



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Bogis-Bossey Dialogue for Biodiversity II *Framing and setting the scene:*

Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

David Cooper,
Deputy Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity
3 March, 2018



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

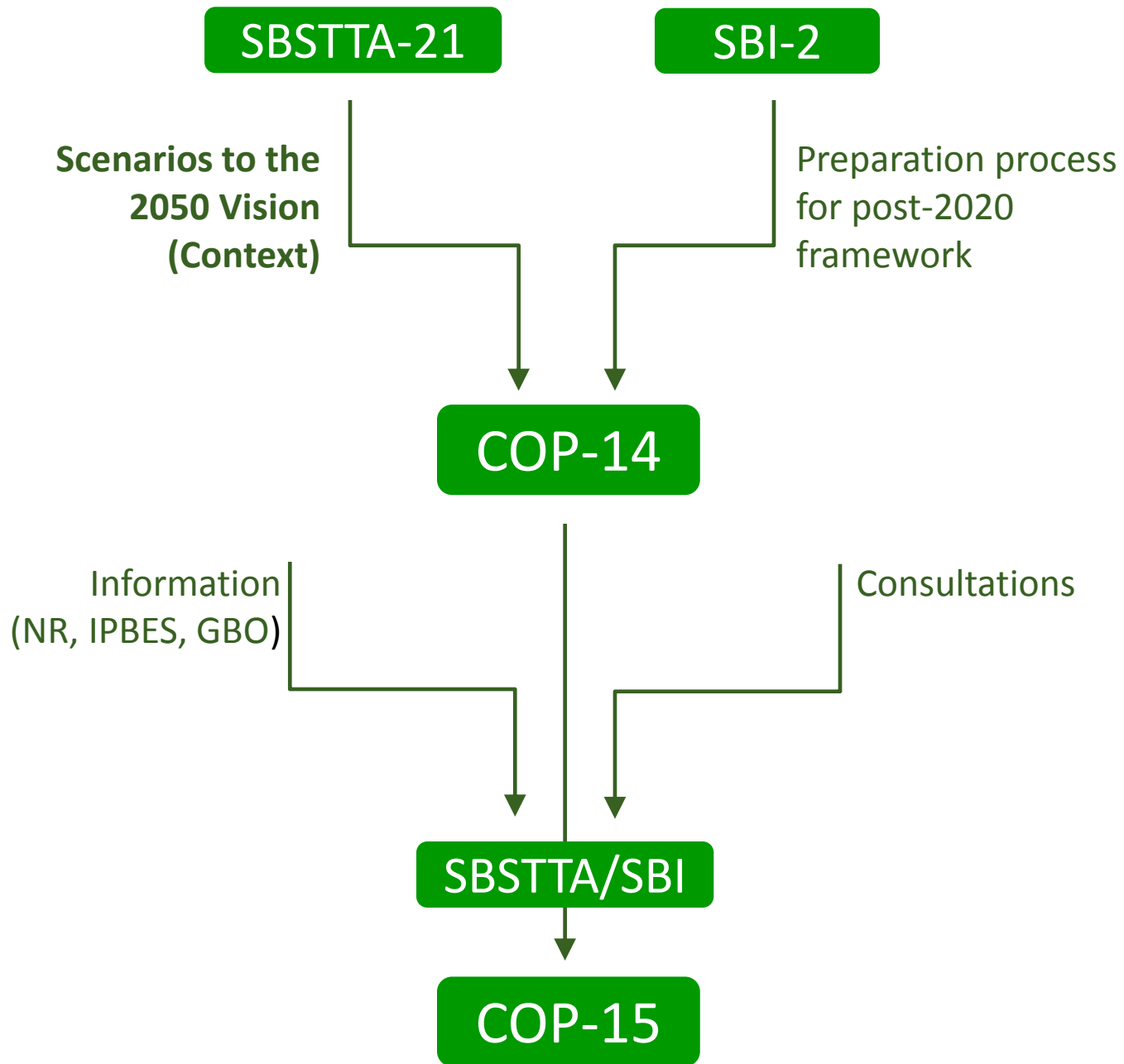
2050 Vision

“Living in Harmony with Nature”

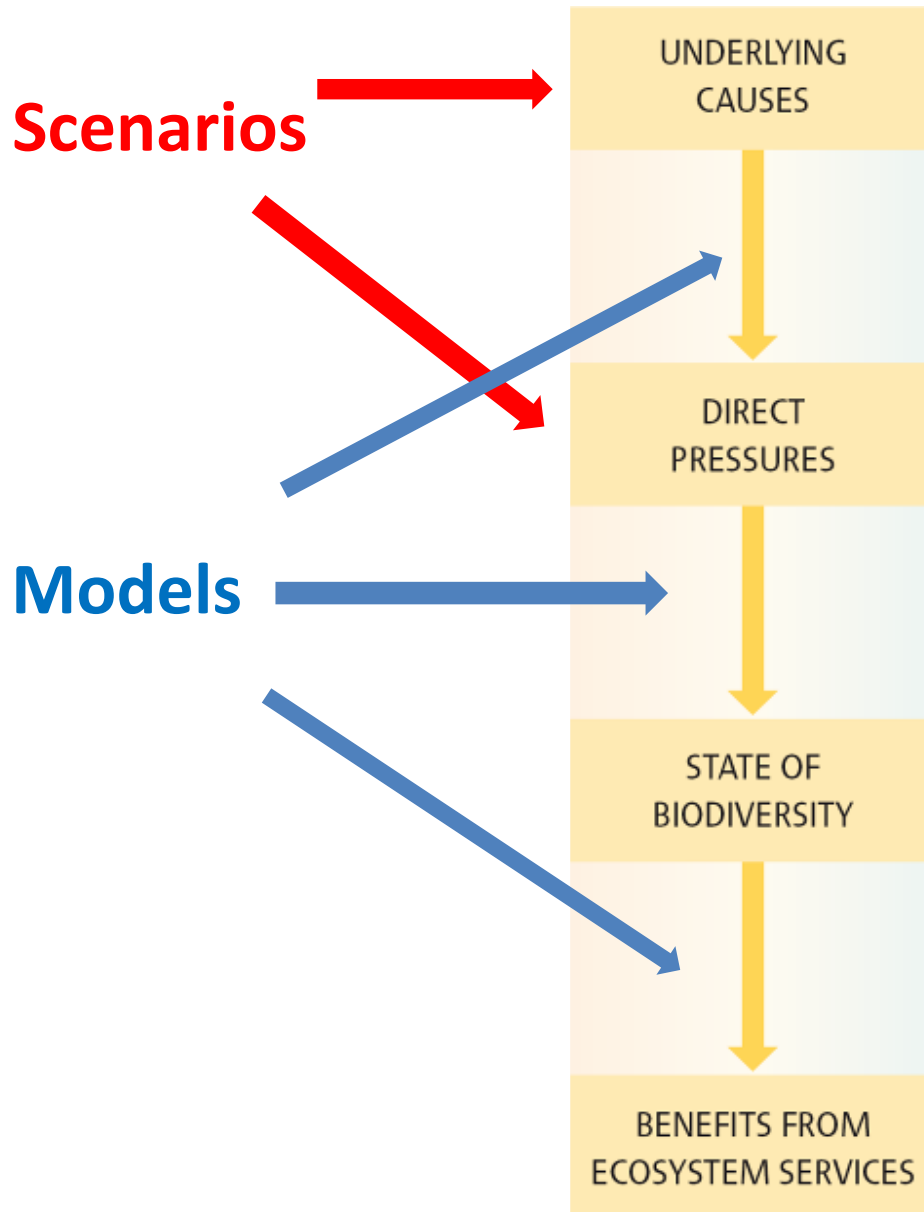
By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people

SBSTTA-21 conclusions:

- *2050 Vision remains relevant*
- *should be considered in the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*
- *could be translated into a long-term goal for biodiversity*
- *context for discussions on possible biodiversity targets for 2030 as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework*



