



United Nations
Environment Programme

UN BIODIVERSITY
CONFERENCE
Investing in biodiversity for people and planet



COP14 - CP/MOP9 - NP/MOP3
Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, 2018

Regional Consultation Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework GRULAC Consultation

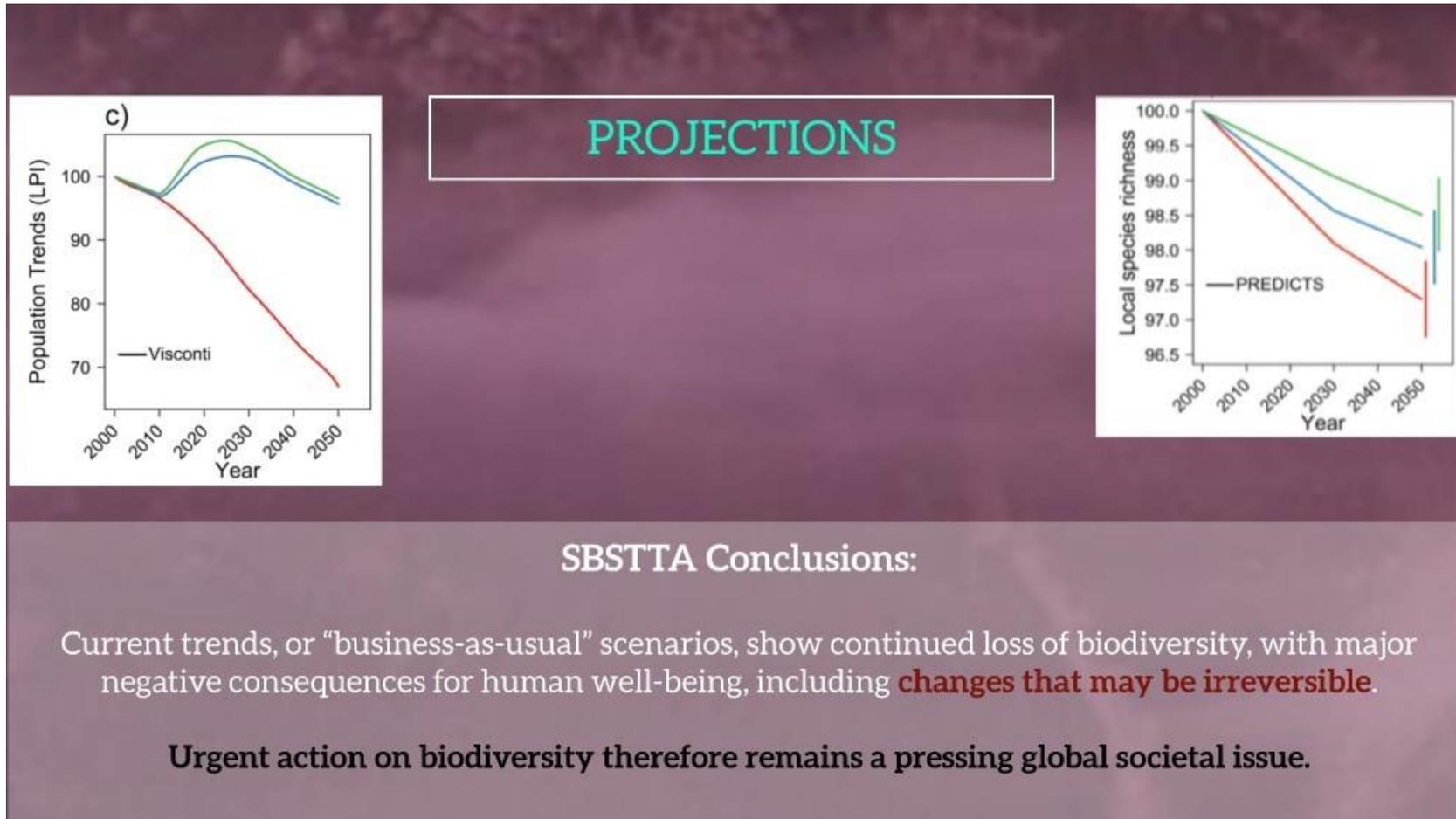
Out of the Box Thinking



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Why Do we need to Think of Transition

- Because SBSTTA tells us...

