

ASEAN Initial Inputs to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Background

Decision XIV/34 of the Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 14) laid down the process for the development of a global biodiversity framework that will follow after the Aichi Targets shall have ended in 2020. The term framework is used “so as not to prejudge a decision by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization as to what form the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 will take.” The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is intended to replace the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted in Nagoya, Japan in 2010, during the Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10), or more popularly referred to as the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets.”

The CBD COP 14 also decided that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision “Living in harmony with nature”, which will be supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy.

Paragraph 11 of the CBD COP 14 Decision XIV/34:

Invites Parties and other Governments to consider developing, as appropriate to the national context, individually or jointly, and on a voluntary basis, biodiversity commitments that contribute to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, strengthen national biodiversity strategies and action plans, facilitate the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contribute to an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework, without prejudging the outcomes of the process to develop this framework, and contribute to achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and to share information on these commitments through the clearing-house mechanism and other means.

In paragraph 6 of decision XIV/34, the COP urged Parties and invited other Governments and stakeholders to “actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation”. It is on this basis that regional and thematic consultation workshops have been taking place as a platform for the discussions.

ASEAN Consultation Meetings for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Taking off from the first round of consultations for the Asia-Pacific region¹, a similar process was conducted in the ASEAN Region in order that the priorities of the ASEAN and its Member States help shape the final content and outcome of the post-2020 process that will culminate

¹ The Regional Consultation Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Asia and the Pacific, held from 28 to 31 January 2019, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, was the first round of consultations taking off from the COP Decision. The report of the regional consultation may be downloaded from the following link: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/4a6a/21b1/882c0bd47225fd46b320a650/post2020-ws-2019-01-02-en.pdf>

at the Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 15) in Kunming, China in 2020.

The ASEAN consultation meetings for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework were divided into two parts. Aimed at furthering the deliberations by the ASEAN Member States (AMS) who participated in the Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation Workshop, and eventually enable them to understand the issues that needed to be dealt with concerning the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the consultation meetings were designed using the same format and largely the same content as with the Asia-Pacific consultation.

The first consultation meeting looked at developing a vision for 2050, and the possible tools and measures which may be used to achieve the vision for 2050. The second workshop looked at the various elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework inspired by the agenda of the Asia-Pacific consultations.

The current document provides key outcomes of the two consultation meetings to serve as ASEAN's initial inputs to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

VISION 2050

“Living in harmony with nature implies that we need to reform the world *as we know it* to one that *we wish for it to be*.”

What needs to transform within ASEAN in order to achieve the 2050 goals?

In order to achieve the 2050 goals, the following key points need to be transformed within ASEAN:

- a. Transboundary cooperation which considers boundaries across more than two countries, working together (either joint, and/or synergized efforts) to address key issues of biodiversity (habitats, species and genetics) for the future of ASEAN;
- b. Linkages among ASEAN Community pillars² such that cross-sectors should be part of the action plans³ with flexible mechanisms to allow different sectors to be engaged in each other's activities;
- c. Transformation of mindset such that ASEAN Member States together as one community, may be aware of what can make a stronger contribution to the region's achieving the 2050 vision, by increasing investment in biodiversity protection, conservation, and wise use.

² At the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN, a regional intergovernmental organization organized in 1967, the ASEAN Community pillars mentioned here refer to the ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Each pillar has its own Blueprint, and, together with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Strategic Framework and IAI Work Plan Phase II (2009-2015), they form the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015 (see <https://asean.org/asean/about-asean/overview/>, accessed 23 July 2019).

³ The action plans mentioned here, depending on the level of ambition that may be eventually considered by the ASEAN leaders and for further discussion within ASEAN bodies, may include the action plans of the other pillars, or the sectors within each pillar. They are, as mentioned here, action plans at the regional level, and not at the national level. For example, within the Socio-Cultural Community where environmental concerns are dealt with, ASEAN Leaders have incarnated their commitments and support in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025 under the key result areas and corresponding strategic measures of C.1. Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources.

The call for a more quantified goal on maintaining ecosystem integrity, with a clear set of spatial indicators and a clear agreement on the level of commitment among the ASEAN Member States, as well as the call for the mainstreaming of biodiversity as the means for this vision to be realized, should be heeded.

The substance of the targets should consider the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and should be quantitative for easy monitoring; it should also be aspirational to accommodate for a 2050 vision.

TOOLS AND MEASURES TO ACHIEVE VISION 2050

What tools are needed, and what measures are necessary, to achieve and realise the transformation?

The tools and measures to realise and achieve this transformation are clustered into four thematic areas: mainstreaming, resource mobilization, communication, and integrating diverse perspectives.

