

# **Submission to support the process of discussing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

**by**

## **European Expert Meeting in Preparation of the Twenty Third Meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-23)**

**October 15 - 17, 2019**

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation  
International Academy for Nature Conservation,  
Isle of Vilm, Germany

### **Introduction**

The European expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming twenty third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-23) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held as **an informal scientific workshop, aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming twenty third meeting of SBSTTA.**

For agenda item 3 of the provisional agenda of SBSTTA-23 the participants took note of the document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2 (Informing the Scientific and Technical Evidence Base for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and discussed the broad range of issues relevant to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add.4 was not available to the participants of the Vilm meeting at that point of time. Thus, a brainstorming on potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework took place in a World Café setting. The results are documented below.

**The 45 participants from 18 countries attended in their personal capacities as biodiversity experts. The aim of the expert meeting was not to reach a consensus on the individual points but rather to have an exchange of opinions and ideas. Thus, the results of the brainstorming session listed below shall neither be seen as agreed text by all participants, nor do they represent a coordinated EU or European position!**

## Results of a brainstorming on potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

### General comments

Since document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add4 was not available to participants as a basis for discussion the participants worked on „Potential elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework” in a World Café setting.

Therefore the tables below summarize the results of the brainstorming session along the “Invitation to SBSTTA to provide guidance on goals, SMART targets, indicators, baselines, monitoring framework, drivers of loss, achieving transformational change” formulated by the first OEWG.

The participants have prioritized the suggestions highlighted in grey. The other suggestions are organized by themes.

Please note that some suggestions noted under mission – goals – targets might be suitable to other headings (e.g. fit to goals better than to targets). They are noted under the headings they had been suggested by participants.

When working on these elements additional questions arose. They are documented below.

### 1 Mission

#### Thoughts on how the mission looks like?

- Be easy to communicate
- Be easy to understand and remember
- Be inspiring
- Should contain steps towards the 2050 mission
- Convey that this is “essential” and “urgent”

#### Questions for future discussion:

- Need clarify what term to use: Nature or Biodiversity?
- Do we need two missions? (one external for communication (slogan) and one internal for motivation and guidance)
  - The later one would need early involvement of communication professionals!
  - Proposal: To identify a good mission/slogan start a public competition

Suggestions for a mission ranked high by the participants
Put nature on path to recovery by 2030 for benefit of all people by protecting wildlife, restoring ecosystems, tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss and avoiding climate change
Living within the planetary boundaries for the benefit for nature and all people
Building a shared future for all life on earth
Protect – Restore – Fund – Act now

<b>Potential elements and suggestions of the mission grouped by topics</b>
<b>For planet and people</b>
Preserving full evolution spaces for biodiversity and reconnecting people and biodiversity
Respect – comply with – protect Nature
Things can only get better with nature
Act now – for nature and people
Nature will survive – not human population
Putting nature back on track
Unlock nature’s full potential
<b>Good life/Buenvivir</b>
More Nature for all
Nature – Loving it
It’s only natural
Nature is our sustainability (use it – protect it – enjoy it)
Staying live!
Keep nature alive for people and planet
<b>Nature and Climate: Joint mission</b>
Implement the energy transition taking biodiversity into account
Mitigate Climate Change thanks to Nature-based solutions
Unlock nature’s potential to climate change (1/3 of the mitigation effort) investing in Nature based solutions <sup>1</sup>
<b>(Behavioral) change</b>
Act – Chance/opportunity – de-growth
Rethink/think differently
Time to rethink nature/sustainability
Feed the world sustainably
Tipping point reached
<b>For future generations</b>
Building future for nature and people
Gentle biodiversity footprints today will ensure your path for tomorrow
Preserving nature for future generations
Leaving the environment in a better state than we have found it
Transmitting at least as much or even /”more” nature than we inherited
<b>Benefits</b>
Nature provides you food, water, air, ... and health
Human needs and nature are in harmony
Investing in nature is our best insurance
Nature/Biodiversity is our lifeline
<b>Integration into other sectors</b>
Better integration of biodiversity in habitation and urbanization planning
Setting less biodiversity deleterious transport and energy infrastructure

<sup>1</sup> This suggestion was also made under „targets“ and was highlighted there

## 2 Goals

The workshop discussed the “hierarchy” and linkages between mission, goals, targets and indicators and participants suggested (note: these are individual suggestions and not an agreed result by all):

- To further clarify the role of mission – goals – targets (especially clearly distinguish mission and goals)
- To even rethink if goals are needed (for 2030) as to abolish one level of the hierarchy
- That goals should be used for
  - strategic communication with partners (governments, organizations, private sector)
  - quick monitoring
- That goals should
  - contain 2-3 elements of the 2050 Vision
  - contain the outcomes for 2050 Vision
  - take into account that we have 3 objectives of the convention (use them!)
  - could be underpinned with milestones for 2030/2040
- That there should be no goals but “areas for actions” to organize the targets