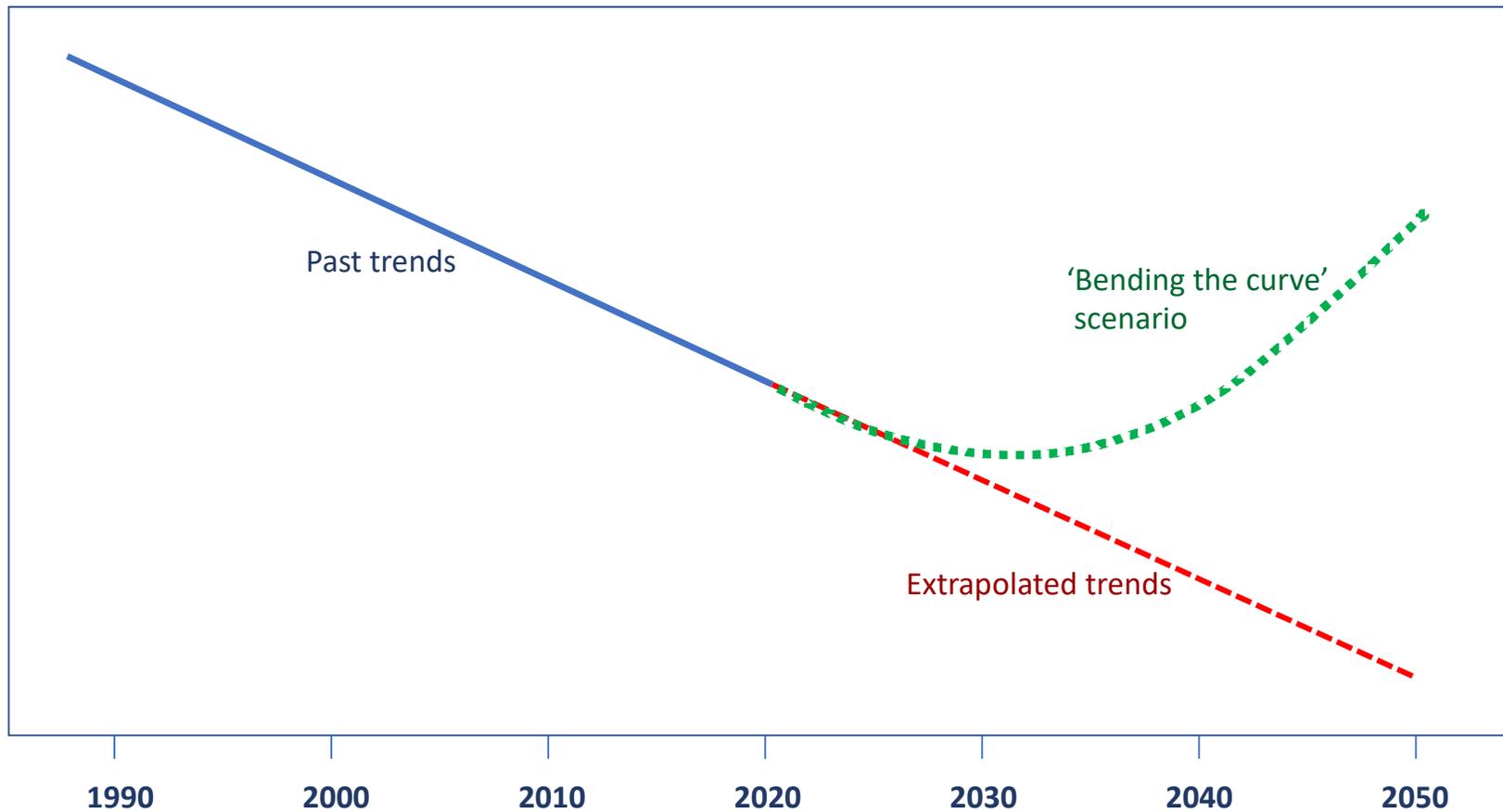


Because the IPBES Global Assessment tells us...

- Nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history — and the rate of species extinctions is accelerating, with grave impacts on people around the world now....but “it is not too late to make a difference, but only if we start now at every level from local to global...Through ‘transformative change”:
- around 1 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction, many within decades, more than ever before in human history
- Three-quarters of the land-based environment and about 66% of the marine environment have been significantly altered by human actions. On average these trends have been less severe or avoided in areas held or managed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
- More than a third of the world’s land surface and nearly 75% of freshwater resources are now devoted to crop or livestock production.
- The value of agricultural crop production has increased by about 300% since 1970, raw timber harvest has risen by 45% and approximately 60 billion tons of renewable and nonrenewable resources are now extracted globally every year – having nearly doubled since 1980.
- Land degradation has reduced the productivity of 23% of the global land surface, up to US\$577 billion in annual global crops are at risk from pollinator loss and 100-300 million people are at increased risk of floods and hurricanes because of loss of coastal habitats and protection.
- In 2015, 33% of marine fish stocks were being harvested at unsustainable levels; 60% were maximally sustainably fished, with just 7% harvested at levels lower than what can be sustainably fished.
- Urban areas have more than doubled since 1992.
- Plastic pollution has increased tenfold since 1980, 300-400 million tons of heavy metals, solvents, toxic sludge and other wastes from industrial facilities are dumped annually into the world’s waters, and fertilizers entering coastal ecosystems have produced more than 400 ocean ‘dead zones’, totalling more than 245,000 km² (591-595) - a combined area greater than that of the United Kingdom.
- Negative trends in nature will continue to 2050 and beyond in all of the policy scenarios explored in the Report, except those that include transformative change – due to the projected impacts of increasing land-use change, exploitation of organisms and climate change, although with significant differences between regions.