A. Mainstreaming

Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthen the ASEAN Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism to influence other sectors; 2) Make use of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and Valuation; 3) Develop a framework, which may be carried out either at the sub-regional or national level, on coordinating biodiversity mainstreaming with other sectors; The Global Biodiversity Framework shall be a flexible framework in order to adjust the need, priorities and circumstances in each party. 4) National governments to transcend the policies from top to down; 5) Link among offices at the sub-national level, as appropriately determined by the ASEAN Member State; 6) Develop sectoral coordination guidelines from the CBD where each country can give priority to particular sectors; 7) Make businesses more accountable (business and development); 8) There should be developed a green ecological infrastructure linked to mega ecological infrastructure to achieve 2050 vision <p><i>Economic Instruments:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrate the cost of the use of natural resources and commercialisation mechanisms as tools for conservation; 2) Utilize monitoring and evaluation tools on mainstreaming, e.g. natural resources accounting; 3) Develop tax incentives for sustainable and biodiversity friendly business practices; 4) Financial leveraging for mainstreaming and distribution of financial
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	reimbursement ⁴ ; 5) Establish sustainability standards/platforms for commodities in encouraging domestic/indigenous products; 6) Promote strategic Environmental Assessment; 7) Utilize alternative indices to measure sustainability as alternative to gross domestic products; 8) Establish and utilize spatial plans in accordance with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
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Measures	1) Conduct cross-ministerial exchange programmes to familiarise personnel to other sectors; 2) Increase national cross-sectoral collaboration to convey information on mainstreaming through workshops, coordination, among others; 3) Involve different agencies in biodiversity planning and vice versa; 4) Utilise NBSAPS, action plans, national development plans, sectoral development plans, etc.; 5) Establish an individual or group responsible in stitching the different sectoral plans; 6) Utilize ACB as platform for mainstreaming biodiversity in the ASEAN Region; 7) Identify sectoral specialist groups on strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment in support of the national and sectoral programs; 8) Stocktaking exercises as baseline for mainstreaming initiatives as basis for the development of mainstreaming tools; 9) Documentation of good practices on mainstreaming; 10) Replication at the local levels; 11) Promoting the coherence of the issue of climate change and biodiversity conservation, especially in the framework of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; 12) In the context of realizing transboundary-ecosystem integrity, the development of number 11 above, shall use an ecosystem-based approach, including in integrating indicators of ecosystem services (biodiversity) with indicators of climate change
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B. Resource Mobilization

Tools	1) Empower non-government organizations and involve other stakeholders in implementing the biodiversity strategies by finding ways to promote local groups through funding, as well as through information and membership organizations 2) Expand and tap the private sector to provide support in implementing national biodiversity plans, including establishing a biodiversity fund for ASEAN countries where conservation measures can be implemented on the ground such as Biodiversity Partnerships
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⁴ This is subject to further discussion by ASEAN Member States; for now it is not understood to have any technical meaning, save for its usual dictionary definition.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Establish national policy on the adoption of the Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, to enact on the relevant targets 4) Integrate NBSAPS in the national financial plan, and include biodiversity in the finance ministry to prioritise funding 5) Set up a financing mechanism, explicitly for biodiversity, beyond what is existing to finance the post-2020 framework;
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Measures	<p>Optimize the mechanisms that the ASEAN region have at present:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ASEAN Biodiversity Fund: open to receiving funds from other entities; 2) Global Endowment Fund: pool together contributions from private sectors; 3) Green Bonds: investing companies invest in sustainable development work; 4) Taxing the proceeds and using tax money to invest for conservation work or green solutions; tax redemptions or exemptions; 5) Green tax: policy measure with strong commitment from government incorporating the value of natural and ecosystem servicing into accounting; incorporate pricing into policy; hedonic pricing, valuing the ecosystem of what can be extracted from it; 6) Doing research to feed into the decisions/policymaking; research to provide a stronger argument through facts valuing ecosystem services; 7) Explore other available options, supported by policy
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C. Communication

Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Artificial Intelligence to promote biodiversity, e.g. real time interactive display of data on habitat loss, species population which could be accessible online and make it interactive; 2) Develop mobile applications for citizen science; 3) Establish an ASEAN Natural History Museum; 4) Identifying / promoting Biodiversity celebrity ambassadors, such as the ASEAN Biodiversity Heroes 5) Youth participation through social media, and through interactive activities like games on resilience 6) Extension activities, especially for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs); IPLCs can also teach the government about their practices/knowledge, sustainable farming practices; 7) Communicating biodiversity by influencing the film industry - scripts/plots on biodiversity; documentaries 8) Integrate biodiversity into school curriculum; 9) Utilize ASEAN Clearing-House Mechanism; 10) Develop policy briefs for policy makers; 11) There needs to be a more simple progress report that allow more frequent reports without major in-country consultation meeting. This report needs to align with tracking tool system developed by parties. A dashboard to show status of national and global target achievement is also good to develop as monitoring tool that allow fast, immediate, and
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	necessary follow-up response.
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Measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promote nature-based solutions to convince policy makers; 2) Identify audience-based communication strategies
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D. Integrating Diverse Perspectives