<b>Suggestions for goals ranked high by the participants</b>
No anthropogenic net loss of biodiversity (bending the curve)
1. Protect, 2. Restore, 3. Integrate, 4. Enable
Restore – sustainably use 50 % of land and protect 30 % of earth
Protect – Restore – Fund – Act now
Move the overshoot day backwards
<b>Potential elements and suggestions for the goals grouped by topics</b>
<b>Protect</b>
Protect 30 % by 2030 (land and water)
Leave 25 % - 30 % of land and water for people and nature
<b>Restore</b>
Restore 350 million ha of degraded land
Ecosystems are restored to provide optimum benefits to human well-being
<b>Species</b>
No human induced species extinction
Reducing the % of threatened species under human pressure
<b>People/Awareness</b>
Global solidarity in maintenance/prevention of risk for all species and mankind
People/individuals value nature and consider impact on biodiversity when making choices
Awareness rising: people know the importance of nature
<b>Integrating nature in economy and decision making</b>
National ecosystem status accounting in all countries

Placing nature at the center of human decisions/economies
Make biodiversity/nature an integral part of societies, economies ... and yourself
National capital accounting in all NBSABs
Digitalization considers also social and environmental aspects
<b>Transformational change (towards a global sustainable economy)</b>
Build a global sustainable economy (away from economic growth)
Decoupling economic development from resource extraction
A fundamental system-wide reorganization across technological, economic, social factors including paradigms, goals and values
Funding activities which destroy nature have stopped and are replaced by activities which protect and restore
The narrow economic paradigm has been changed
Challenges related to climate change, nature deterioration and achieving a good life for all are inter-connected and they need to be addressed synergistically from local to global levels
Use human rights for healthy environments
<b>Change (indirect) drivers</b>
Impacts of drivers of biodiversity loss have been curtailed
Campaign against overconsumption
Effectively address drivers of biodiversity loss
Transforming indirect drivers
<b>Funding/enabling conditions</b>
Set enabling conditions to enhance biodiversity status and benefits
Prioritize funding for nature
Enough (X % of GDP) money for nature
<b>Synergies</b>
Use synergies between UN Conventions

### 3 Targets

<b>Suggestions for targets ranked high by the participants</b>
De-growth
By 2030, legal use and trade of wild species is at sustainable levels and enhances conservation of biodiversity and benefits human well-being
Target on tele-coupling (distance between producers and consumers)
<b>Potential elements and suggestions for targets grouped by topics</b>
<b>Protect and restore</b>
By 2050 all PAs are connected
Protect 30 % of oceans and 30 % of land/water
20 % of the world's PAs under no-take regime
Increase of the surface of old-growth forests under no-management regime
By 2025 have a set of quality criteria for the management of protected areas in place
Assess effectiveness of PA management (e.g. IUCN Green List)
No more parks without people by 2040
X % of natural freshwater bodies preserved

By 2030, landscape management is integrated into spatial planning
By 2030, X km <sup>2</sup> of ecosystem type XX protected/restored delivering 1/3 of mitigation effort
Reduce land use (surface of managed land vs. wild/minimum human impact land)
Measures to protect vulnerable ecosystems (e.g. in mountain areas)
Red List status of all species improved by one category
<b>Invasive Alien Species</b>
No increase in the number of IAS identified (prevent introduction)
Each party has carried out at least 1 awareness raising campaign on IAS
<b>Production and consumption and trade</b>
X % sustainable production landscapes
By 2030, agricultural land dedicated to meat production meet WHO diet recommendations
Stabilization of consumed biomass from ecosystems at 40 % (estimated) limit for eco-viability
By 2030, the way we produce and consume our food has changed (agroecology is the principle)
Target on supply chains (palm oil, beef, coffee, fish)
Food waste in 2050 reduced to ZERO by 2050
Target(s) on consumption and production patterns
By 2030, measured demand for products from threatened species reduced by at least 50 %
By 2030, 80 % of global timber trade is from sustainably managed forests
By 2030, pressure of illegal and unsustainable use and trade in wild species is reduced, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being
Actors using the natural resources responsible (legally/financially) for state of the resource
Have a global regime of safeguards for biodiversity in global trade policy in place
By 2030, all businesses need to implement natural capital accounting
<b>Investment and Financing (subsidies)</b>
By 2030, X % of private investments sustain or promote biodiversity levels
By 2030, eliminate all subsidies harmful to biodiversity (by 2024 identify, by 2026 have plans to eliminate them)
Greening finance: all countries pass a law banning investments in non-sustainable companies/programs
Require business with HQ in your country to report on biodiversity measures in a public, transparent manner (include this in sustainability reports)
By 2030, X source countries have implemented legislation countering natural resource based corruption
Green procurement obligatory for all government institutions
<b>Climate Change</b>
Reduce climate change – keep to the +1,5 -2 degree target
Cross-sectoral institutions have been set up to tackle the biodiversity crisis and climate crisis in an integrated manner
Restore X '000 ha of degraded ecosystems to increase the carbon uptake
No net loss of carbon-rich habitats
By 2030, coral still exist
<b>Resource exploitation</b>
All non-renewable resources are not exploited anymore
Ban the exploitation of fossil fuel reserves globally by 2035
Reduce exploitation of resources (wild biomass vs. domestic biomass)
Deep seabed mining has been stopped (enable by circular economy)