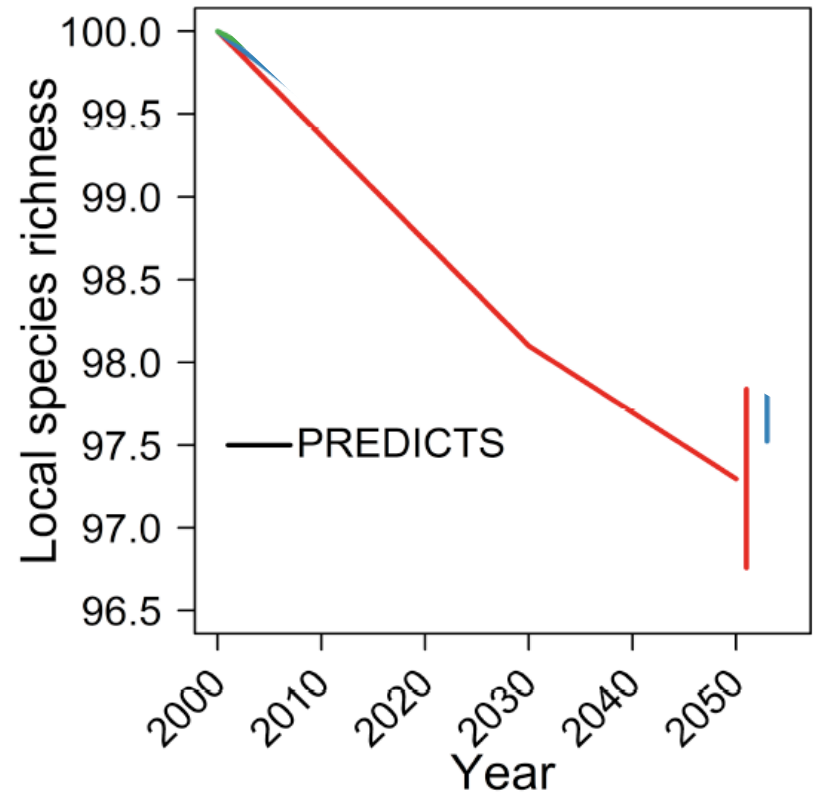
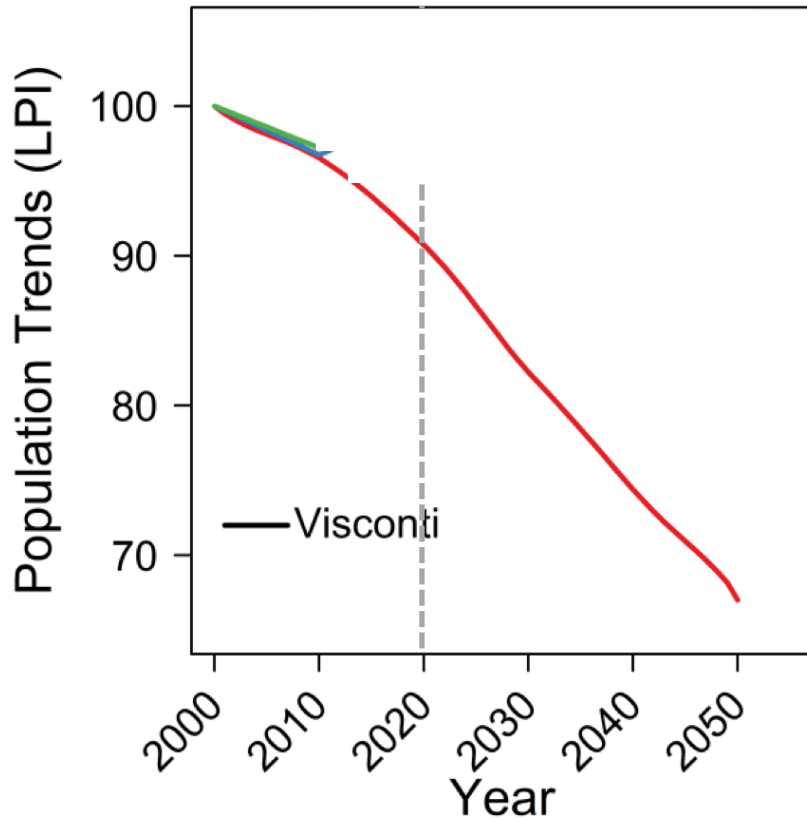
Use of scenarios and models



SBSTTA Conclusions:

- *Scenarios and models may be useful in informing the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (as was the current Strategic Plan)*
- *Scenario analyses tailored to regional, national or local circumstances provide information to feed into strategic planning for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (including NBSAPs)*
- *Participatory approaches in scenario analysis is a valuable tool for building the capacity for decision-making that focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.*

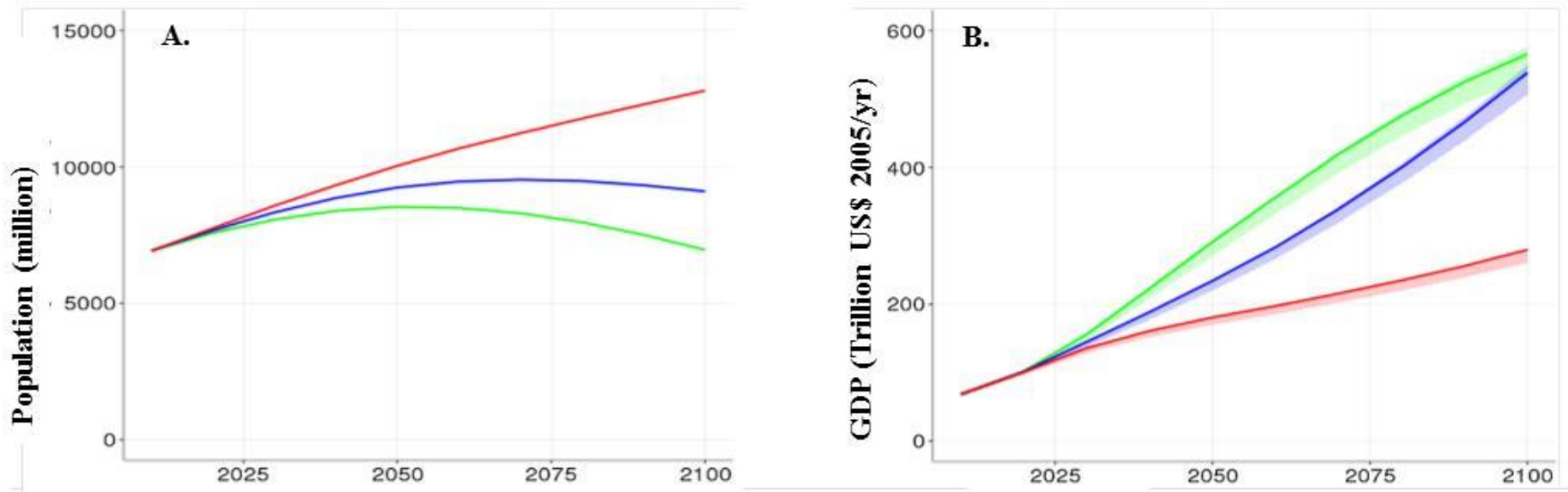
Projections for Biodiversity



SBSTTA conclusions:

Current trends, or “business-as-usual” scenarios, show continued loss of biodiversity, with major negative consequences for human well-being, including changes that may be irreversible. Urgent action on biodiversity therefore remains a pressing global societal issue.

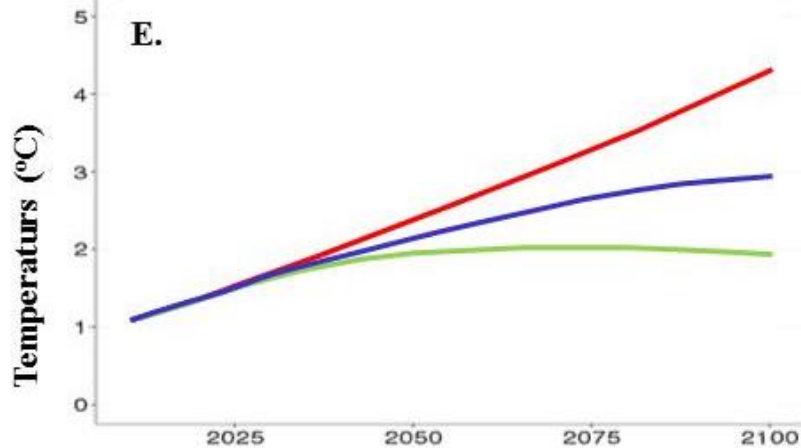
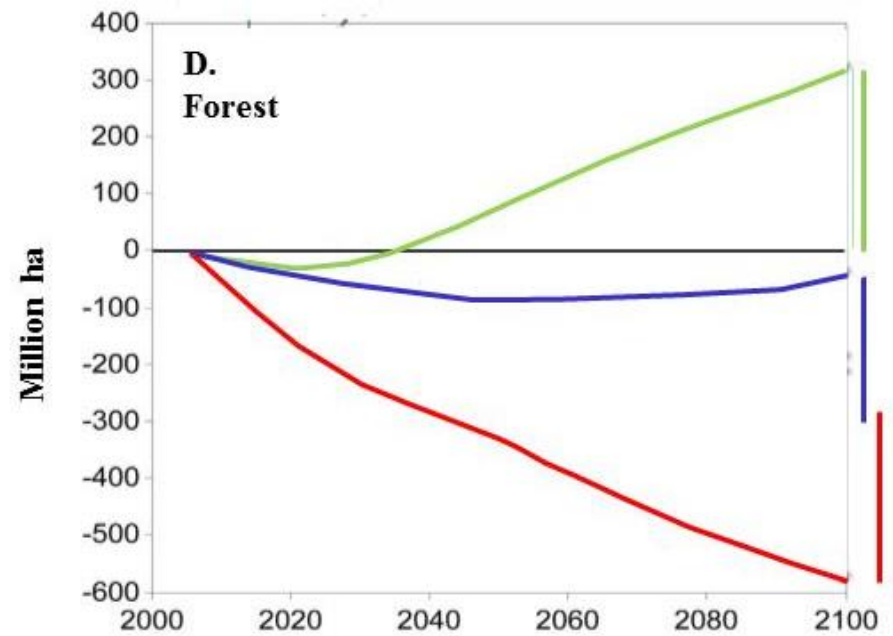
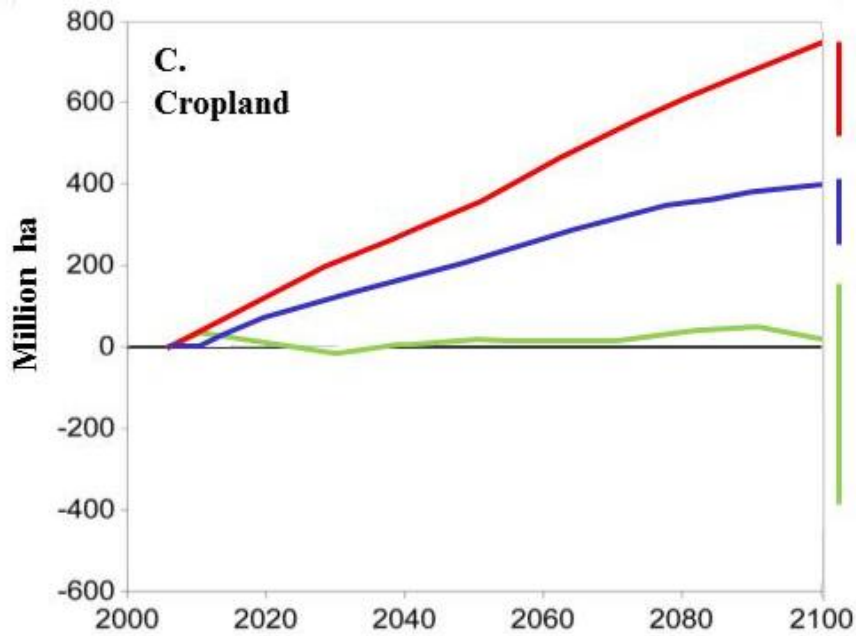
A range of plausible futures



