

PROPOSAL FOR A POSSIBLE STRUCTURE OF A POST 2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

1. The following is a Co-Chair proposal for what a possible structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could be. It sets out what the main elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and what the possible themes it addresses could be. It also provides different options under each heading. However, in most cases these options are not exclusive of another. This proposal is provided as a basis for discussion by parties and should not be considered limiting or preventing Parties or observers from expressing their views.
2. The structure of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework could include the following key elements and blocks:
 - (a) The rationale
 - (b) 2050 Vision
 - (c) 2030 Mission (may also include 2040 mission)
 - (d) Goals and targets
 - (e) Indicators
 - (f) Accountability framework

I. THE RATIONALE

3. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should have a rationale supporting the mission, goals, targets and enabling actions it is setting out. An option for underlying elements to be reflected in this rationale could include:
 - (a) Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being and a healthy planet. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (b) The current Strategic Plan has inspired action at global, regional and national level but the actions have not been on a scale sufficient to address the pressures on biodiversity. While there is now some understanding of the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, the value of biodiversity is still not widely appreciated and thus not adequately incorporated across sectors and in national accounting and reporting systems. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continues to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remain constant or increase in intensity mainly, as a result of human actions;
 - (c) The IPBES Global Assessment shows that direct drivers of change in nature with the largest global impact have been: changes in land and sea use; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasion of alien species. Those five direct drivers result from an array of underlying causes (the indirect drivers) which are in turn underpinned by societal values and behaviours that include production and consumption patterns, human population dynamics and trends, trade, technological innovations and local through global governance. As rate of change in the direct and indirect drivers differs among regions and countries the action to tackle them should be scaled from global to national and local level. Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories, and goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors;
 - (d) Unless significant action is taken to reverse the loss of ecosystems and species, a wide range of services derived from ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, could rapidly be lost thus

undermining efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals including actions to address climate change. Valuing and protecting biodiversity will benefit people in many ways, including through better health, greater food security and less poverty. It will also help to slow climate change by enabling ecosystems to store and absorb more carbon; and it will help people adapt to climate change by adding resilience to ecosystems and making them less vulnerable. Better management and protection of biodiversity is therefore a prudent and cost-effective investment in risk reduction for the global community;

(e) Stress that the framework is designed to cover 30 years period till 2050. Link of all and every element of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to Vision 2050 and explain that all elements designed for 2030 timeline are milestones along a pathway to achieve that Vision. This may also include language building for a 2040 mission as the next milestone of the framework.

II. 2050 VISION

4. Parties agreed that the 2050 vision remains relevant and should be considered in any follow-up to the current Strategic Plan and provide context for discussion on biodiversity targets for 2030 as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

5. “Living in harmony with nature” where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

6. This needs to be explained in simple language so that it is understood by all and can to be articulated in more detail in order to foster linkages with the 2030 mission (possible also with 2040 mission), goals and targets and conceptual framework/theory of change that leads to 2050 and also showing the inter-linkages to climate change and SDGs.

7. One way to look at this is to express it in terms of ecosystem health (or biodiversity status) and resilience, ecosystem services, and benefit-sharing:

Ecosystems are healthy and resilient.

Healthy Species population: conserving existing healthy species, recovering endangered species and preventing man-caused extinctions.

Sufficiently large areas of landscapes and seascapes that are of particular importance for biodiversity are protected in a way that fosters sustainable activities and enhances the provision of ecosystem services now and into the future.

Ecosystem are able to adapt to challenges such as changing climate, diseases or invasive species

Ecosystem services meet the needs of society, including sustainable use needs

Ecosystem are able to provide society with the service it needs. They enable successful and sustainable socioeconomic development.

Nature contributes to the protection of societies from extreme weather and other natural events.

Nature contributes to society’s needs (air, food water energy and shelter) in perpetuity. This includes adequate pollination, productive soil, direct use of species (fish, plants, mammals) and of the their products (grazing land).

Nature is able to provide for societies’ recreational, cultural, and ceremonial needs.

Benefits arising from the use of biodiversity are shared equally

The stewards of biodiversity are able to benefit from the use of biodiversity in a fair and equitable way.

III. 2030 MISSION

8. The 2030 mission following the guidance from COP-14 should be inspirational and motivating. It also should address all three objectives of the convention and be focus on achieving the desired status of biodiversity which will allow for achieving the 2050 vision.

9. The 2030 mission should be a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision.

10. The 2030 mission can be designed in two possible ways: 1) as an action to be taken by 2030 or 2) as a state of the biodiversity to be achieved by 2030.