<b>Pollution</b>
Reduce pressure on pollinators in particular the use of pesticides
Reduce environmental exposure to harmful chemicals
Reduce production of plastics/chemicals produced
By 2030, human-induced ocean acidification has been stopped
<b>Mainstreaming</b>
Each new legislation has gone through a biodiversity check
Nature based solutions in urban landscape planning obligatory
Values of biodiversity and Ecosystem services re-included in decision making and national accounting
Sustainable transportation available for all
<b>Ecosystem services</b>
Value of ecosystem services increased by X amount by 2030
Halt the loss of benefits from ecosystem services
<b>Use of Genetic diversity</b>
Gene manipulation is under control
All traditional genetic resources are conserved in situ
Safeguards for new technology in place
Nagoya Protocol fully implemented (number of MAT in ABS-BCH)
Benefits from genetic resources and TK are shared and used for biodiversity
<b>Financing for post 2020</b>
By 2030, X financial resources are mobilized
By 2025 mobilize X of resources for biodiversity conservation and the implementation of the 2050 agenda
<b>Education/nature awareness</b>
Fully integrate biodiversity education in all forms of education in a transdisciplinary way
Professional, well-paid, and safe conservation professionals (rangers)
By 2030, all girls have access to education
Each pupil has visited a national park at least once in school life
Ecology is a main course in all education levels
By 2030, at least 150 Heads of State have gone on Horst's walking tour of the Isle of Vilm

#### 4 Indicators/Monitoring

Participants suggested considering in the future discussion on indicators:

- The level of impact of info gained by indicator, cost, complexity
- The use of three sets of indicators:
  - science-based
  - society-based
  - general
- The use of existing indicators (SDG, Aichi, IPBES; OECD) but complement for transformative change.

- An alternative indicator to GDP which would include environmental, ecological and social aspects
- The need to link global and national indicators
- The development of a small set of headline indicators – not too many.
- That indicators need to fit for all parties' situation
- The use of an umbrella species as apex goal for local ecosystems
- Linking or rethinking emblematic indicators (as 50 % pesticide reduction) to be consistent with biodiversity consideration.
- If indicators for NBSAPs and indicators for national reports should follow agreed standards?

<b>Suggestions for specific Indicators by the participants</b>
<b>Indicators for vision/long term goals</b>
Species abundance
Extinction risk
Habitat extent/condition
Ecosystem services – carbon
<b>De-growth indicators</b>
UNDP – Expand human development index/report to take into account <b>Ecosystem Status Index</b> and other biodiversity indicators
Tons of extracted resources (forest/fisheries, hunting)
<b>Indicators for transformational change (processes)</b>
New indicators on supply chain, consumption patterns
Include finance ministries, national statistical agencies, general
Increases in global trade levels (pos. for sustainable wildlife resources, neg. for unsustainable wildlife)
<b>Capacity building indicators</b>
No. of rangers trained
Budgets for equipment
Staff surveys
<b>Human well-being</b>
Trend of- index of human happiness (Bhutan example)
<b>Behavior change indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demand for natural goods</li> <li>- Attitudes to nature</li> <li>- level of awareness in society</li> </ul>
<b>“Mainstreaming” indicators</b>
Number of (cross-)sectoral policies that include biodiversity measures
<b>Other indicators</b>
Transparency International corruption indices vs. law enforcement effort
Develop “Biodiversity Footprint”
Ecological footprint
→ informs on the combination of drivers (relates to goals)



Indicator on quality of protected area management
Ecosystem status/condition index
Land-use change (surface of managed land vs. wild/minimum human impact land)
Reduction of pollution (tons of plastics/chemicals produced)

**Participants suggested considering in the future discussion on monitoring:**

- Pollinator's monitoring
- Potentially using digital techniques
- The use of remote sensing techniques
- The monitoring of key species (butterflies, birds, bees, ...)
- To involve citizens in monitoring
- To harmonize reporting across conventions (e.g. for restoration)
- Monitoring shall be open for community-based monitoring and citizen science (+scaling them up)
- To include bottom – up/ Up – bottom approaches in the System of monitoring
- To use mapping (ecosystem services, carbon sequestration, PA – OECMs, sustainable agriculture, forestry)
- To improve review mechanisms.



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