- SSP1 (Sustainability).
- SSP2 (Middle of the road).
- SSP3 (Regional rivalry)

SBSTTA conclusions:

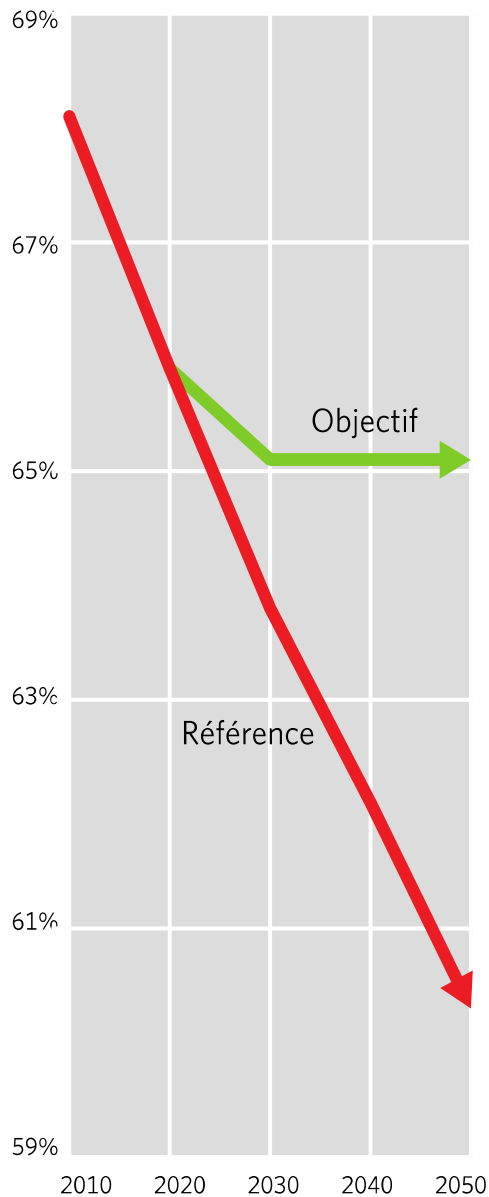
Scenarios for future socioeconomic development demonstrate that there is a wide range of plausible futures with respect to population growth, education, urbanization, economic growth, technological development and approaches to international trade, among other factors



..... leading to varying levels of drivers of ecosystem and biodiversity change, such as climate change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive alien species and habitat loss, including land use change.

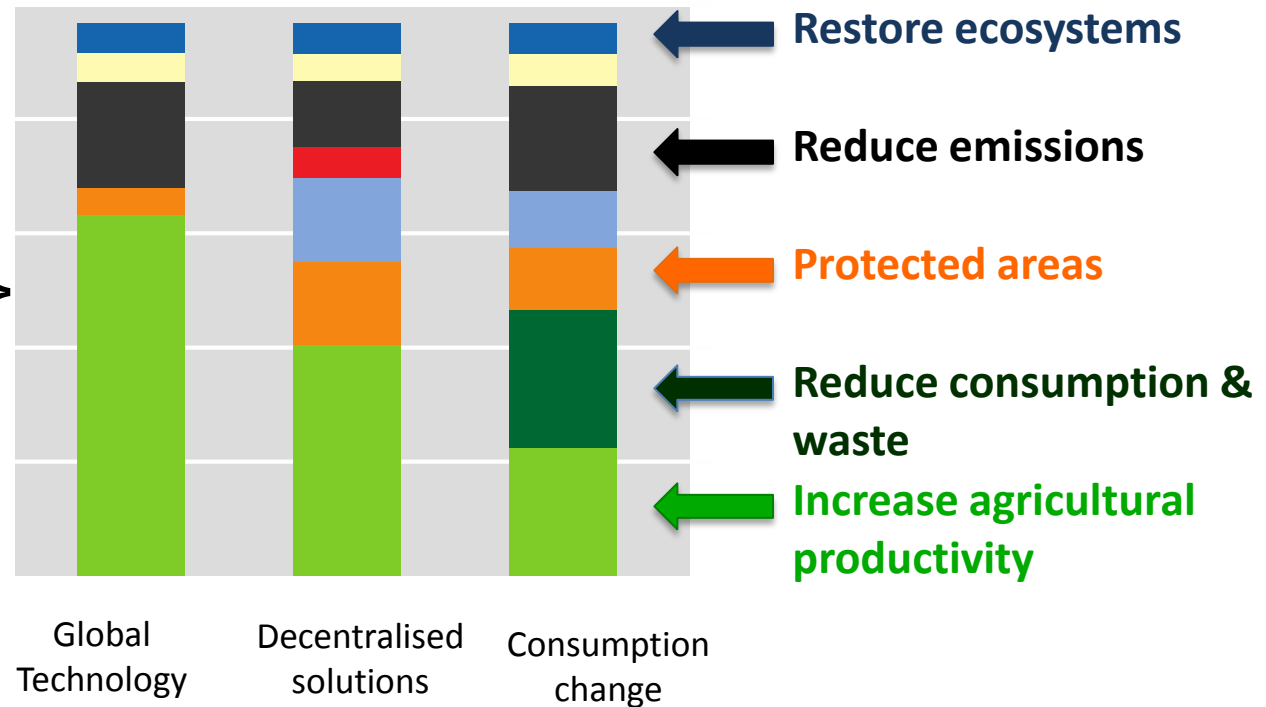
This range of plausible futures provides space for developing policy measures to achieve the 2050 Vision and other global goals

Pathways to 2050: “Roads from Rio” Scenarios (GBO-4)



SBSTTA conclusions:

The biodiversity goals reflected in the 2050 Vision could be attained while also reaching broader socioeconomic objectives by deploying a combination of measures:



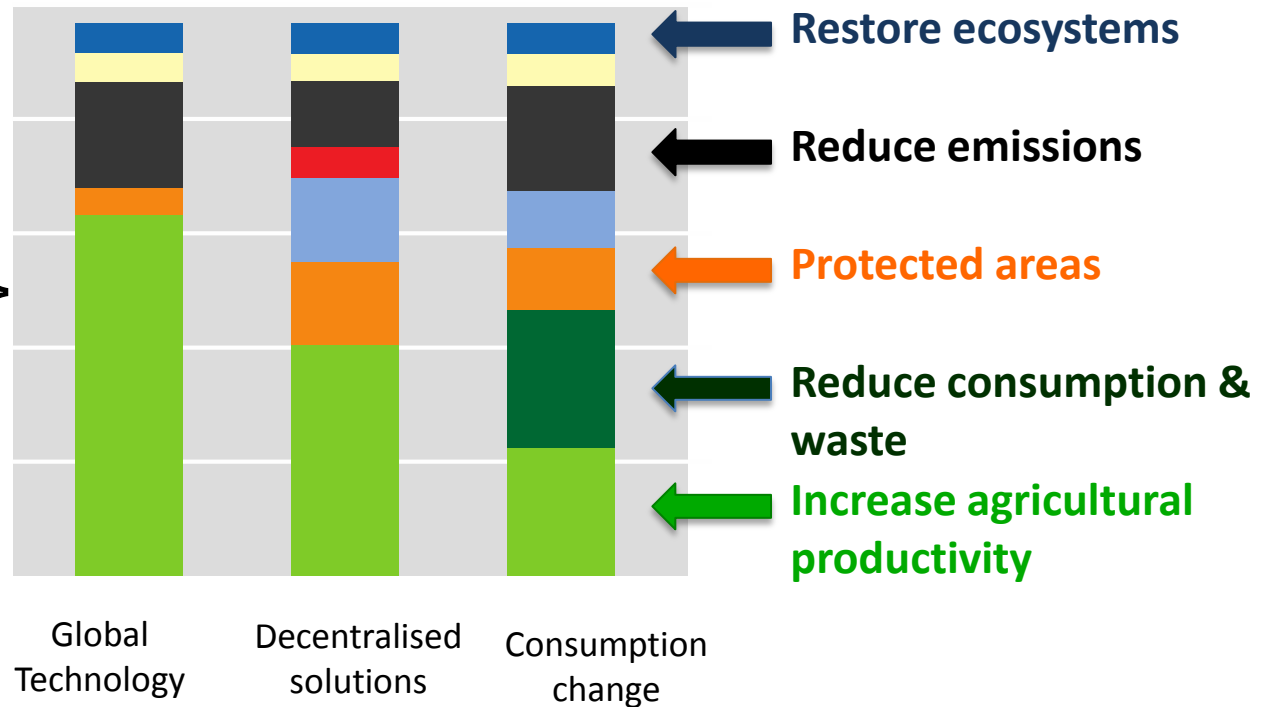
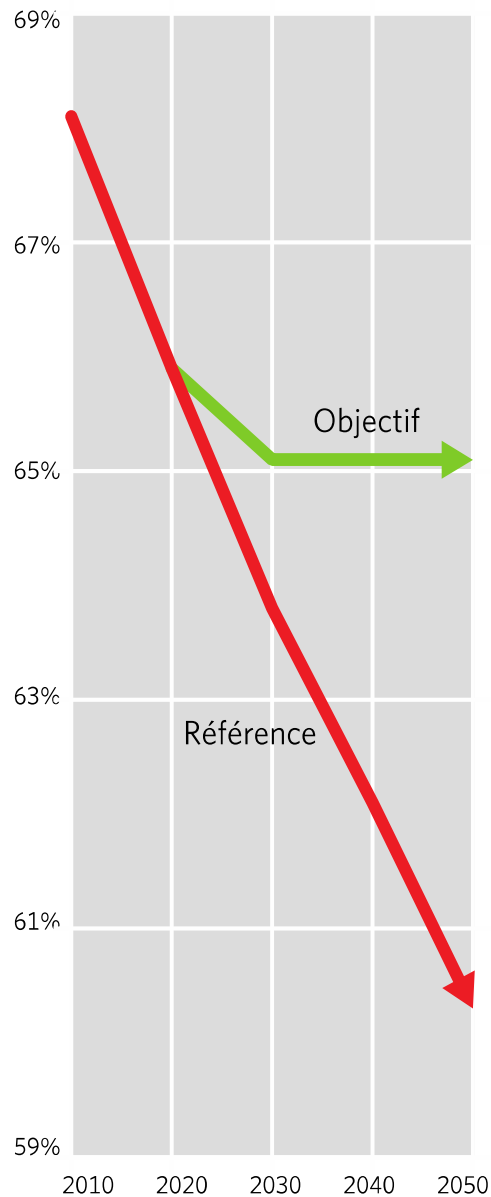
SBSTTA conclusions:

Measures could be developed in various “policy mixes” depending on the needs and priorities of countries and stakeholders.

The combination of policy measures above could vary with respect to:

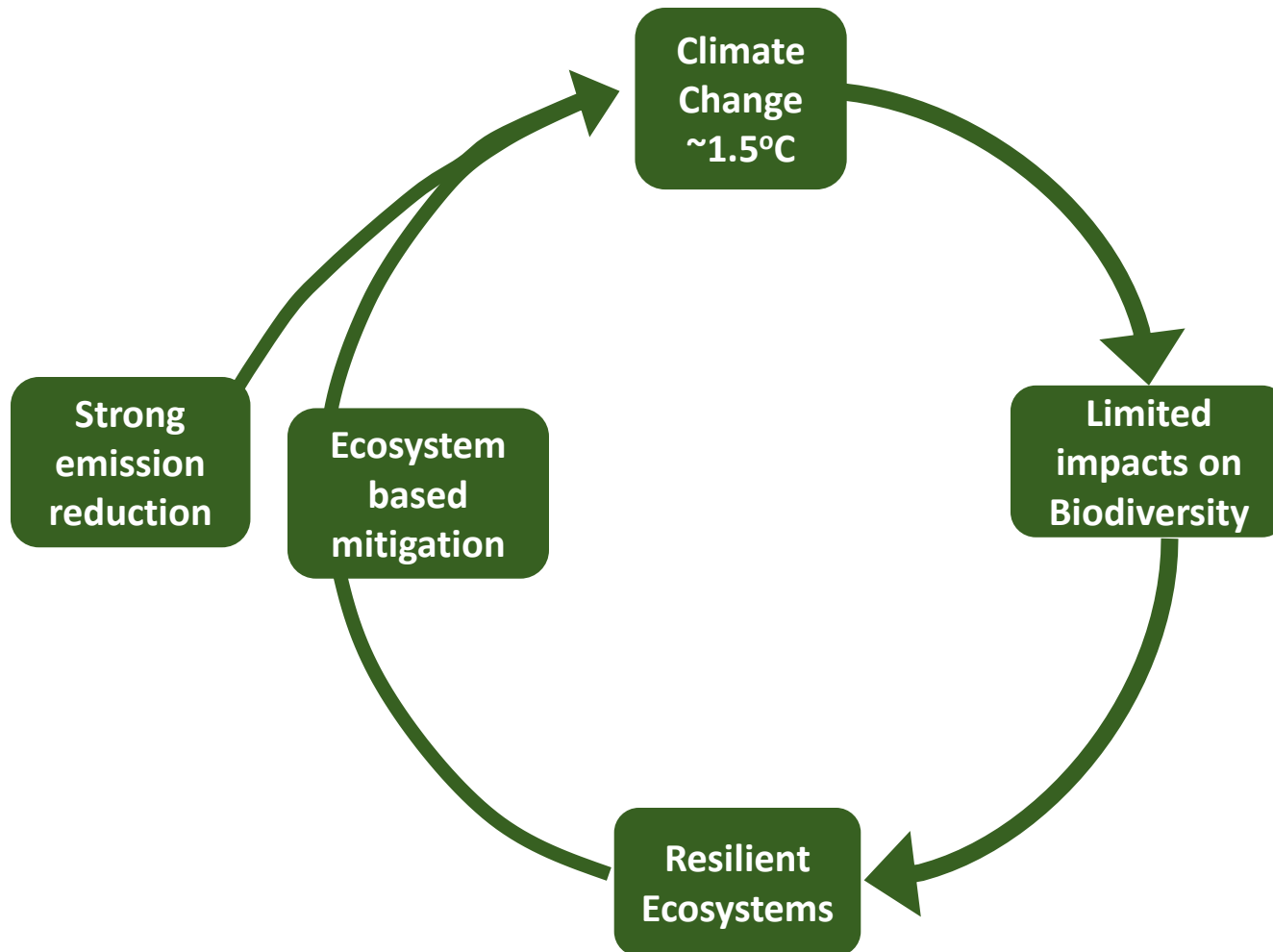
- emphasis on changes in production and consumption*
- degree of reliance on new technologies & international trade*
- degree of global and local coordination*

as illustrated by the 3 pathways identified in GBO-4:



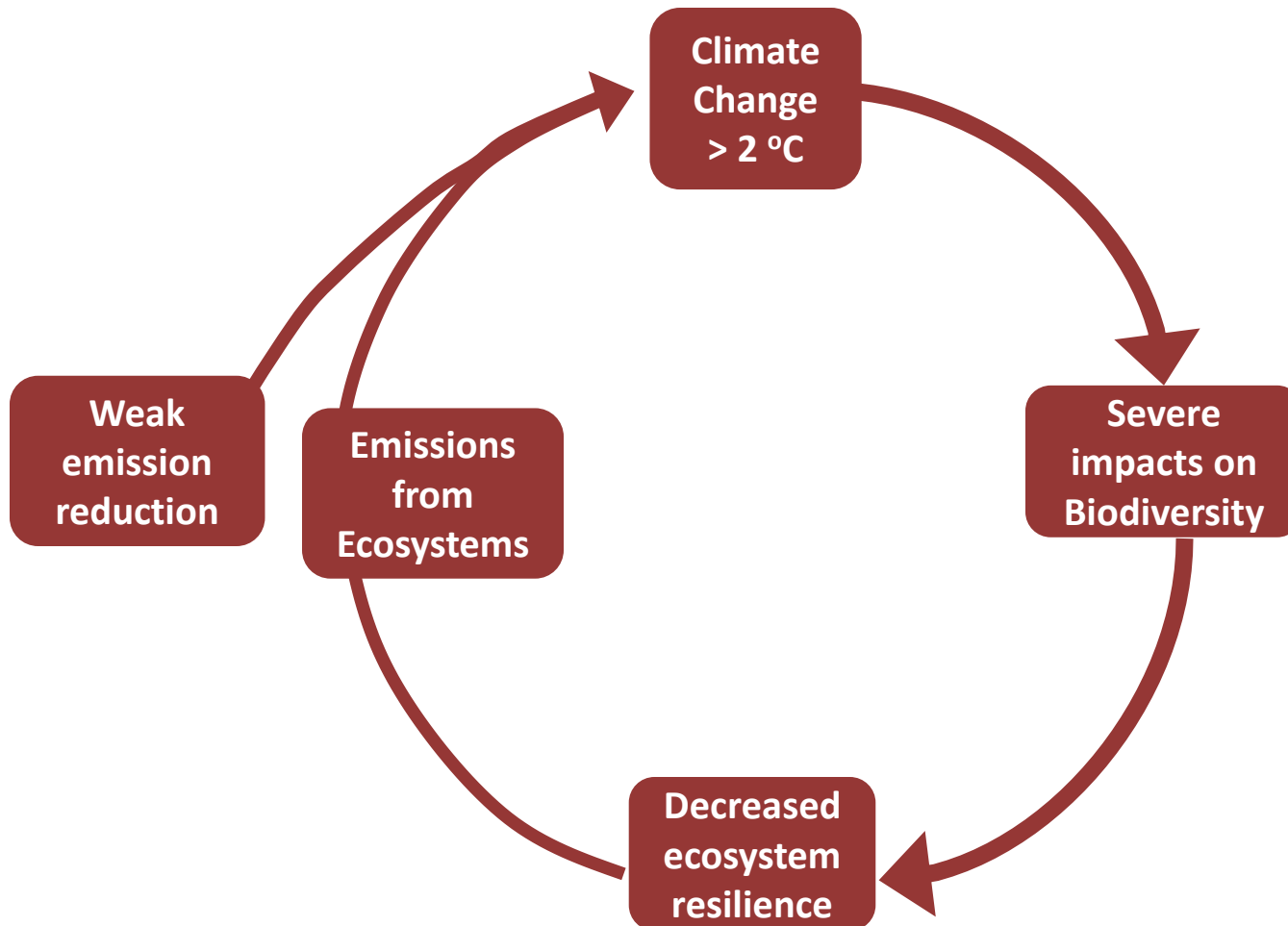
Biodiversity and Climate Change

SBSTTA: A coherent approach is needed on biodiversity and climate change to ensure that impacts on biodiversity of climate change are reduced, that biodiversity and ecosystems can contribute solutions related to climate adaptation and mitigation