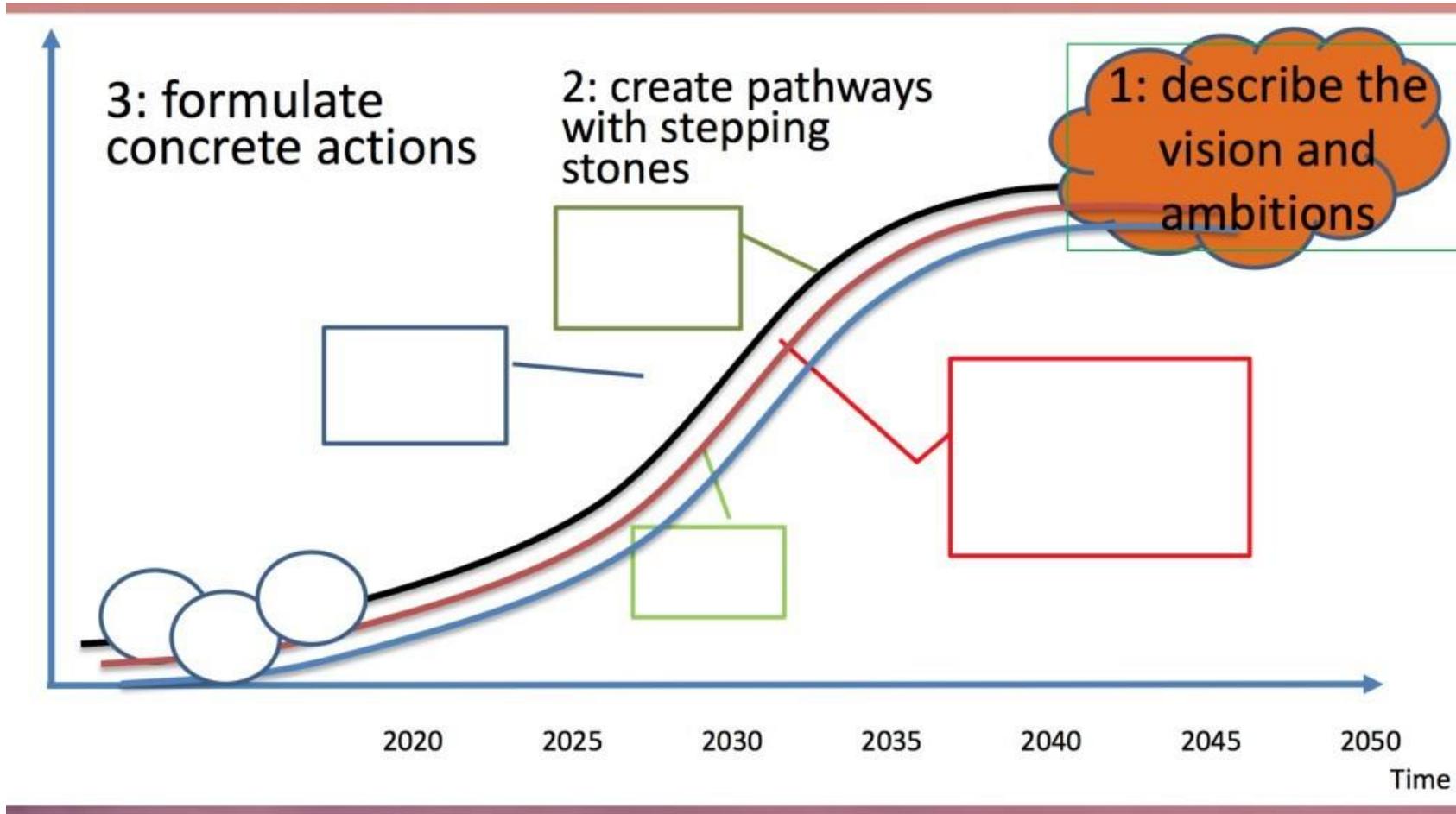
Urgent action is needed to bend the curve of biodiversity loss by 2030

