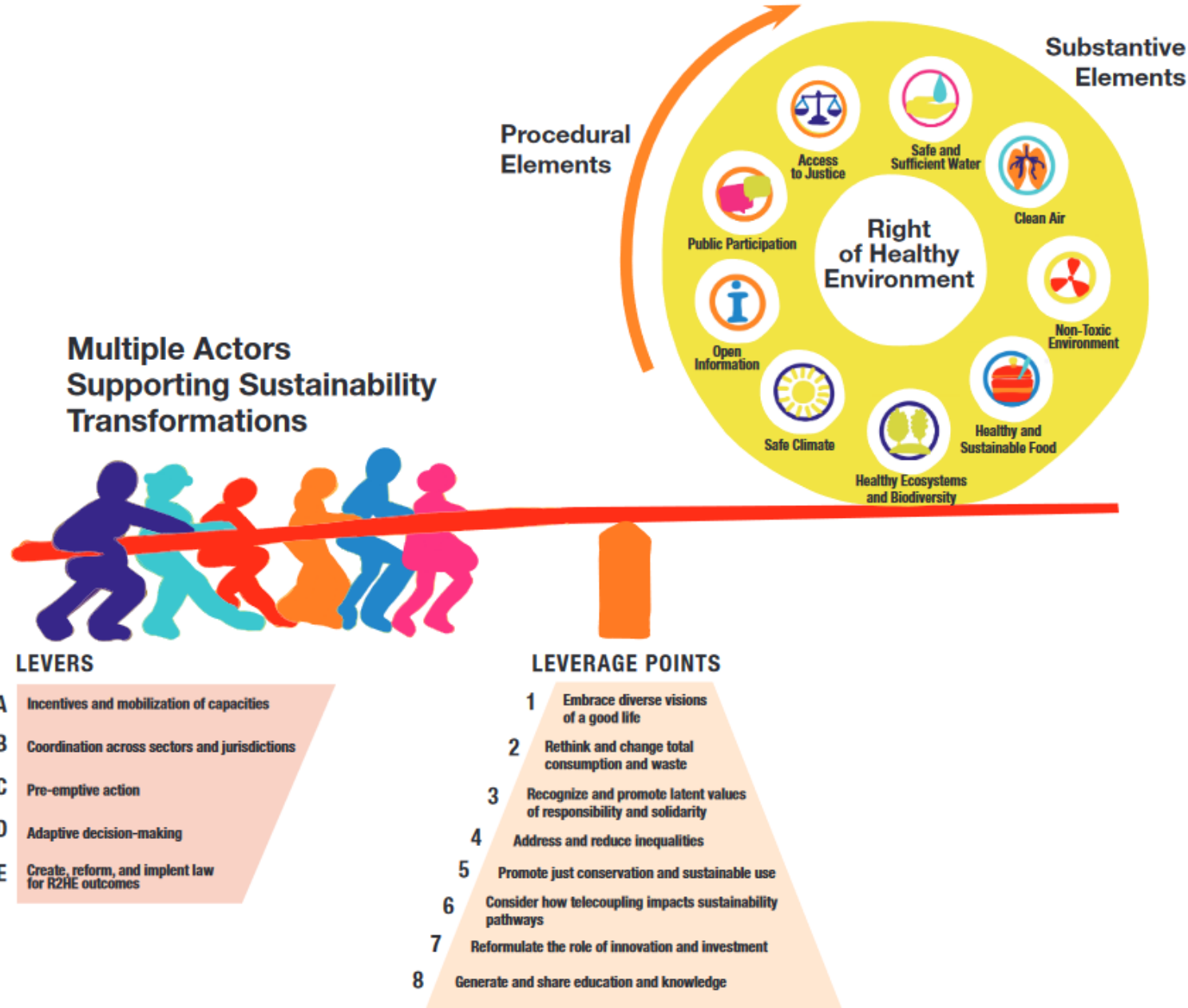


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GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



DEFEND-BIOSPHERE FRAMEWORK





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