Tools	<p><i>A. Technical tools:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Capacity needs assessment and capacity building for the diverse groups as the enabling measure; 2) Create indicators for representations on biodiversity targets/policies; 3) Sharing information, such as online polling and public surveys to make the process more inclusive and transparent; 4) Strategic Environmental Assessment as a tool for including the diverse perspectives; 5) Use of social media as a tool for engaging the young people and strive towards transparency; 6) Develop/Strengthen biodiversity monitoring system in cascade manner with public engagement at different levels (local community, municipal, province and national). With new technologies of social media, internet, satellite, and other information systems, this matter could be in ready form to support this biodiversity monitoring system, especially within AHP <p><i>B. Human resource tools:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inclusiveness of civil society, private sector and cities and subnational governments in implementation; 2) Involve multiple stakeholders in the design on equal footing; 3) NBSAP identifies the stakeholders but the challenge is the implementation of the strategies from the different groups; 4) Reach out regularly to younger generation to include them in education programs relating to biodiversity, e.g. celebration of green days; 5) Giving legal status to the rights of different groups such as young people and women and other related groups; 6) Promote private sector research and development, and investments in biodiversity wise uses, protection and conservation <p><i>C. Governance tools:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Participatory policy making process to take into consideration and address the various stakeholders' voices; 2) High level multiple ministerial institutional mechanism at national level, e.g. Food Safety Coordination Steering Committee at ministry level with multiple ministries directly under state council headed by vice premier minister; 3) Members of national committees should be involved in the regional implementation; different stakeholders to be assigned with different
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	<p>responsibilities and commensurate with necessary resources and capacity building to implement;</p> <p>4) Mandate each ASEAN Community pillar⁵ to identify cross-cutting issues;</p> <p>5) Conduct leadership workshops on conservation across ASEAN bringing together government and civil society groups to create a platform for exchange of ideas and experiences;</p> <p>6) Develop/strengthen the enforcement capabilities and platforms of different stakeholders and institutions in addressing biodiversity threats, including deforestation</p>
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Measures	<p>1) Mapping of stakeholders and partners to better engage with, to know the knowledge, attitude and practices on biodiversity to decide on the strategies for implementing programs;</p> <p>2) Draft NBSAP is made publicly available for any stakeholder to input on specific topics related to their project/business;</p> <p>3) Elders and recognized leaders of IPLCs to come on board together with government and civil society organisations for planning and validation;</p> <p>4) Use of partnerships or create a multi-stakeholder working group for stronger responsibilities;</p> <p>5) Have a theme to focus on for engaging the different perspectives;</p> <p>6) Big events at national, regional and international levels, such as meetings, consultations and workshops, to engage the various stakeholders and large scale media coverage on biodiversity issues</p>
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ELEMENTS OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

How do we do the ASEAN global biodiversity framework?

The ASEAN Member States provided, for each Element of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the following position statements:

As a background, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is intended to continue/follow up the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted in Nagoya, Japan in 2010, during the Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10), or more popularly referred to as the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets” that shall end in 2020.

A. Big Picture

Relationship between the Convention and the Protocols	The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should enable the Nagoya Protocol as well as the Cartagena Protocol to continue to contribute to the attainment of the goals of the Convention in a manner that achieves the goals of the two Protocols.
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⁵ See footnote 2 above

Structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	The framework should be governed by focused, quantifiable and communicable goals. Arising from these goals, elements that comprise clear objectives, actions and enabling conditions then can be derived.
Ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	We envision the ambition of the post-2020 GBF to able to enhance ecosystem integrity and to halt the rate of global biodiversity loss.
2050 Vision for Biodiversity	<i>The AMS proposes the adoption of the same vision Living in Harmony with Nature</i>
Mission	<i>The AMS proposes the same Aichi Targets mission which is to halt biodiversity loss</i>
Biodiversity Targets	The substance of the targets should remain the same but they should be quantitative for easy monitoring and aspirational to accommodate for a 2050 vision.