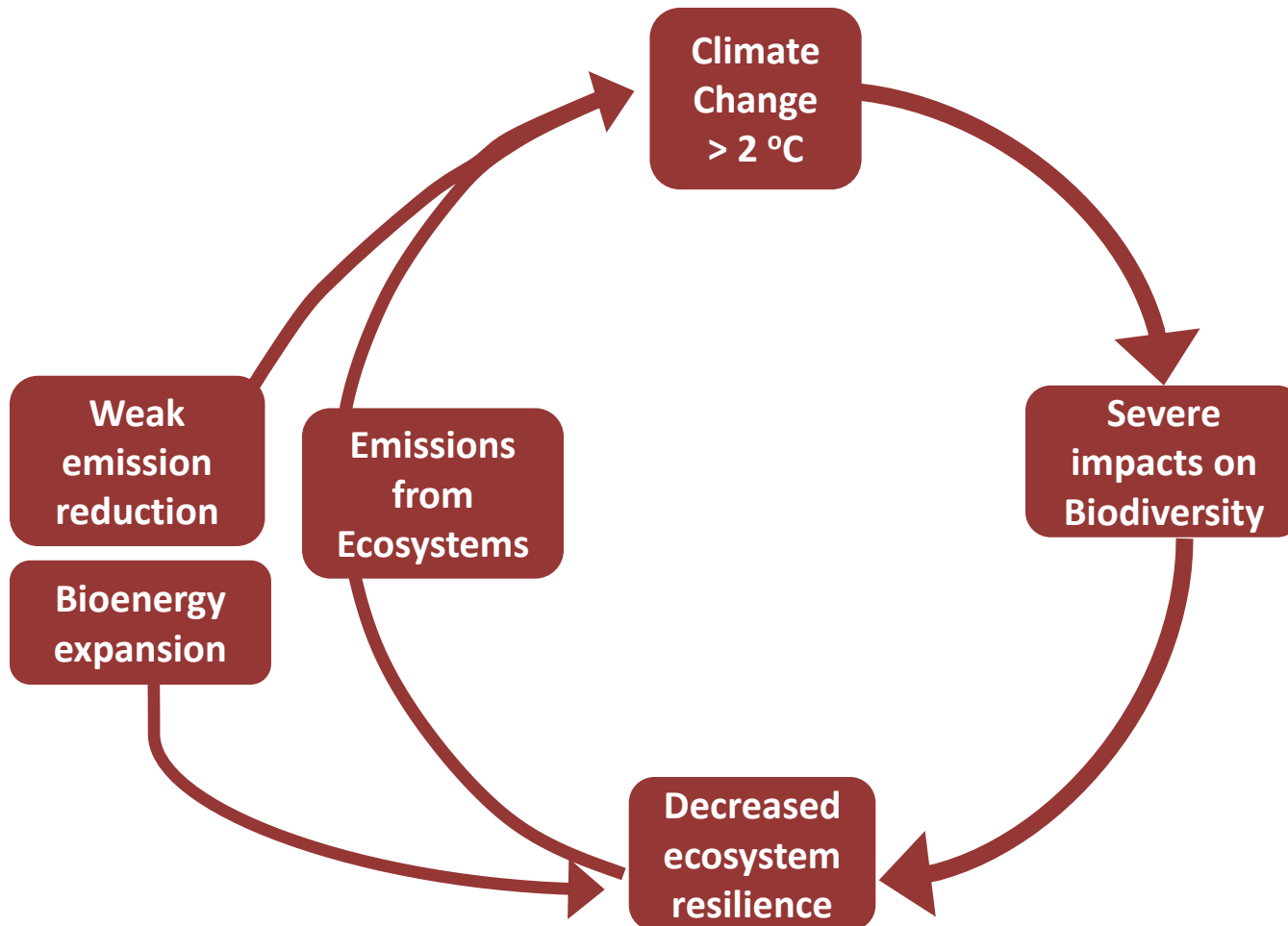
Biodiversity and Climate Change

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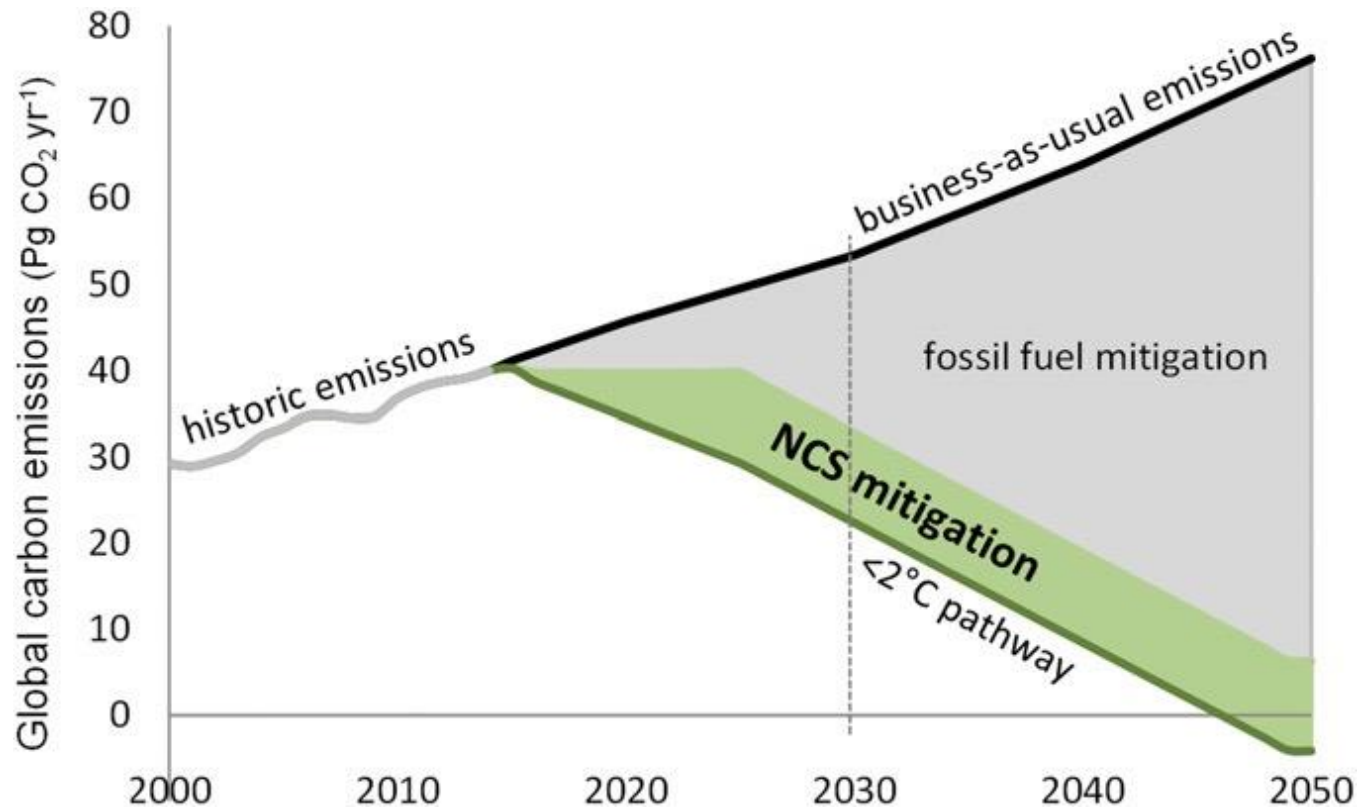


Biodiversity and Climate Change

..... and that climate change adaptation and mitigation measures do not negatively impact biodiversity through changes in land management



Ecosystem-based management: “Natural Solution to climate Change”



- Reduced deforestation and ecosystem loss and degradation
- Ecosystem restoration
- Soil management in crop and grazing lands

Griscom et al (2017)

The 20150 Vision and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SBSTTA Conclusions

The 2050 Vision is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international goals.

Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development would help to address many drivers of biodiversity loss and also support biodiversity objectives by creating a favourable enabling environment.

The integrated and indivisible nature of the Agenda implies that the achievement of all goals is necessary, and scenarios and models may inform the choice of policies and measures and their limitations, highlighting the need for policy coherence.





The Aichi Targets are reflected in several SDGs

Transformational Change

SBSTTA Conclusions:

- *The pathways towards a sustainable future, while plausible, require transformational change, including changes in behaviour at the levels of producers and consumers, Governments and businesses.*
- Further efforts will be needed to understand motivations and facilitate change.
- Societal and disruptive technological developments can lead to transitions that may contribute to, or counter, sustainability and the achievement of CBD objectives.
- Governments and international institutions can play a critical role in establishing an enabling environment to foster positive change.
- Further visioning exercises, at multiple scales and with strong stakeholder engagement are needed to further elucidate options and promote action.
- Further work is required to identify ways and means by which the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework can leverage such change.



Convention on
Biological Diversity



COP13-COPMOP8-COPMOP2
CANCUN, MEXICO 2016

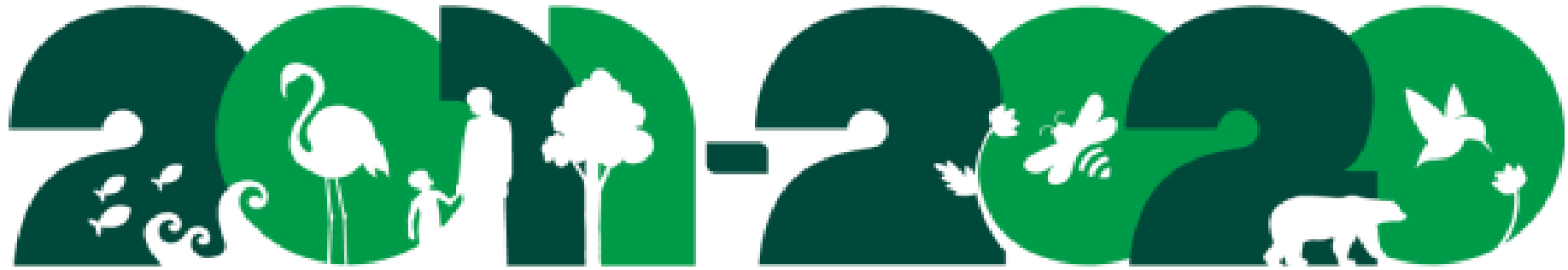


MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Thank you



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United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- **2050 Vision** “Living in Harmony with nature”
- Five Strategic **Goals**
- **2020 Mission**: urgent and effective action
- Twenty **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- Mechanisms for **implementation** and **review**
- Adopted by CBD in 2010, Nagoya-Aichi, Japan
- **Global Framework for Action**



- Demographic
- Socio-economic
- Technological
- Cultural

UNDERLYING
CAUSES

DIRECT
PRESSURES

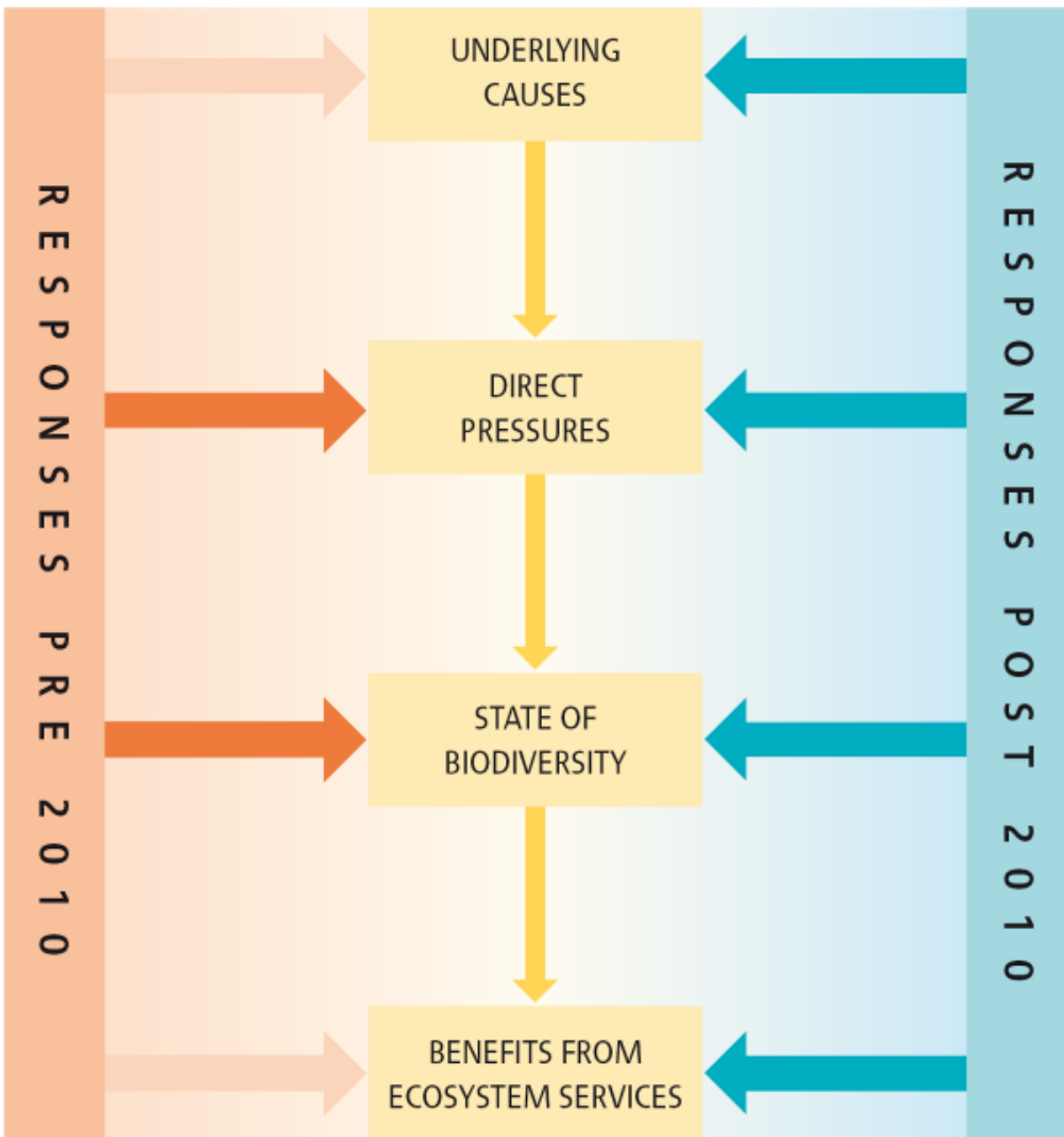
STATE OF
BIODIVERSITY

BENEFITS FROM
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Land/habitat change
- Overexploitation
- Invasive species
- Pollution
- Climate Change

- Species
- Habitats
- Genetic diversity

- Food
- Water
- Regulating services
- Cultural



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

VISION

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

MISSION

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...