11. The 2030 Mission could, for example, speaks to:

State of biodiversity option:

- (a) A proportion of degraded land/sea scape to be restored and providing ecosystem services and functions to meet the needs of society;
- (b) A proportion of land/sea scape for which the degradation and loss of biodiversity ecosystem services and functions is stopped;
- (c) No species extinction caused by human activities;
- (d) The status of benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources.

12. In this model, in order to reach the 2050 Vision, a 2040 mission could also be formulated through the increase the proportion of biodiversity being values, conserved, restored and wisely used to the point when we will achieve net gain in biodiversity.

IV. GOALS AND TARGETS

13. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework covers the period 2020-2050 and thus may have several sets of targets and goals reflecting key milestones toward 2050.

14. 2030 goals and targets (need to be SMART)

15. There are two options for organizing 2030 goals and targets:

Option 1: Modified status quo: Adapt the five goals of the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and update the current targets to make them as SMART as possible. Some sub-targets can be added.

Option 2: Goals and targets can be divided in three groups:

- A.) Biodiversity goals (status of biodiversity)
- B.) Targets related to the drivers of biodiversity loss or threat, and
- C.) Enabling conditions and actions objectives

In this option targets could be contributing to more than one goal.

This option could:

- address the four key elements of the Vision 2050 (valuing, conserving, restoring and wisely using biodiversity).
- incorporating as many elements of the goals in Option 1 as possible;

A.) Biodiversity goals (status of biodiversity):

Status of biodiversity:

1. **Healthy species population** – Addressing human activities driven extinction and declines
Healthy ecosystems –Addressing Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem integrity for terrestrial and marine ecosystems (including primary forests, soil ecosystems, wetlands, urban biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystems, coral reefs, deep ocean sea beds, areas beyond national jurisdiction)
2. **Genetic diversity is maintained** and its benefits are shared equitably

Benefits from biodiversity:

3. **Human health and well-being** enhancing through biodiversity (provisioning of ecosystem services maintained)
4. **Ecosystems are used sustainably** based on new consumption and production patterns (Pollination, food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity of wild species, crop species and traditional varieties)
5. **Biodiversity provides for nature-based solutions** for climate change and socio-economic development issues

B.) Address biodiversity loss (Targets)

1. **Address land use** (Deforestation, degradation, fragmentation and loss of primary ecosystems)
2. **Conserving Land** (key biodiversity areas Protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures, improving protected area management and governance, spatial planning, restoring ecosystem integrity)
3. **Address overexploitation and unsustainable consumption** (Food systems, energy systems, waste, infrastructure, production patterns, agriculture)
4. **Tackle unsustainable use and trade of wildlife, productive landscapes and seascapes** (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries)
5. **Tackle pollution and toxic substances** (Plastics, pesticides, excessive nutrients, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, etc.)
6. **Reduce climate change impact on biodiversity** (Improve ecosystems' capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change)
7. **Action on biodiversity address climate change** (restoration of degraded ecosystems, REDD+, nature-based solutions)
8. **Address invasive alien species**
9. **Address technological risks**
10. **Address perverse incentives**

C.) Enabling actions and conditions

1. Establish good **governance** and provide political support for implementation (Multi-level governance and vertical integration)
2. Enhance **resource mobilization** and conservation financing (More effective and strategic

- use of resources, simpler procedures)
3. Effective communication and public awareness (Clear messaging and simpler communication, values of biodiversity, increase resources available)
 4. Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, youth, women's groups and the private sector (Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, indigenous peoples and local communities conserved territories and areas and sacred natural sites, territorial and land tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, free prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms)
 5. Incorporate gender (Contribution and participation of women in biodiversity conservation and restoration)
 6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors)
 7. Implementation of the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols (biosafety and access and benefit-sharing)
 8. Enhance capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation (Technology transfer and south-south cooperation, technological solutions to biodiversity loss)

V. V. INDICATORS

16. Use, as adjusted, the following set of indicators, as appropriate to the new set of goals and targets:
 - (a) Indicators already identified by the CBD (including in decision XIII/28);
 - (b) Indicators used by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;
 - (c) Indicators used for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

VI. ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

17. This area will include elements related to monitoring, assessment, review, reporting and planning mechanisms. Accountability framework to be built on existing Convention's instruments (NBSAP, national reports), previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties, lessons learned from other international instruments and new elements to strengthen accountability for implementation both at global and at national level.

18. This integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework area is the subject of focussed thematic consultations and further consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to inform negotiation process during the next meetings of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