B. Implementation - Transition Management

Resource mobilization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Engage private sector in NBSAP process and to provide support in its implementation 2) Mainstream biodiversity in sectoral plans, thereby mobilizing financial support from other national agencies 3) Develop capacity among governments to mobilize resources both at the national and regional levels 4) Campaign specific Resource Mobilization (species targeted donation campaign)
Implementation and NBSAPs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enhance communication and coordination with other sectors, agencies (finance, budget, planning) and other stakeholders 2) Post 2020 framework should be knowledge-based but need to generate baseline information and indicators to further support policy actions (tourism, agriculture, climate change baseline viz biodiversity) 3) Strengthen institutional mechanisms, governance, including trans-boundary cooperation
Voluntary commitments and contributions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Engaging subnational governments (cities, municipalities) in biodiversity, including innovative ways to engage private sector and indigenous and local communities
Review process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthen review, reporting and monitoring process 2) Strengthen CHM (institutional support) and knowledge management

C. *Integration And Scaling Up Of Actions*

<p>Integrating diverse perspectives</p>	<p>As envisioned in the ASEAN Community 2025, to move towards a more inclusive community which would entail consultative and participatory approach to engaging IPLCs, women, CSOs, youths, private sector, cities and subnational government to address current biodiversity challenges such as species and habitat loss to ensure continuing ecosystems services and benefits to people.</p> <p><i>(ASCC Blueprint 2025)</i></p>
<p>Relationship between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other relevant processes</p>	<p>Pursue a comprehensive agenda for transformational change whereby opportunities and changes in institutions and behaviours are sought to address the drivers of biodiversity loss, including at the local and sub-national levels towards achieving the goals of building a future of life in harmony with nature.</p> <p><i>(ASEAN Joint Statement to the CBD COP-14)</i></p>
<p>Mainstreaming</p>	<p>Accelerate actions corresponding to the challenges to mainstream biodiversity considerations into relevant national plans, sectors (such as in agriculture and fisheries, tourism, health, mining, energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and education) and cross-sectoral issues (such as climate change), and call upon Parties to the CBD, other governments and organisations to share their experiences and practices to mainstream biodiversity.</p> <p><i>(ASEAN Joint Statement to CBD COP-14)</i></p>
<p>Communication and outreach</p>	<p>Put in place a simple message on the importance of biodiversity through a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication and education strategy that harnesses the use of information and communication technologies across different groups (IPLCs, women, CSOs, youths, private sector, cities and subnational government) and different levels of governments.</p> <p><i>(Post-2020 document and ASCC Blueprint 2025)</i></p>
<p>Relationship with the current Strategic Plan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) There is need to revisit the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and develop indicators that are clear and easy to apply and monitor for Post-2020 targets. 2) There is also need to strengthen the linkage between the NBSAPs and the SDGs and with other national action plans under other MEAs. 3) There is a need to monitor ecological footprints. The definition of ecological footprints and the method to counting should be included. 4) There is a need to value biodiversity by developing natural capital accounting documentation and other

	<p>approaches, as well as assigning numerical values for all post-2020 targets to provide empirical evidence of benefits for each country and for the ASEAN region.</p> <p>Biodiversity valuation: Adding the method of counting the biodiversity values with the natural capital accounting scheme</p>
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TRANSITIONS MANAGEMENT/ TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE: POSSIBILITIES IN THE ASEAN REGION

The ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN) and the ACB Governing Board, may play a role in one of the key steps in transition management, that of constant monitoring and re-evaluation of the various operational and tactical plans and activities that will be set out to achieve the strategic vision for transition management, or transformational change.

This can be done by the ASOEN through the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, which will continue to support and consult with the ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB) and the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME), and with other relevant sectoral working groups and bodies, in coordination with the ASEAN Secretariat, to compile and synthesize all materials and information made available by the AMS, and provide timely regional analysis that will help the ASOEN in providing further guidance on how facilitative actions for transition management may proceed, keeping focus on implementing the ASEAN Strategic Plan for the Environment (ASPEN) for the particular period.

The facilitative actions may be reflected as updates in NBSAP implementation, as well as inputs to the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan at the subregional level (ACB Strategic Action Plan), which shall be added as a new agenda item in subsequent meetings of the AWGNCB and AWGCME, after the post-2020 global biodiversity framework shall have been adopted. The AMS will provide updates annually on the challenges faced in NBSAP implementation, especially on what they are doing in achieving the agreed targets. The AMS will also identify further collaborative actions, especially in mainstreaming biodiversity to other sectors to facilitate achievement of targets.

Annex 1 provides a Summary Report of the ASEAN Regional Consultation Meetings for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Annex 1 may be accessed at the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LSHoSblE1SUQTzFTTChQiZnXxfjm8oCV/view?usp=sharing>