STRATEGIC GOAL A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

STRATEGIC GOAL B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C

Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MECHANISMS

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Goal A



Goal B



Goal C



Goal D

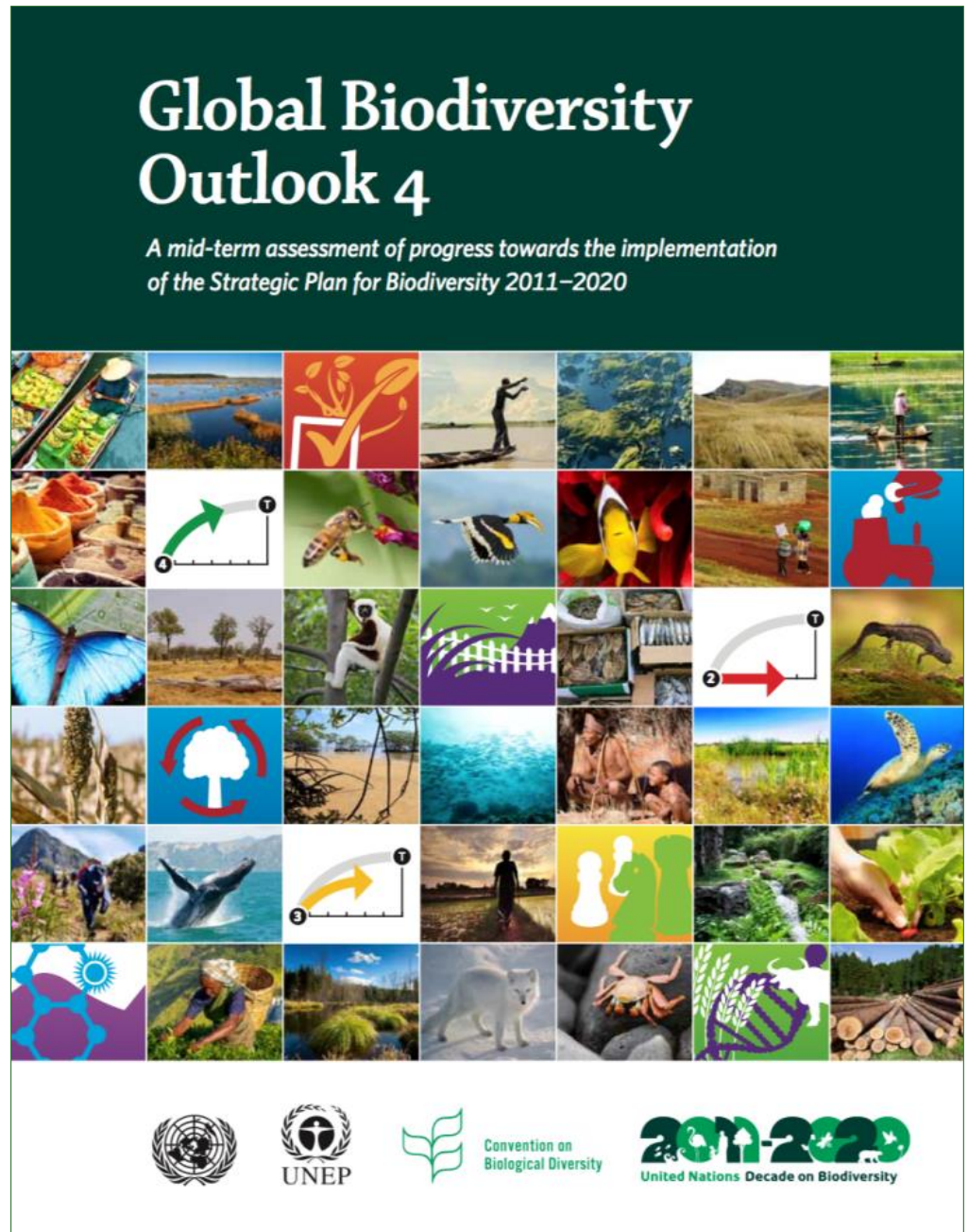


Goal E



How are we doing?

Mid-term
Review
of progress
COP-12
2014, Korea



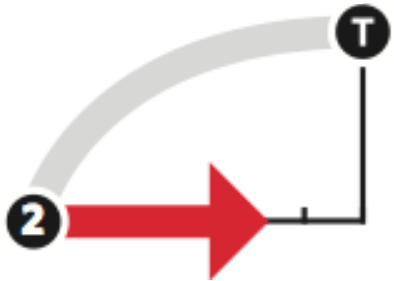


GBO-4 “dashboard”:

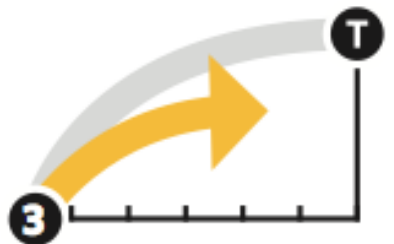
Assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



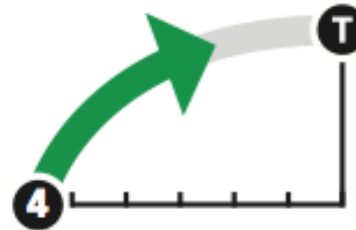
Moving away from Target



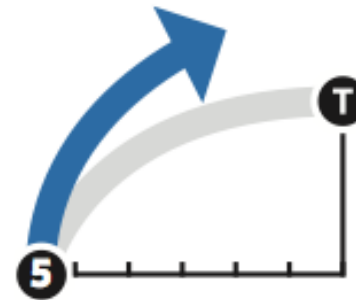
No progress towards target



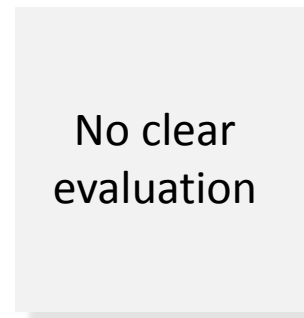
Progress towards target, but not to achieve it