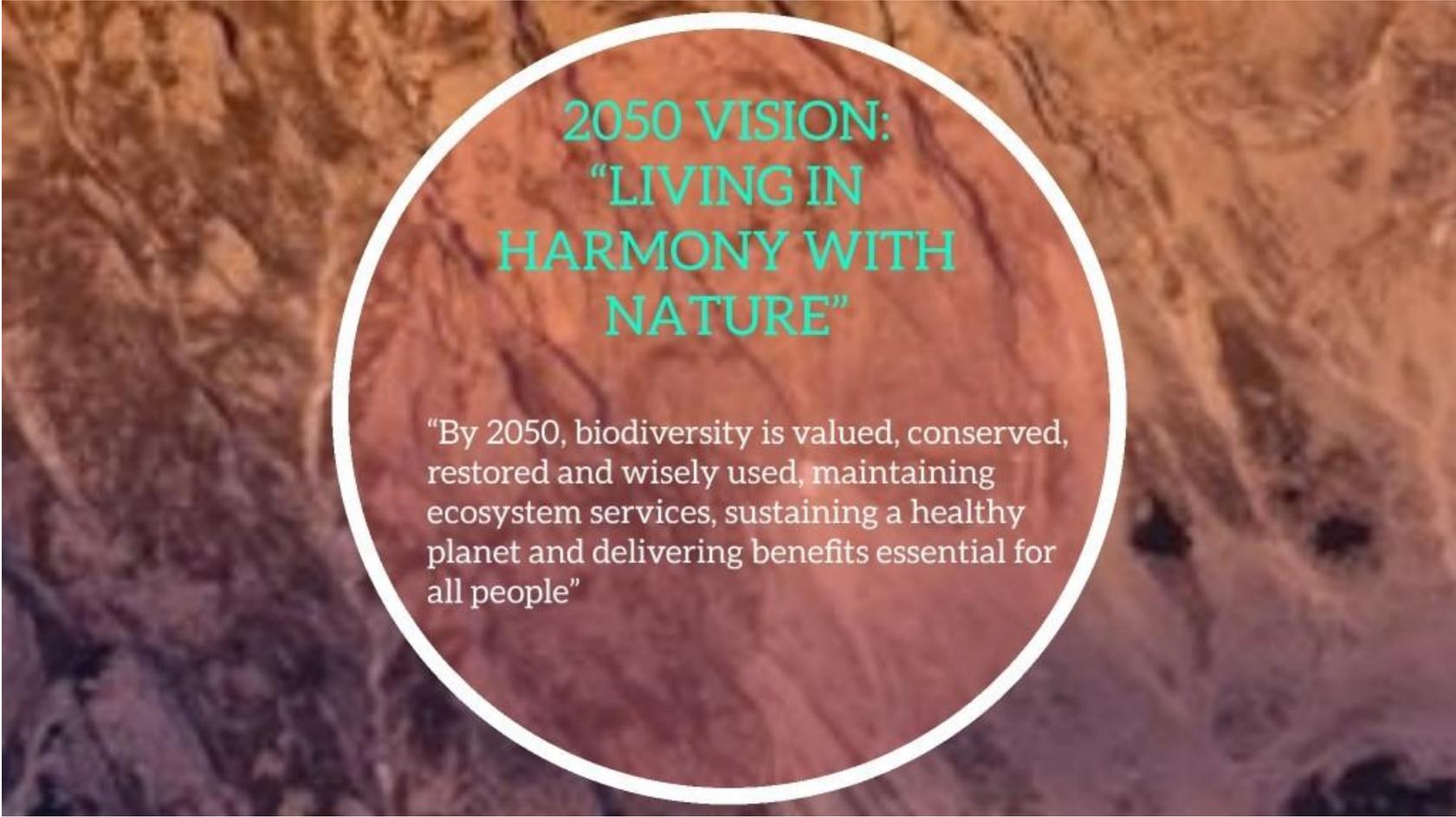


Biodiversity transition...

- ...will take place in the way we understand, organize and practice biodiversity protection, conservation and regeneration;
- ...affect the way biodiversity is communicated, analysed and how responses are organized;
- ...will be driven by broader landscape changes (urgency, digitalization, economic and demographic changes) and emerging through transitions in (national) sectors;
- ...but needs clear guiding mission, principles and pathways;
- ...needs help to institutionalize practices, cultures and structures that support an economy within social and ecological boundaries.







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”