On track to achieve Target



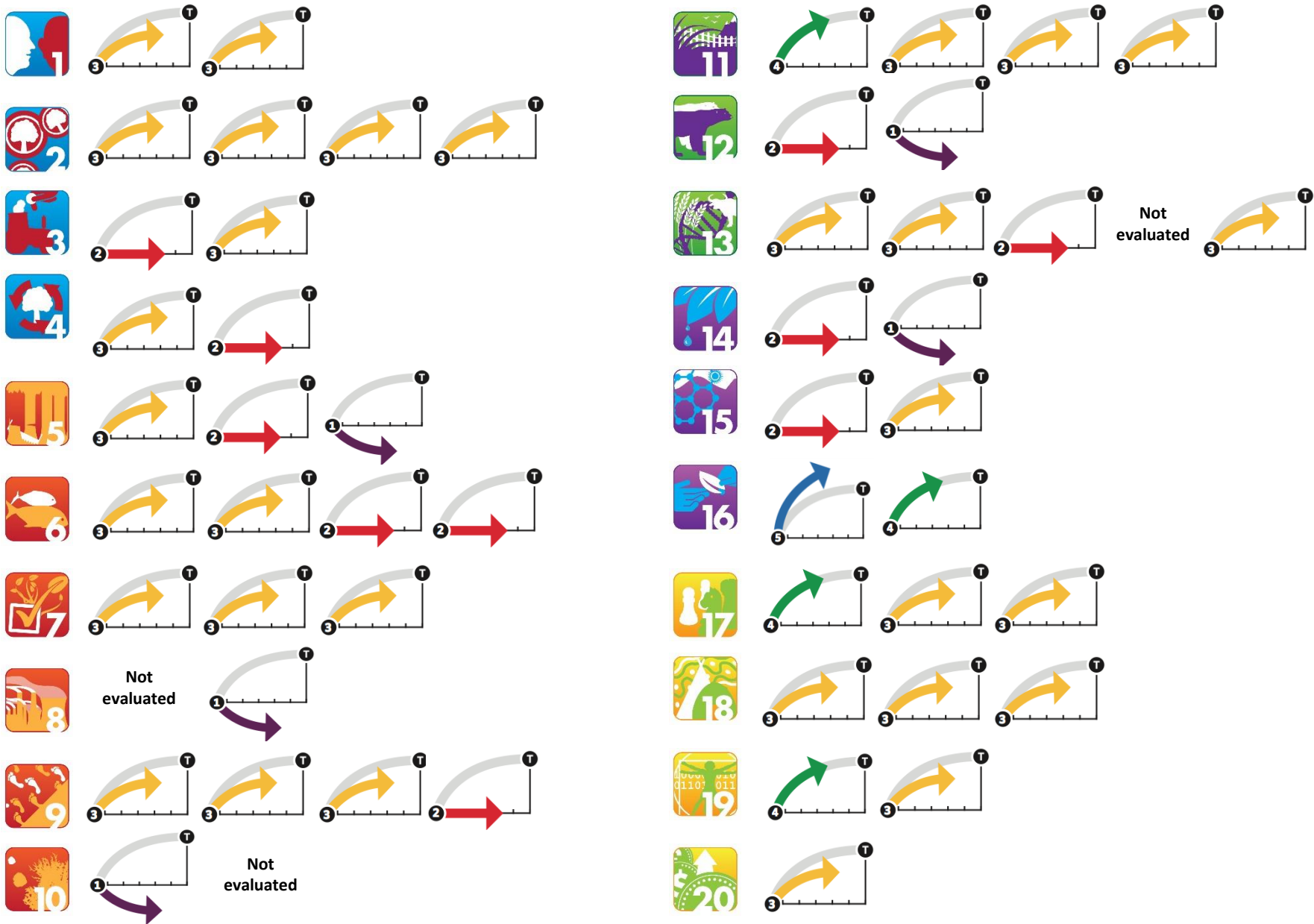
On track to exceed Target



Insufficient information to evaluate progress

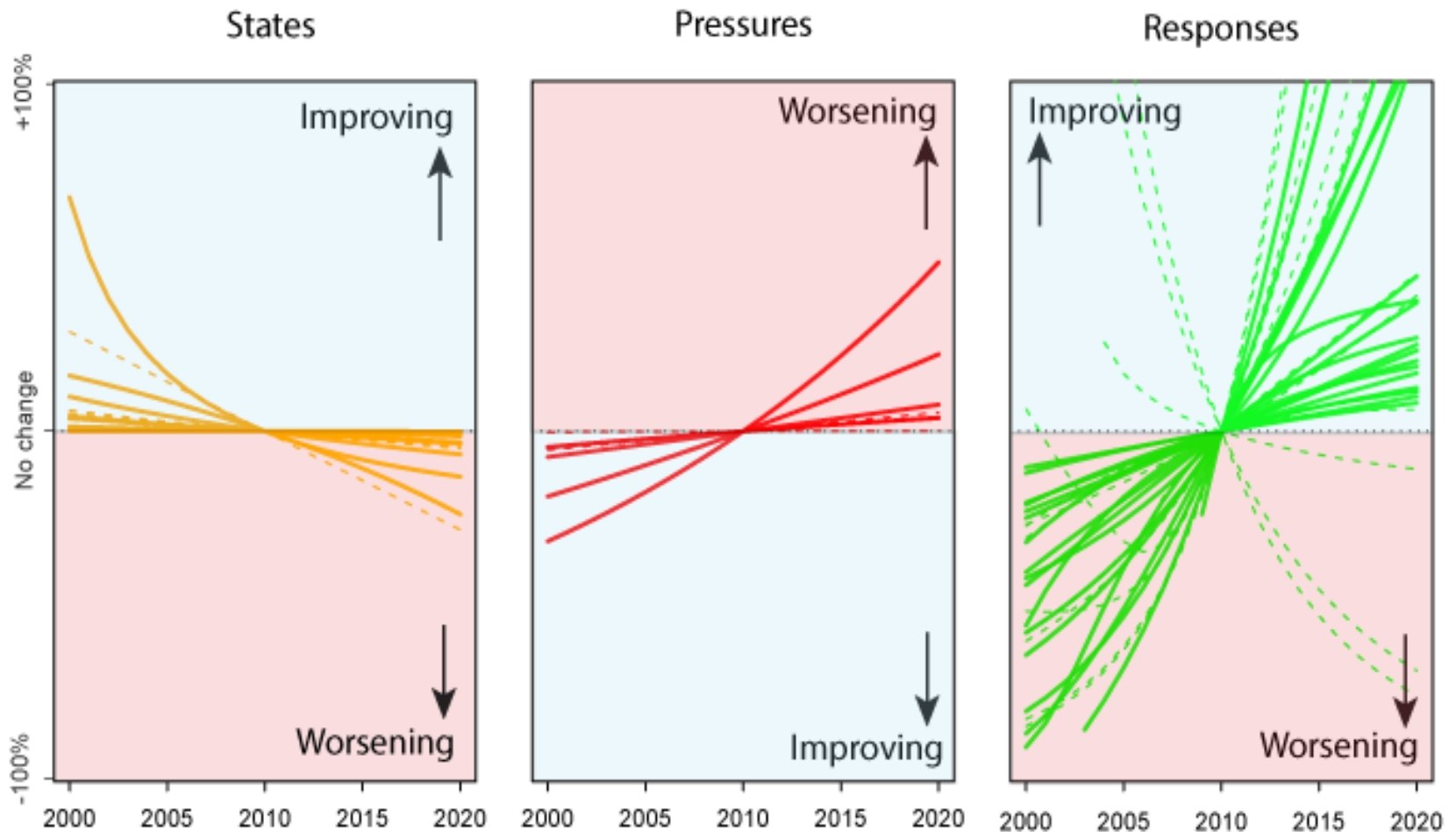
Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

GBO-4 Assessment

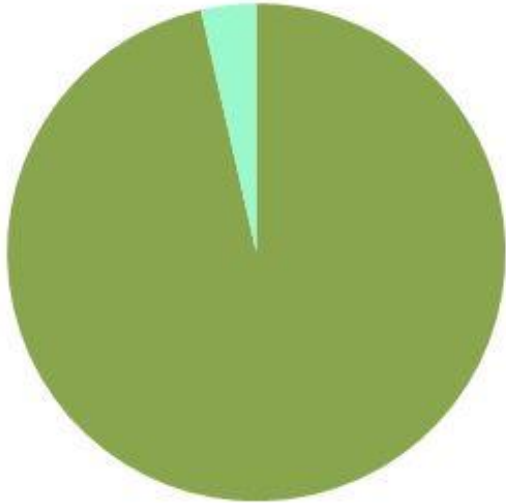




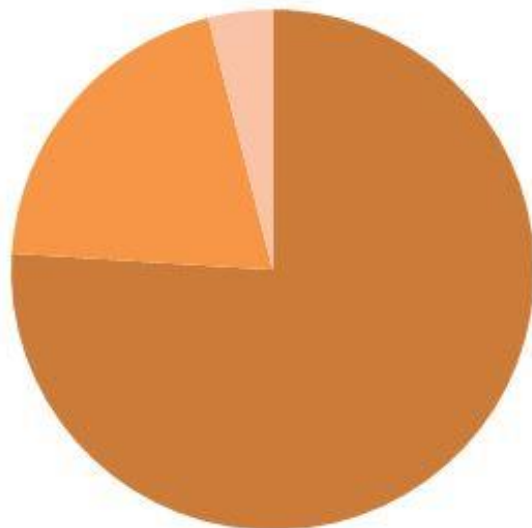
Overview of trends across 20 Aichi targets 55 indicators



A framework for national action

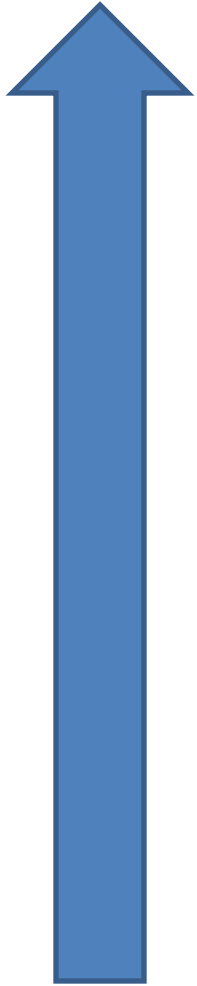


189 Countries have prepared
Fifth National Reports
(96% of Parties)

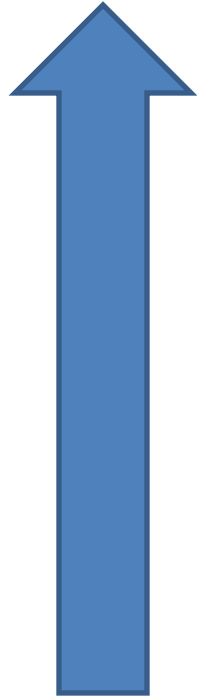


189 Countries have prepared
**National Biodiversity Strategies
and Action Plans** (96% of Parties);
149 have NBSAPs or Targets
updated since 2010 (76% of Parties)

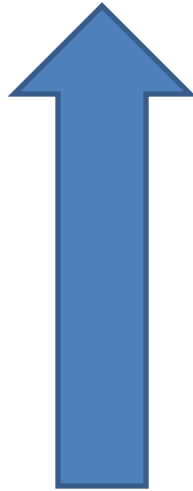
**Aichi
Target**



**National
Target**



Progress



**Commitment
Gap**

**Implementation
Gap**